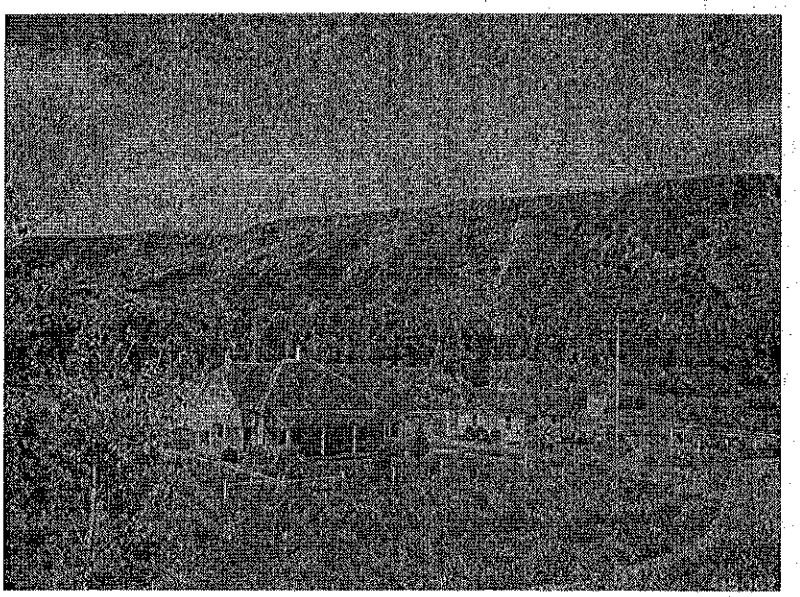
No Longer in the Shadows of the Tetons

November 1, 2003

Administrative Facilities of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, 1891-1960



Historic Context Statement & Site Evaluations

Forest Service Report No. TG-CB-03-722

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Finally, I also wish to extend deep appreciation to the staff of U.S. West Research, Inc. (USWR) for the long hours they put into this project, especially Jake "the dog" Mogelthorpe. Needless to say, I accept full responsibility for the final product, including any biases, errors, and omissions.

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PREFACE

This document is a supplement to "Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960," a historic and architectural context written in 2003. That Region 4 context statement provides information on the development of the Forest Service in the Intermountain Region with a focus on administrative sites and architectural history. It also discusses methodology of the historic research and field surveys.

This history of the Caribou-Targhee National Forest (C-TNF) addresses specific administrative sites and ranger districts. An overview of the Forest's evolution from several small forest reserves to its configuration in 1960 is also provided.

Both the Region 4 and Caribou-Targhee National Forest context statements support evaluations of administrative sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This work complies with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and will be incorporated into facilities management and planning.

ACRONYMS

AS	Administrative Site
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BHNF	Beaver Head National Forest
BRFR	Bear River Forest Reserve
CANF	Cache National Forest
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CFR	Caribou Forest Reserve
CNF	Caribou National Forest
C-TNF	Caribou-Targhee National Forest
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
ECW	Emergency Conservation Work
ERA	Emergency Relief Act
FERA	Federal Emergency Relief Administration
FY	Fiscal Year
GLO	General Land Office
GS	Guard Station
HLNF	Henry's Lake National Forest
LNF	Lemhi National Forest
MNF	Minidoka National Forest
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NF	National Forest

NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PNF	Palisade National Forest
PNFR	Port Neuf Forest Reserve
PONF	Pocatello National Forest
POFR	Pocatello Forest Reserve
RO	Regional Office (headquarters of a Forest Service region)
RD	Ranger District
RS	Ranger Station
SNF	Salmon National Forest
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SQ	Supervisor's Office (headquarters of a National Forest)
TNF	Targhee National Forest
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
USRS	United States Reclamation Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
YTR	Yellowstone Timber Reserve

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

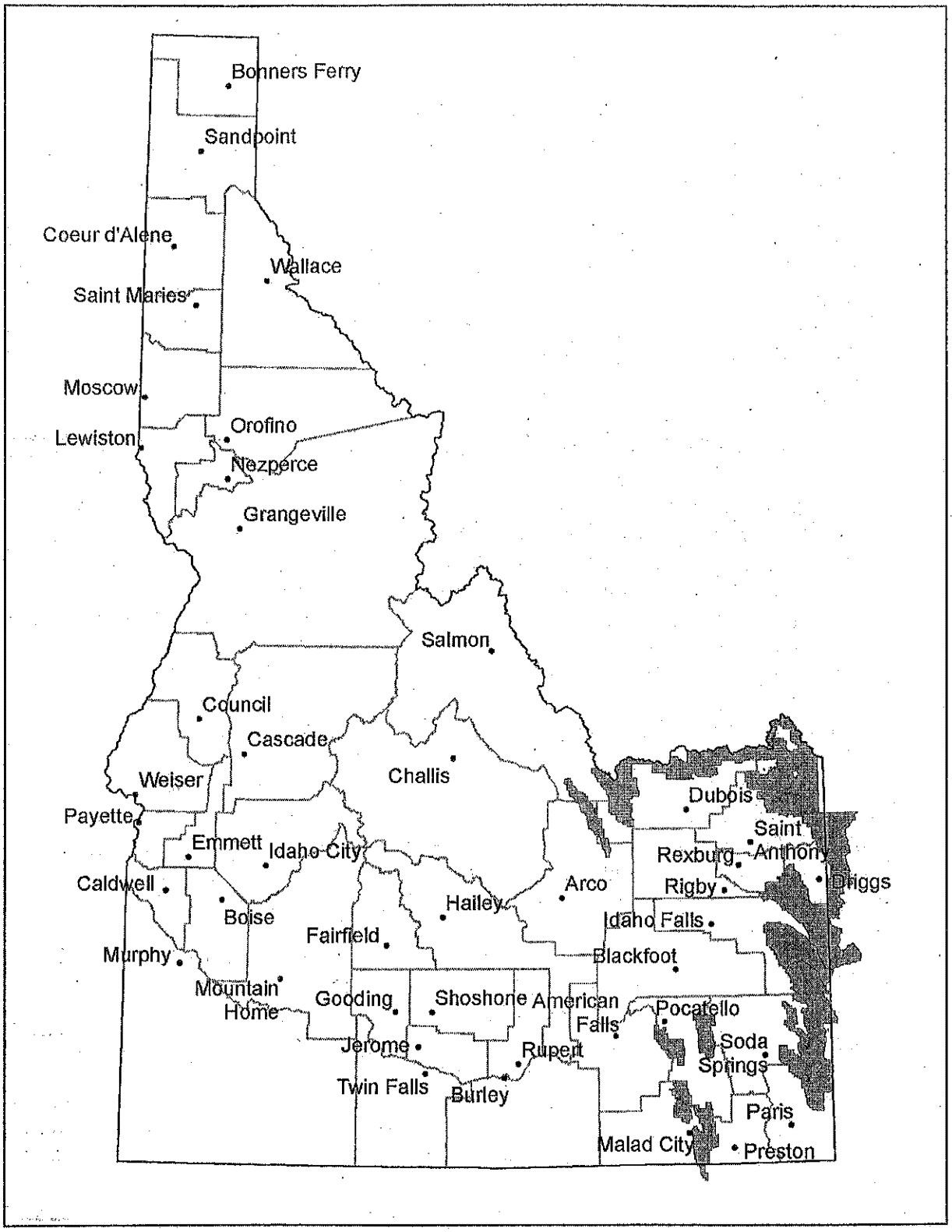
The Intermountain Region (Region 4) of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is evaluating its historic administrative facilities for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The USFS is completing field surveys of these sites, but sought professional services from U.S. West Research, Inc. (USWR) to compile a contextual report addressing the administrative history of each site. This contextual report will be used in determining eligibility of administrative facilities for listing in the NRHP.

Federal law requires the Forest Service to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. These and related requirements are mandated by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1974, the National Forest Management Act of 1976, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Executive Order 11593.

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest (C-TNF) (see Map One below) has many buildings that were used for administrative purposes. Many of them are over 50 years old, and therefore potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NHRP). Referred to as "administrative facilities" or "improvements," these include past and present ranger station compounds, guard station compounds, dwellings, fire lookouts, scaler cabins, and nurseries. Most are located on "administrative sites," which are lands that have been designated for administrative use. In many cases, these sites have been withdrawn from public use. The scope of USWR's contextual history was limited to administrative facilities that were constructed no later than 1960. This project does not include other cultural resources such as prehistoric sites, mining cabins, ranches, or other historic resources that are not considered administrative facilities.

FORMAT

The identification and evaluation of historic facilities presented in this volume was prepared with two objectives in mind: (1) Document the history of the C-TNF with a focus on significant events and people associated with its administration; (2) Conduct archival research of historic facilities on the C-TNF, providing a framework to assist in identifying, evaluating, and managing historic administrative resources in the C-TNF. Chapters 1-4 provide a general historic setting for the administration of the C-TNF, including the historical evolution of the various component forest that today comprise the C-TNF, the administration history of ranger districts and related topics, and the role the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) played in revitalizing many aging administrative



Map One: Location of Caribou-Targhee National Forest

buildings on the C-TNF. The next three chapters provide the historical background for each administrative site. Chapter 5 covers the history of the Supervisor Offices, Chapter 6 and 7 respectively provide an overview history of the administrative sites located on the former Targhee and Caribou National Forest. To supplement this material, Appendix A provides a timeline of important events associated with C-TNF, Appendix B presents brief biographical material on known Forest Supervisors and Forest Rangers broken down into TNF and CNF sections, and Appendix C furnishes a Table of Administrative Sites that provides names, withdrawal dates and geographic locations for each administrative site. At the end of the document is a list or bibliography of all files and documents consulted for this study.

FOREST SERVICE ORGANIZATION AND NOMENCLATURE

The unique identity and culture of the Forest Service are represented by its administrative organization and nomenclature. It is an agency within the Department of Agriculture and is directed by a Chief Forester. The main office is located in Washington, DC and is logically referred to as the Washington Office or the WO. The agency is divided into regions, of which there are nine headed by Regional Foresters. The C-TNF is in Region Four, also known as the Intermountain Region, which has its headquarters (the "Regional Office" or "RO") in Ogden, Utah.

Within each region, there are several forests and Region Four presently encompasses thirteen forests in Utah, Nevada, eastern California, southern Idaho, and southern Wyoming. At one time, there were many, smaller forests in Region Four, but a trend toward consolidation resulted in fewer, larger forests. That is the case with the C-TNF. The C-TNF represents a 2000 consolidation of the former Targhee National Forest (TNF) and the Caribou National Forest (CNF). It is not a contiguous forest, but is comprised of numerous mountain ranges throughout southeastern Idaho.

Each forest has a headquarters known as the Supervisor's Office (SO) and is administered by a Forest Supervisor. The C-TNF's Supervisor's Office is presently located in St. Anthony, Idaho, but Idaho Falls, Idaho is considered the Forest Headquarters. Traditionally, a forest is divided into smaller administrative units known as Ranger Districts that are managed by District Rangers. The C-TNF is divided into the following seven Ranger Districts which are listed alphabetically: Ashton/Island Park Ranger District, Dubois Ranger District, Montpelier Ranger District, Palisades Ranger District, Soda Springs Ranger District, Teton Ranger District, and Westside Ranger District.

Certain terminology may sound peculiar to a person who is not familiar with the Forest Service. For example, "*on* the forest" is used in place of "*in* the forest." The terms "ranger station" and "guard station" have two meanings. They can refer to a specific building, usually one that served as a home and/or office for a forest ranger or guard, or they can refer to a compound that includes several buildings.

METHODOLOGY

USWR focused its research on the establishment and development of each known historic administrative site, and completed exhaustive research in support of the historic context statement by reviewing records at the Supervisor Office, primarily the Archaeology, Surveyor's, and GIS offices, and at each Ranger District Office. This research was accomplished during two lengthy archival field research trips conducted in July 2003. Research was also conducted at the Forest Service Heritage Center, which is a repository for Region Four's archival documents located at Weber State University in Ogden, Utah.

Detailed research included an investigation of active as well as closed (inactive) files. The most useful information was found in files with the following designations:

1680 History Program
6440 Real Property
7300 Buildings and Other Structures

Other valuable sources of information in the Forest Service offices included photo files, land status maps, and improvement atlases, which proved especially useful. Relevant documents (letters, building inventories, etc.) were copied at each Forest Service location and then placed in new files and labeled with the appropriate Forest Service filing nomenclature. A list of collections and files searched was compiled and submitted as a final work product and will guide future USFS research. This list can be found in the final bibliography.

As the Regional Architectural Historian completes field work and additional research, further information will be included on cultural resource survey forms and in a separate volume that summarizes the evaluations of all sites.

CHAPTER ONE: OVERVIEW

GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

The Caribou-Targhee National Forest (C-TNF) is comprised of the former Caribou and the Targhee National Forest, which were united and merged in 2000 under one administration with the Forest Supervisor's Office located in St. Anthony, Idaho and the Forest Headquarters located in Idaho Falls, Idaho (see Map Two below).

Caribou National Forest

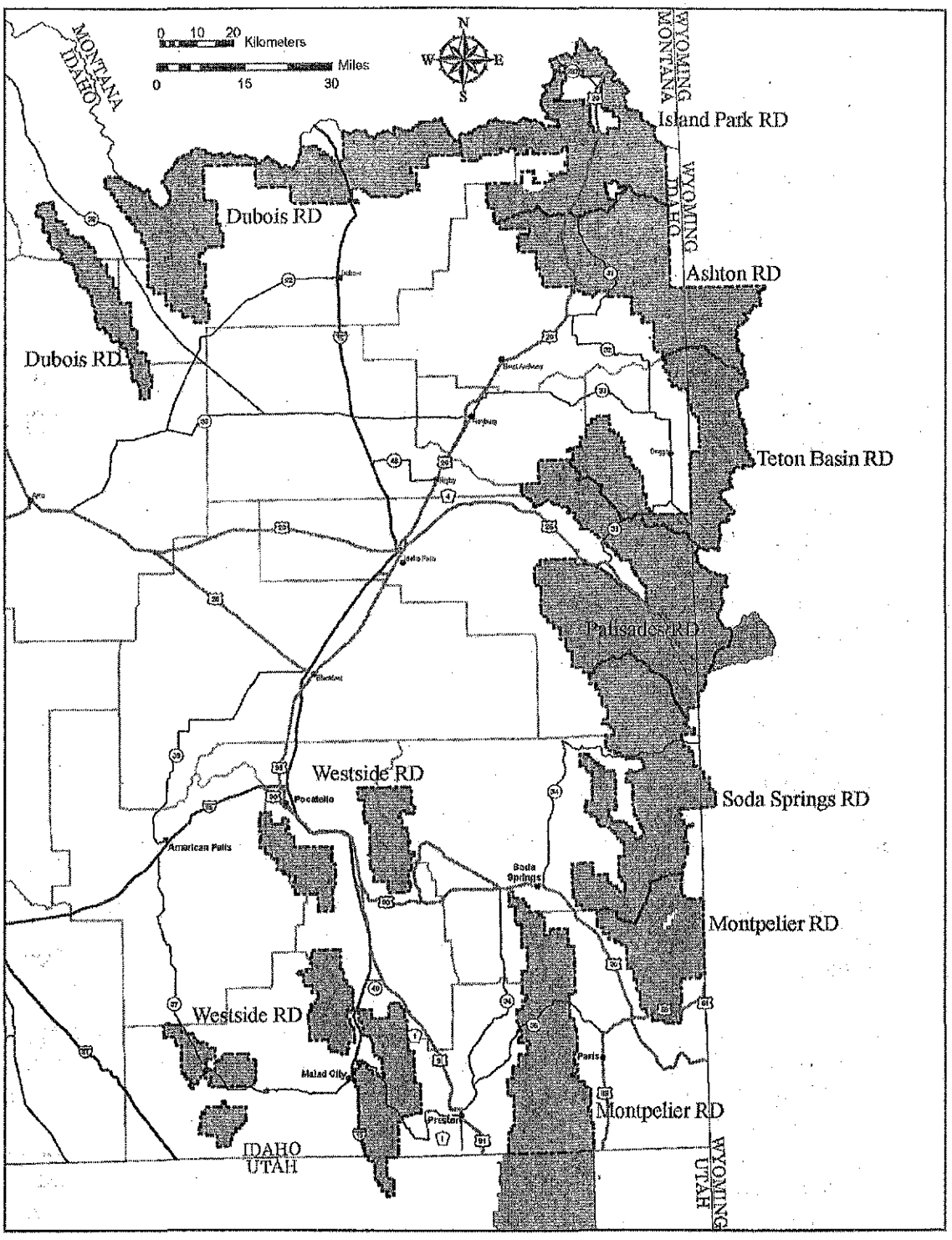
The CNF in southeastern Idaho comprises the southern portion of the C-TNF and is a high-country and mountainous region with elevations that vary from 4400 feet to 9953 (Meade Peak). The CNF's mountains were formed by movements in the earth's crust from the west and southwest, which wrinkled the region's thick sedimentary layers into many north-south mountain chains, separated by beautiful valleys. In the end, the mountains of the Caribou National Forest cap a high plateau, which separates the Bear River drainage of the Great Basin on the south from the Snake River drainage of the Pacific Northwest system on the north.[1]

There are basically three ranges in the general topography of this high plateau. The Caribou Range, the first, is about 100 miles in length with a maximum width of 25 miles. It extends north and south along the Idaho-Wyoming boundary line. Many scenic valleys border the Caribou Range. Antelope, Conant, Swan and Grand Valleys border the Caribou Range to the north and northeast. Star Valley, noted for its Swiss cheese production, and Geneva Valley border the Caribou Range's east. Finally, Bear River on the south merges into the Bear Lake Valley on the west, and at its southern end. Beyond the former CNF boundaries, nestles the crystal-clear Bear Lake.[2]

The Port Neuf Range is the second range on the CNF's general topography, and it lies in the U of the Port Neuf River Valley. The third range is the Bannock Range, which extends from Pocatello, Idaho on the north to Plymouth, Utah on the south. The Port Neuf, Marsh, and Cache Valleys border the Bannock Range on the east, and by the Malad, Arbon, and Bannock Valleys on the west.[3]

The above-described mountain ranges are the sources of a number of watersheds, and one of the most important resources benefiting the people of Idaho are the waters issuing from the CNF. The Blackfoot and Salt Rivers, and smaller streams pour their waters down into the South Fork of the Snake River from the Caribou Range along the Idaho-Wyoming border. Farther to the south and west, the Port

[1] File: Caribou Forest History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger Station District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.



Map Two: General Map of Caribou-Targhee National Forest

Neuf Range and northern slopes of the Bannock Range nurture the placid Port Neuf River, which creeps gently down through the old Lake Bonneville gateway into the backwaters of the American Falls Reservoir on the Snake River. Finally, the Bear

River drains the southern-most portions of the Caribou and Bannock Mountain Ranges, sending its fresh water southward to mix with the brine of the Great Salt Lake.[4]

Besides its precious water resources, which are excellent fishing streams, the CNF is forested with verdant evergreen and deciduous trees inhabited by abundant wildlife. Stands of aspen occupy a good portion of the CNF. The remainder is covered with majestic Douglas fir, lodgepole pine, Engelman spruce, Colorado blue spruce, Utah juniper, and mountain mahogany in lesser volume. Wildlife abounds on the CNF, and many species of wildlife make their homes on the Caribou and are native to the area. They include elk, moose, deer, and smaller animals, such as mink, muskrat, marten, ermine, badger, lynx, bobcat, and fox. The Forest Service stocks its fishing streams with trout hatched in State and Federal hatcheries. Among the favorite fishing streams of the CNF are the South Fork of the Snake River, Blackfoot, Salt, and Port Neuf River, and the Crow, McCoy, Stump, Tin Cup, Fall, Toponce, Montpelier, and Bear Creeks.[5]

Targhee National Forest

The TNF comprises the northern portion of the C-TNF before it merged with the CNF. The former TNF is located west of the Continental Divide in scenic southeastern Idaho and northwestern Wyoming, and it is an area of considerable vegetative diversity. Like the CNF to the south, the area included on the former TNF is an elevated plateau varying widely in elevation, and is broken or traversed by several deep canyons. The central portion of the TNF, adjacent to the Yellowstone Park and extending westward for an average distance of 4 or 5 miles, is a broad volcanic plateau that ranges between 7,200 and 8,300 feet above sea level. This region belongs to the Madison Plateau, which forms the main divide between the north and south forks of the Snake River. To the west of this region is a broad rolling valley locally known as the Island Park country or valley. The general elevation Island Park country is about 6,200 feet and extends in a north and south direction for 35 miles with an average width of 9 miles. West of this valley is the Great Bend Ridge, a prominent topographic feature culminating in Bishops Mountain.[6]

The TNF forms a great timbered semi-circle around the head of the mighty Snake River, and is entirely within the Snake River drainage, which includes the North Fork of the Snake River, Teton River, and South Fork of the Snake River. Waters stored in the high watershed lands in the form of snow and rains, are released to the valleys through springs and streams for agricultural crops, for domestic use, for municipal, business and industrial use, and for power. The two most important streams draining the Island Park region and adjacent country (e.g. Great Bend Ridge and Madison Plateau) are the North Fork of the Snake River and the Warm

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[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

River. On the other hand, numerous creeks traverse that portion of the Forest lying south and west of Yellowstone Park with canyons varying in depth. Finally, Camas Creek, Beaver Creek, and the tributaries of Medicine Lodge Creek, embracing what is generally termed the Spencer Region, drain the western portion of the TNF to Range 40E.[7]

The distribution of vegetation on the TNF is structured mostly by elevation through its influence on climate. Sagebrush-grass zones can be found occurring in the lowest elevation and is the most widespread vegetation in the Upper Snake River Plain. Juniper and mountain mahogany characterize the next higher vegetation zone, but are generally not found in distinct zones on the TNF. The lodgepole pine zone is the next higher zone and is perhaps the most widespread vegetation zone on the Targhee Notional Forest. Above the lodgepole pine zone is the Douglas-fir zone, the spruce-fir zone, and finally the alpine vegetation zone, which occurs at the highest levels in the Forest.[8]

Wildlife plays an important part both in the use and enjoyment of the TNF. The distribution of animals on the TNF generally depends largely upon climate and elevation as well. Herds of antelope and buffalo (which disappeared circa 1840) can be found on the Snake River Plain. Higher elevations provide habitat for bears (grizzly and black), moose, mountain sheep and goats, elk, whitetail and mule deer. Most of the big game animals—deer, moose, elk, and antelope—secure their summer food from the forest plant life.[9]

SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The historic contextual area covered by this report is the C-TNF. The Forest is not contiguous, but is comprised of individual districts in southeastern Idaho and is largely based on mountains ranges and watersheds with the Supervisor's Office in St. Anthony, Idaho and the Forest Headquarters located in Idaho Falls, Idaho. They are grouped into the following seven ranger districts: Ashton/Island Park Ranger District (Ashton and Island Park, Idaho), Dubois Ranger District (Dubois, Idaho), Montpelier Ranger District (Montpelier, Idaho), Palisades Ranger District (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Soda Springs Ranger District (Soda Springs, Idaho), Teton Basin Ranger District (Driggs, Idaho), and the Westside District (Pocatello and Malad, Idaho). Some administrative facilities of the C-TNF are not located within forest boundaries. These are usually ranger district offices and warehouses located in towns or just outside the forest boundary.

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[7] Ibid.

[8] James A. McDonald, "Targhee National Forest Cultural Resources Overview," 30 September 1983, Third Version, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[9] Ibid.

TEMPORAL BOUNDARIES

This historic context statement covers a period beginning in 1891 when the Creative Act was passed to allow the establishment of Forest Reserves. It is relevant to include those early years to achieve an understanding of Forest Service development and culture, even though the lands that now comprise the C-TNF were not withdrawn until several years afterward. The cut-off date of 1960 corresponds with the requirement that resources be 50 years or older (except in special cases) before they are considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places.

HISTORICAL SETTING

For the historical setting for this contextual history, see Richa Wilson, *Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891: A Contextual and Architectural History* (Draft-May 2, 2003).

CHAPTER TWO: THE EARLY FOREST RESERVES AND LATER NATIONAL FORESTS, 1891-1960

THE FIRST FOREST RESERVES

On March 3, 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act, also known as the Creative Act. It allowed the President to designate areas as Forest Reserves, which were to be administered by the Department of the Interior's (DOI) General Land Office (GLO). Less than a month later, on March 30, President Benjamin Harrison established the country's first federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve (YTR). President Harrison's proclamation followed a decade of debate over the fate of America's forested areas. The creation of this land reserve marked one milestone in the beginning of America's conservation movement, while exemplifying the need for effective land management.[10] The establishment of YTR by President Harrison set in motion the beginning of the core area of what would eventually become the Targhee National Forest (TNF). Unfortunately, the Act did not provide for active management or even the most limited administration.[11]

Other reserves were soon created, often in response to petitions presented by individuals or groups seeking protection of timber, range and watersheds from certain activities that were consuming natural resources at an alarming rate during the latter half of the nineteenth century. The pace of forest reserve establishment continued during President Grover Cleveland's tenure, but accelerated when Theodore Roosevelt assumed the presidency after President William McKinley was assassinated in 1901. Roosevelt, clothing his actions with the terminology of the progressive interests against the vested interests, set aside a number of new forest reserves, including the Pocatello Forest Reserve (POFR) in 1903. President Roosevelt establishment of the POFR set in motion the beginning of the core area, which would eventually become the Caribou National Forest.[12]

The following chapter examines the founding and roots of the TNF, starting with the establishment of the YTR in 1891, and the founding of the CNF, beginning with the organization of the POFR in 1903. The chapter then proceeds to unfold the history of various additions and deletions to each forest until their 1960 configuration has been reached—the termination point of this historic context statement.

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[10] Richa Wilson, *Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960: A Contextual and Architectural History*, Draft, 2 May 2003.

[11] Glen O. Robinson, *The Forest Service* (Baltimore, Maryland: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1975), 6.

[12] Richa Wilson, *Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960: A Contextual and Architectural History*, Draft, 2 May 2003.

TARGHEE FOREST RESERVES AND LATER NATIONAL FORESTS

The history of the Targhee Forest Reserves began with the establishment of the YTR in 1891. Thereafter, the creation of the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (1905), the Yellowstone Forest Reserve (1907), and the Beaver Head Forest Reserve (1908), would eventually lead to the creation of the Targhee National Forest in 1908.

YELLOWSTONE TIMBERLAND RESERVE, 1891-1906

In 1872, Congress made its first important reservation of public land by creating Yellowstone National Park, but since that date many looked for a way to expand the park. That opportunity came with the passage of the Forest Reserve Act, also known as the Creative Act, what was "probably the most important legislation in the history of forestry in America," and marked the beginning of the national forest system. Section 24 of the Act allowed President Harrison to designate areas as Forest Reserves by presidential proclamation. It authorized the president to set apart "public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations." Based on Section 24, on March 30, 1891, President Benjamin Harrison created YTR by signing Presidential Proclamation #17, which created a public reservation of parts of eastern Idaho and western Wyoming. It was probably aimed more at achieving the long-sought enlargement of the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park than establishing this region as part of a national forest system. Nonetheless, eventually the TNF, as well as the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests evolved from Harrison's 1891 proclamation. Before his term expired, President Harrison set aside reserves totaling 13 million acres, however, there were no administrative provisions in either Section 24 of the Forest Reserve Act or contained in Harrison's proclamation.[13]

HENRY'S LAKE FOREST RESERVE, 1905-1907

On February 1, 1905, Congress transferred some 85.6 million acres of forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture from the Department of the Interior based upon the recommendation of Gifford Pinchot after he was made Chief of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Under Pinchot's guidance, the next segment of public reservation which would eventually evolve into the TNF came on May 23, 1905, when President Theodore Roosevelt signed Presidential

[13] Glen O. Robinson, *The Forest Service* (Baltimore, Maryland: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1975), 6-7; Michael Frome, *The Forest Service* (Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1984), 18-19; and Samuel Trask Dana and Sally K. Fairfax, *Forest and Range Policy: Its Development in the United States* (New York, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1980), 44, and 56-59.

Proclamation #871 withdrawing land for the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (HLFR). It was part of Roosevelt and Pinchot's conservation program to withdraw land from the public domain so that land could be reserved for purposes which served the long-term benefit of the public interest.[14]

Although Henry's Lake and its outlet were excluded from the new forest reserve, HLFR contained over 798,720 acres with many waterways. Included in the HLFR were the Eastern Centennial Mountains, which run East and West through this section of TNF. The Eastern Centennial Mountains had many feeder creeks that drained off into the Teton River.[15]

Whereas the YTR had no provisions for administration, by 1907, the Forest Service had been organized under the USDA, which eventually recommended sites for Ranger District (RD) headquarters. On January 22, 1907, four locations were recommended as sites for RDs. They eventually became the Warm River, Big Springs, Island Park, and Lewis Ranger District Stations.[16] By the end of the year, an amended list of ranger stations was developed. By November 1907, Camas Creek and the Hallie's Park Ranger Station were put on a list of two additional ranger stations withdrawn for the HLFR.[17]

Nonetheless, on July 1, 1908, HLFR was combined with part of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve (see below), created the year before, to become the Targhee National Forest.[18]

YELLOWSTONE FOREST RESERVE, 1907

Utilizing the initial land base of YTR, President Theodore Roosevelt, by Presidential Proclamation dated March 2, 1907, added lands to it from the States of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho to create the Yellowstone Forest Reserve (YFR). The Idaho section of the YFR originally had 303,000 acres.

One of the first ranger stations proposed for the YFR was at Canyon Creek.[19] However, this ranger station withdrawal was not approved until December 1908, well after the YFR was combined with the HLFR to become the TNF on July 1, 1908.[20]

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[14] Glen O. Robinson, *The Forest Service* (Baltimore, Maryland: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1975), 8; Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Notes Compiled by Volunteer Annette Snow on Various National Forests, Winter 2002-03, Project Files, U.S. West Research, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah.

[15] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[16] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[17] File: Administrative Sites—Camas Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[18] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

BEAVER HEAD NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1913

The Beaver Head National Forest (BHNF) was withdrawn in July 1, 1908. The BHNF was located in the middle of the most northern part of the TNF, between the Salmon National Forest (SNF) and the HLFR. On July 1, 1908, a portion of the BHNF was transferred to the TNF.

By a 1913 Presidential Proclamation authored by Woodrow Wilson, land that eventually would become the western portion of the TNF was taken from the BHNF to create the Lemhi National Forest (LNF). In 1924, the LNF was eliminated altogether, and this area then was added to the SNF (see below).

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1916

The Targhee National Forest or TNF was created July 1, 1908 by Executive Order #871 from what used to be HLFR and portions of the YFR and later the BHNF. In 1908, the gross forest area of the TNF was 1,479,320 acres. This total included State and private lands inside its boundaries in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming. St. Anthony, Idaho became the headquarters of the newly established TNF.[21]

The TNF was named for a famous Bannock Indian leader. According to Millie Carnes, who was the Shoshone Indian wife of a Civil War veteran, and who lived on the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho until 1924, Targhee (a.k.a. Tygee) was a noted warrior and leader of his people during the 1850s and 1860s. In 1867, Targhee reportedly signed a treaty with the United States that led to the creation of the Fort Hall Reservation, which kept peace between the Bannocks and the United States.[22]

How Targhee met death is in dispute. One account reports that the Crow Indians killed him in the winter of 1871 while returning from a buffalo-hunting trip to Montana. In honor of Chief Targhee the Forest Service named the lands on which he roamed the Targhee National Forest. The trail where the Bannocks crossed the Continental Drive on their journey to Montana is fittingly called Targhee Pass.[23] Nonetheless, another version of the naming of the Targhee National Forest states that Targhee met his death in 1877 during the attempted escape of Chief Joseph and his band of Nez Perce Indians from western Idaho into Canada. This second

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[19] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[20] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[21] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[22] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Bound Historical Material, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[23] Ibid.

version tells how Chief Joseph's warriors crossed Shotgun Valley into Henry's Lake Flat, where they made a stand against the pursuit of General Howard and his command in order to gain time for the retreat of the main band into the Yellowstone country. During the skirmish at Howard Creek, two or three of the Indians were killed, whereupon several Nez Perce woman loudly and vocally mourned those killed, crying "Targhee," which was interpreted by the frontiersman, George Rae, to mean that the Bannock Chief Targhee was with the Indians and had been killed.[24]

When the TNF was set aside, it was wonderful timberland. Trees were cut with crosscut handsaws, and logs were skidded and hauled from the woods to nearby mills and then to railheads by work oxen and horses. One operation in lodgepole pine timber even provided mine timbers to important producing mines as far as Utah. The TNF was also wonderful big-game country (early day fur trappers had already reduced most fur-bearer numbers) and hunting was done by small numbers of people who hunted mostly for meat year-round. The TNF was also excellent trout fishing country with over 500 miles of streams and 2,650 acres of lakes. In the early days, recreation on the TNF was very light—being visited only by local people within horse-and-buggy distance of the woods, and they could use only about 400 miles of low-standard dirt roads.[25]

On the other hand, much of the TNF's productive rangeland had been depleted by unrestricted cattle and sheep use and was run-down. At this date, livestock were finding it increasingly difficult to locate required forage on some ranges. Of course at this early date, there were no range fences, improved water developments, or reseeded areas on the TNF. Eventually, the "first come-first served" grazing use by cattle and sheep was wiped out when the Forest Service established grazing allotments with definite boundaries. These allotments were managed as to seasons of use and numbers of animals, thus assuring continued crops of forage and protection of valuable watersheds.[26]

The initial acreage of the TNF did not remain unaltered for very long. For instance, on June 28, 1910, President William H. Taft by Presidential Proclamation #1055 transferred certain lands from the BHNF to TNF. This Presidential Proclamation also transferred 583,650 acres from the TNF to create the Palisade National Forest PNF. President Taft's Proclamation also eliminated 44,390 acres in Idaho and Wyoming from TNF, leaving it with a net area of 851,280 acres.[27]

The above adjustment of acreage on the TNF was followed by a series of additional adjustments during the remaining years of the 1910s. In January 1911, TNF's net area was revised once again. At this time, 3,210 acres were added, and 31,040 acres were eliminated, leaving TNF with a net area of 823,450 acres. Then, in

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[24] Ibid.

[25] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

1916, TNF was reduced once again. By Executive Order #2365 of April 21, 1916 signed by President Woodrow Wilson, 5,575 acres were eliminated from the TNF, leaving a net area of 817, 875 acres.[28]

PALISADE NATIONAL FOREST, 1910-1917

Meanwhile, as noted beforehand, the PNF had withdrawn as a National Forest on June 28, 1910 from 583,650 acres transferred from TNF by President Taft's Proclamation #1053. Between 1910 and 1916, Victor, Idaho served as the headquarters of the newly established PNF. During its existence from June 28, 1910 to July 1, 1917, 36,715 acres were eliminated from PNF, leaving it with a net area of 546,935 acres. On the latter date, PNF was added back to TNF.[29]

Little is known about the administration of the PNF. In 1910, eight ranger stations were located on the PNF. They included the Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley Gulch, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek, and Victor Ranger Stations.[30] Most likely, there were eight districts with corresponding names.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, 1917-1947

On July 1, 1917, by Executive Order #2632 signed by President Wilson, the PNF with a total of 546,935 acres was incorporated or merged back with the TNF, giving the latter National Forest a total gross area of 1,364,810 acres, which included 52,148 alienated acres. The net area of TNF was 1,312,662 acres as reported by Forest Supervisor S.W. Stoddard in June 1918. This net acreage was located in the following four Idaho counties, and one Wyoming county.[31]

- Bonneville County, Idaho 168, 258 acres
- Fremont County, Idaho 694,352 acres
- Madison County, Idaho 34,254 acres
- Teton County, Idaho 80,317 acres
- Lincoln County, Wyoming 335,481 acres

Between the post World War I period and the post World War II period, two important additions occurred on the TNF. First, on November 20, 1924, President Calvin Coolidge added 11,607 acres to the TNF by Proclamation #1719. President Coolidge took this action for the production of timber and for the protection of stream flow. His action also included transferring acreage from the LNF, which had

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[28] Ibid.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Palisade National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[31] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

been eliminated that year, leaving the TNF with a net total of 1,367,841 acres.[32] Second, on October 8, 1938 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order #7986, which transferred 8,576 acres from the SNF to the TNF, leaving TNF with a net area of 1,367,843 acres. Finally, on June 5, 1942, 1.5 acres were added to TNF by Public Law #582.[33]

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, 1948-1960

In the post-World War II period, the TNF experienced several additional land adjustments. First, in 1948, part of the SNF became the most western part of the TNF. Public Land Order #542, dated December 28, 1948 added 281,121 acres added to the TNF from SNF, leaving TNF with a net area of 1,648,964 acres. The Lemhi Range runs through part of this area. The feeder creeks run into the Birch Creek Valley by way of Birch Creek, which eventually runs into the Big Lost River.[34] Then, by Public Law #651, dated August 14, 1958, 17,407 acres of public land was added to the TNF, giving the forest a net acreage of 1,666,371 acres.[35]

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[32] Ibid.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Ibid,; and Bound Historical Material, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[35] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

CARIBOU FOREST RESERVES AND LATER NATIONAL FORESTS

The Caribou National Forest (CNF) prior to merging with the TNF in 2000 was comprised of the CNF, the largest unit, the Pocatello National Forest (PONF), which was added to the CNF in 1939, and isolated parts of the Idaho portion of the Cache National Forest (CANF), which joined with the CNF in 1942.[36]

POCATELLO FOREST RESERVE, 1903-1906

The Pocatello Forest Reserve (POFR) when created was made up of the mountainous country south of Pocatello, Idaho and surrounding valleys of the Portneuf, Marsh Creek, and Bannock Creek. Originally, this area was part of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, which was established by treaty in 1869. However, in 1898, this land was eliminated from the Fort Hall Reservation, along with other lands, by the Fort Hall Treaty of that year.[37]

Soon after being eliminated from the Reservation, bands of non-Indian sheep overran the area surrounding Pocatello. When these bands of sheep by the thousands and cattle by the hundreds overgrazed the country west and south of Pocatello, the residents of the city became alarmed about the water quality of nearby creeks. Fearing pollution of their water supply, City of Pocatello residents petitioned Congress to protect the purity of the watersheds by establishing a Forest Reserve. On September 5, 1903, in response to this general demand, President Theodore Roosevelt created the POFR. It was the first reserve in this area of southeastern Idaho.[38] The POFR's 49,920 acres were located south of Pocatello, Idaho and west of what would become the Portneuf Forest Reserve (PNFR).[39]

On February 23, 1904, soon after the establishment of the POFR, R.H. Chariton, Inspector of Forest Reserves, visited the City of Pocatello to look after the needs of the newly established POFR. In a local newspaper article, Inspector Chariton stated that President Roosevelt created the POFR "for the purpose of preserving and protecting from contamination the water supply of the city of Pocatello." Furthermore, Inspector Chariton decided that the "grazing of sheep within the reservation would be prohibited entirely," and that the POFR would be "managed so as to make it a park or pleasure resort for Pocatello people."[40]

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[36] File: Caribou Forest History, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[37] File: Other Historical Data—History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts, and File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[38] Ibid.

[39] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[40] File: "Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings, Caribou History" Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho,

On March 7, 1904, soon after Inspector Chariton's visit, Peter Wrensted was named the first Forest Supervisor of the POFR. One of Wrensted's first duties was to eliminate sheep grazing on the POFR in order to protect the watershed used by the City of Pocatello.[41]

As noted earlier, overgrazing was a major problem at the time of the creation of POFR, as it was elsewhere in southeastern Idaho and northern Utah, prompting additional forest reserves to be created—such as a Malad Forest Reserve (MFR). For instance, excerpts from a 1904 report written by Smith Riley proposed a MFR for this very reason. In his "Report on Proposed Malad Forest Reserve," Riley stated that the Malad Mountains were in poor condition, as well as the Malad and Cache valleys. Forest Agent Riley recommended the exclusion of sheep from these areas. In the end, Riley proposed the withdrawal of a 94,390-acre MFR. This parcel, though reduced to 68,720 acres, was instead added to the Marsh Creek/Western Division (56,960 acres), and to the Bear/East Division (271,680 acres) as the Malad or Middle Division of the Bear River Forest Reserve (BRFR). In 1908, the Marsh Creek/Western Division eventually became part of the POFR.[42]

On the other hand, overgrazing of sheep was not a problem on what became the Topaz addition to the BRFR and which is today the east half of the Pocatello Ranger District of the CNF. In 1906, a report by Robert Burns Wilson on the Topaz addition to the BRFR entitled: "Favorable Report on the Proposed Topaz Addition to Bear River Forest Reserve, Idaho" examined 95,360 acres of the Portneuf Mountains between the Malad and Bear River Divisions of the BRFR. Wilson observed that the primary industries in the Topaz Addition were stock raising and the sawmill business. He noted extensive timber cutting, although by small operations and locals. Wilson also recorded that four streams that had headwaters in the examined area were important for local ranchmen for irrigation purposes. According to Wilson, all sides of the proposed addition were "thickly settled" with numerous ranch towns and post offices along Bear River, Marsh Creek, and the Port Neuf River. He further observed that about 800 cattle and up to 20,000 tramp sheep grazed the area. The latter were typically on their way to the larger Caribou Mountains in the north. The other divisions of the BRFR were supported by cattlemen reacting to transient sheep. However, Wilson noted that there had been no complaints about sheep on the Portneuf Mountains, probably because they stayed away from the north, which was then devoted to cattle. In the end, Wilson recommended adding this area to the BRFR and that it be administered by one assistant or deputy ranger, who would need a cabin and horse pasture, probably on the centrally located Marsh Creek.[43]

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[41] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts Other Historical Data, and File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[42] Ibid.

[43] Ibid.

POCATELLO FOREST RESERVE, 1907

For a short time in 1907, the Minidoka National Forest (MNF), which was created by Presidential Proclamation dated March 4, 1907 by combining the Cassia Forest Reserve (created on June 12, 1905) and the Raft River Forest Reserve (created on November 5, 1906), administered the POFR.[44]

POCATELLO NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1915

On July 1, 1908, President Roosevelt joined the POFR with the PNFR and created the Pocatello National Forest (PONF). These two units were then joined with the west divisions (Malad and Marsh Creek) of the BRFR to create the PONF. The BRFR, as noted earlier, lay to the south of the first two sections along the border of Idaho and Utah. Until April 21, 1915, the PONF was administered by the CANF in Utah. At that date, it was designated as part of the CANF. At this time, the PONF was completely eliminated and all its lands consolidated with the CANF. While still attached to the CANF, an addition of 19,405 acres was made to the CANF at the request of local people in order to protect their watershed from overgrazing, comprising the Marsh Creek slope of the Bannock Range.[45]

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST, 1907-1910

The Caribou Forest Reserve (CFR), later the CNF, was withdrawn on January 15, 1907 by Presidential Proclamation signed by President Roosevelt. The original Idaho portion of the CFR was 733,000 acres when it was withdrawn. However, the 1907 withdrawal also included another 7,740 acres in Wyoming.[46]

Like the TNF, there are several stories regarding the naming of the CFR. One story states that the CFR was named after one of the oldest residents of the area, and not after the animal. The name 'Caribou' apparently was a corruption of the name of an old miner nicknamed "Bill" or "John Cariboo," who lived in the Caribou Basin area, and who in the 1870s, located and developed the placer mining area in the vicinity of Caribou City. In 1907, John T. Wedemeyer, the first CNF Forest Supervisor, investigated the matter. His investigation indicated that a Frenchman by the name of John Cariboo did come into the country and prospected and mined in the Grays Lake locality. Thereafter, according to Wedemeyer, the post-office was named after

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[44] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts Other Historical Data, and File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and *History of the Minidoka National Forest*, Compiled in 1941 and 1942 by the Minidoka National Forest Personnel, Jamie Bennett Office, Supervisor Office, Sawtooth National Forest, Twin Falls, Idaho.

[45] Ibid; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[46] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

him and also the nearby mountain range. To support this conclusion, Wedemeyer consulted the 1898 edition of Britannica Encyclopedia, where he noted that the mountains were known as the Cariboo Mountains, and that the old post-office was also spelled Cariboo. Under the term, Cariboo, Wedemeyer discovered that the Britannica Encyclopedia also listed the famous placer gold mining district in British Columbia. Regardless, Wedemeyer concluded that the word spelled "Caribou," as the Forest Service spelled it, sounded much better and he did not dispute the nomenclature despite his investigation. This upset the local citizenry who declared the Forest Service had no right to change the name—for the local citizens still pronounced and spelled it Cariboo.[47]

On the other hand, another story states that one of the first men to discover gold in the region near Mt. Pisgah (Caribou Mountain) was Jesse Fairchild of Caribou, British Columbia. Fairchild, called "Cariboo" Jack, was noted for telling tall tales of the Canadian Caribou country. In 1881, according to story line, "Cariboo" Jack was mauled by a mother grizzly bear with twin cubs. A week later, he died of his wounds and blood poisoning in Soda Springs. Friends later erected a monument in his name on top of Mt. Pisgah.[48]

When the CFR was created in 1907, the area's timber, grazing, mining, wildlife, and water resources were in very poor shape—sorely needing regulations and management. The CFR's first rangers found fire-ravaged and over-exploited forests, poor range conditions created by years of overstocking of cattle and sheep, damaged lands and polluted watersheds due to previous mining activities, an overall depletion of large game, as well as streams that were over-fished and over-trapped.[49]

In regard to timber and fires, in 1909, Forest Supervisor Wedemeyer wrote that "some portions are covered with very good stands of young pine. [However,] the whole range has been burned over at some time from 30 to 35 years ago and a great amount of dead and down timber is to be found especially on the south half of the Forest."[50] In fact, the CNF was one of the largest burned over areas in the Intermountain Region. The first record of fire on or near the CNF was made as early as 1812. Thereafter, pioneer settlers often reported fires burning uncontrolled all summer long in the area. The even-aged stands of lodgepole pine on the CNF indicate that, about 1855 to 1890, whole forests had been destroyed by fire—thereby supporting this supposition.[51]

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[47] File: Palisade Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[48] Nonetheless, whichever story one believes, on March 4, 1907, the name was officially changed to the "Caribou" National Forest by an Act of Congress when on that date all Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. File: Caribou Forest History, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District; Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[49] File: Caribou Forest History, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[50] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[51] Ibid.

By 1907, so many acres had been almost completely destroyed by severe fires on the CNF, that the Forest Service decided that one of its first tasks was to replant or reforest some of these areas. So, in 1908, a tree nursery was established near the present-day site of the Bannock Ranger Station. Known as the Pocatello Planting Station, it developed under the leadership of Peter Wrensted, the first Forest Supervisor of the POFR. Until 1918, the Pocatello Planting Station grew thousands of pine and fir seedlings. These seedlings were transplanted to suitable areas up and down Mink Creek and elsewhere.[52]

In 1907, there were probably less than a dozen families that lived within the boundaries of the CFR, and some of those for only the summer season. In the valleys nearby and adjacent to the CFR were thriving agricultural communities. However, there was little agricultural land on the CFR because it is a high mountainous range. Grazing was the chief industry of the CFR, which Forest Supervisor Wedemeyer described as an "open free for all range" whereby "everyone made a wild chase to get on the best portion, even before the snow was gone." This uncontrolled sheep grazing activity resulted in a range denuded to the point that stock had to come off of the range before the season was over. Cattlemen were gradually driven from the range on account of this condition, and in self-dense they were compelled to buy sheep to survive, thereby compounding the problem. In addition, many of the larger herds of sheep did not even belong to Idaho residents, but instead to transient groups, who used the range, and then when it was depleted, moved their herds elsewhere.[53]

Prior to grazing, mining was the leading industry in this part of southeastern Idaho. Placer gold was mined in the Caribou mining district at an early date, but soon placer mining gave way to phosphate mining, especially in the lower half of the Forest, which increasingly became important for fertilizer production. These mining operations, however, were dependent on the timber from the Forest.[54]

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST, 1910-1938

Starting in 1910, the CNF received several major reductions and additions either by Presidential Proclamation or by Act of Congress. These actions reconfigured the gross area of the Forest from time to time.

On May 6, 1910, the first reduction came when Presidential Proclamation #1028 authored by President Taft eliminated 33,894 acres from the CNF. The Idaho area of the CNF was reduced to 699,828 acres, and the Wyoming portion was reduced to 7,018 acres by this proclamation. However, on January 1, 1911, the gross area of

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[52] File: Caribou Forest History, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[53] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[54] Ibid.

the CNF was re-computed which indicated that the gross area in Idaho was really 695,828 acres and the Wyoming portion was actually 7,360 acres.[55]

However, on April 18, 1914, Congress added 16,630 acres to the CNF by legislation bringing the total area in Idaho to 711,630 acres, and leaving the Wyoming portion of the CNF untouched. Nonetheless, five years later on August 21, 1919, Presidential Proclamation #1534, authored by President Wilson, reduced the size of CNF. This Proclamation eliminated 12,483 acres from the CNF, leaving 699,267 Idaho acres and 7,240 Wyoming acres. However, little over a year later, Presidential Proclamation #1583 declared by President Warren G. Harding added 40,954 acres in Idaho to the CNF, which when recomputed a year and a half later left the Forest with 734,714 Idaho acres and 7,271 Wyoming acres, or approximately 742,000 acres.[56]

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST, 1939-1954

The CNF held at approximately 742,000 acres from 1922 to 1939, but then the Forest went through a number of additions that increased its total area to over one million acres. First, on May 11, 1939, by Executive Order, President Franklin D. Roosevelt transferred 142,508 acres from the CANF (some of the former lands of the PONF, (see above), consisting of the Pocatello and Portneuf divisions to the CNF. These two divisions eventually formed the Pocatello Ranger District on the CNF. After some recompilation, this left the CNF with 873,261 Idaho acres and 7,273 Wyoming acres. However, these figures increased significantly in 1942, when by Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt and effective July 1, 1942, an additional 129,357 acres was added to the CNF by the transfer of the Malad Division of the CANF to it. This addition was comprised of the remaining land of the 1915 PONF (the Malad and Marsh Creek divisions), which today are now the Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho. For a time, these land adjustments left the CNF with 993,561 Idaho acres, 7,273 Wyoming acres, and 9,095 Utah acres under its administration, giving it a acreage of over one million acres. This figure again increased in 1947, when Public Law 650, approved June 16, 1948, increased the total Idaho acreage by another 70,733 acres. By 1954, through several additional lesser increases, decreases and recompilations, the CNF ended up with a total forest area of 1,077,686 acres in Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah—acreage it maintained until at least 1960, the cutoff point of this study.[57]

PORTNEUF FOREST RESERVE, 1907-08

The PNFR was withdrawn on March 8, 1907 by Presidential Proclamation as a Forest Reserve of Idaho, and had 99,508 acres when it was withdrawn. This unit

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[55] Ibid.
[56] Ibid.
[57] Ibid.

included the Portneuf Range and its slopes east of Inkom, Idaho, within the loop of the Portneuf River, east of Rapid Creek, and bounded on the north by the Fort Hall Indian Reservation boundary near Mount Putnam.. Three main feeder creeks drained the Portneuf Forest Reserve. They are the Toponce, North Fork and Inman creeks. The Toponce and North Fork Creeks feed the Eastern Portneuf River, and Inman Creek runs west to the western section of the Portneuf River and the Blackfoot River. The PNFR has the same Indian reservation background as the POFR. On May 26, 1908, the PNFR became a part of the POFR.[58]

[58] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

CHAPTER THREE: ADMINISTRATION

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1917

Records for the early administration history of the TNF are very limited. However, they indicate that its superintendent along with a small clerical staff initially supervised the TNF from St. Anthony, Idaho. During the period 1908 to 1917, when the Targhee National was incorporated or merged with the PNF, the number and locations of RDs changed frequently. Two of the first ranger stations located on the TNF were the Canyon Creek and Hawley Gulch Ranger Stations.[59] Two years later, five additional ranger stations had been located on the TNF. They included the Beaver, Camas Creek, Porcupine, Sheridan Creek, and Split Creek Ranger Stations.[60]

Nonetheless, by 1914-15, the TNF had most certainly been divided into at least six ranger districts.[61] They were:

- District 1—Spencer or Beaver, Idaho
- District 2—Kilgore, or Camas Meadows, Idaho
- District 3—Big Springs, Idaho
- District 4—Hallie Park, Idaho
- District 5—Ashton, Idaho
- District 6—Porcupine, Idaho

As time past, like many other National Forests nationwide, TNF went through numerous changes to the configurations, sizes, and numbers of ranger districts, as well as locations of ranger stations. While the details behind the reasoning for each change made by the Forest Service may not be fully understood, normally changes were made in order to increase administrative efficiency on the TNF.

After establishing RDs and RSs, the Forest Service began a building program in earnest. The essentials for most RSs were a cabin or house for the ranger, a barn for his horses, other outbuildings (outhouse, fly shed, etc.), a fenced horse pasture, and by 1915, a telephone communication link to other RSs and the Supervisor Office (SO). By 1915, the TNF had nine (9) dwellings, nine (9) barns, seventeen (17) other buildings, and 129 miles of telephone line linking them to the SO in St. Anthony, Idaho. A year later, the TNF had fourteen (14) dwellings, still only (9) barns and 140 miles of telephone line linking them together and with the St. Anthony

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[59] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[60] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[61] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1915-1916, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

SO. Known new administrative sites in existence at this time included the Big Springs and Porcupine Ranger RSs, the Cottonwood Creek Scaler's Cabin, and a lookout tower at Fall River.[62]

In 1917, the year that the TNF merged with the PNF, the TNF had twenty-three (23) dwellings, seventeen (17) barns, fifteen (15) other buildings, and 283 miles of telephone line. Known ranger stations, and other administrative sites in existence at this time, included the following in alphabetical order: Ashton, Canyon Creek, Conant Creek, Driggs, Grandview, Hawley Gulch, Indian Creek, Kilgore, Porcupine, Rapid Creek, Sawtelle, Swan Valley, and Victor.[63]

A professional and trained force of rangers staffed the new RSs. These rangers had taken and passed a required two-part Civil Service exam. The first part tested each man's forestry and administration knowledge, while the second part evaluated his practical skills in "packing a horse, using a compass, elementary surveying, shooting, and cutting a tree" resulting in a highly qualified work force.[64]

Homer E. Fenn, who served as the first Supervisor on the HLFR (1905-1907), became the first Supervisor on the TNF (1908). Personnel under Supervisor Fenn included District Forest Rangers, and Assistant to Rangers, who either had the duties of a District Ranger and served only one District, or they served on several districts as needed. In addition to these personnel, Forest Guards were assigned to fire patrol for all the districts, and their location depended mostly upon seasonal fire conditions. In the early season, they helped the rangers count stock. During the middle part of the season, they were placed back in the mountains, and during the late season, they were positioned along the boundary while settlers were burning brush.[65]

Personnel needs on the TNF, during the years 1908-1917, naturally grew to match the improvement expansion. At St. Anthony the headquarters of the TNF, besides the Supervisor, the Assistant Supervisor, and Clerk, they included a Forest Engineer whose duties were investigative, and additional Forest Guards, one of whom acted as a driver of government teams, and another who served as a laborer for free use work. A third Forest Guard was stationed at Driggs, Idaho.[66]

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[62] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1916-1917, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[63] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1918, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[64] Richa Wilson, *Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4: A Contextual and Architectural History* (Draft), 2 May 2003.

[65] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1918, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[66] Ibid.

In later years, District Assistant Ranger positions were approved and financed to help relieve the heavy workload for the District Ranger. According to one source, these District Assistant Ranger positions were "usually filled through appointment of forestry school students and graduates for experience and training purposes. These were high-caliber youngsters, however, most of them lacked mountaineering and woodsmanship experience and required a lot of direction and supervision. They were willing and anxious, however, to endure hard work and hardship to learn the 'ropes' and the pitfalls."[67]

PALISADE NATIONAL FOREST, 1910-1917

Records for the early administration history of the PNF, which was founded in July 11, 1910, are also limited. However, they indicate that its superintendent with clerical staff initially supervised the forest from Victor, Idaho, but soon thereafter all administration took place from St. Anthony, Idaho.

In 1915, the PNF was organized into six district rangers. These early RDs were located at the following places:

- District 1—Driggs, Idaho
- District 2—Victor, Idaho
- District 3—Canyon Creek, Idaho
- District 4—Herbert, Idaho
- District 5—Irwin, Idaho
- District 6—Blowout, Idaho

Within a few years, the organization of the PNF went through many changes. First, the numbers of ranger districts were winnowed down to five with the elimination of the RD at Blowout, Idaho location. Then, in 1916, the PNF formalized itself into seven districts, splitting the responsibilities for each RD amongst seven District Forest Rangers—eliminating the title of Assistant to District Rangers. District Rangers residing in Driggs, Idaho now managed Districts 1 and 2. The District Ranger residing in Victor, Idaho was responsible for District 3. The District Ranger residing in Canyon Creek, Idaho was responsible for District 4. The District Ranger residing in Herbert, Idaho was responsible for District 5. The District Ranger residing in Irwin, Idaho was responsible for Districts 6 and 7.[68]

Records for the early administration history of PNF describe a continual construction pattern of administrative sites. In the early years, administrative expenses centered on three tasks: first, fencing administrative site pastures, second, running telephone

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[67] District Ranger Memoirs, Black Binder, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[68] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1918, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

lines, and third, new construction of permanent improvements to administrative sites, and repairing and maintenance of existing structures.

For instance, in 1911, labor expenses for permanent improvements to administrative sites on the PNF were very minimal, except for fencing administrative sites, which cost a total of $209.44 for labor, subsistence, and freight. For new construction, these expenses included labor ($5.75), subsistence of labor ($49.39), freighting materials ($.20). For existing construction, repair expenses included labor ($7.50) and materials ($46.40). Or for instance, during the time period of 1911-1913, the construction of telephone lines to connect the various ranger stations became a major administrative construction cost as well. One of the first telephone lines to be strung was a 25-mile line between the Rapid Creek and De Coster Ranger Stations. To cut construction costs, the early telephone line utilized trees for 30% of the line instead of standard telephone poles. By the end of 1913, the Forest Service had completed a total of 84 miles of telephone line.[69]

By 1912, new fencing and telephone expenses diminished and the construction of cabins and other buildings, such as horse barns, took priority. During 1912, close to $500.00 was spent alone for construction materials for new cabins, and by the end of 1913; the PNF had seven (7) barns completed. By mid-June, 1914, another $250.00 was applied to new construction of cabins and other buildings.[70]

Unfortunately, it is not known which RSs were constructed during this early period because of a lack of clear documentation. However, by 1916, there were already five (5) dwellings on the PNF balance sheet, and the earliest PNF records indicate that the De Coster Ranger Station and barn were constructed that year at a total cost of $648.00. Thereafter, improvement construction of ranger stations, dwellings, and other buildings became a regular expense on the PNF balance sheet of statement of expenditures.[71]

During the years prior to World War I, personnel needs on the PNF matched its improvement program. Dan Pack served as the first Supervisor on the PNF (1910-1914) and his staff included many professional and well-trained rangers. By 1916, the PNF payroll included ten (10) Assistant to District Rangers, five of whom had the duties of a District Ranger. Three had the duties of an Assistant to District Ranger at various districts. The final two held separate duties. One served and resided in Rexburg, Idaho as a general administration and grazing person to the Canyon Creek region, and another held miscellaneous duties.[72]

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[69] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1912-1914, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[70] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1913-1915, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[71] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-1918, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[72] Ibid.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST, 1918-1960

In early 1917, the TNF and PNF began the integration of mutual administration responsibilities under the St. Anthony SO, a year prior to when the two forests would merge. Chester B. Morse, who was then serving as the fourth TNF Forest Supervisor, oversaw the initial aspects of this union. By April of 1917, the TNF had six ranger districts. However, with the merging of the TNF and PNF, ranger stations on the PNF were reduced from six to five RDs at the following locations:[73]

- District 1—Rapid Creek
- District 2—Victor
- District 3—Indian Creek
- District 4—Herbert
- District 5—Swan Valley

In 1918, Samuel W. Stoddard became the fifth Forest Supervisor for the TNF, a position he held from 1918 to 1933—the longest tenure of any TNF Supervisor. In July 1918, under Supervisor Stoddard's leadership, the two forests were formally combined. Thereafter, the TNF renumbered its RDs from 1-11.[74] The new ranger districts were listed as follows:

- District 1—Spencer Ranger Station
- District 2—Kilgore Ranger Station
- District 3—Big Springs Ranger Station
- District 4—Hallie Park Ranger Station
- District 5—Ashton, Idaho
- District 6—Porcupine Ranger Station
- District 7—Rapid Creek and De Coster Ranger Stations
- District 8—Victor, Idaho
- District 9—Grandview and Canyon Creek Ranger Stations
- District 10—Hawley Gulch Ranger Station
- District 11—Swan Valley and Indian Creek Ranger Stations

With the combination of the TNF and PNF, Supervisor Stoddard encouraged his rangers to conduct more fieldwork than they had in the past, which naturally increased travel costs. By early 1919, there were nineteen RSs, two of which (Ashton and Victor) were rented buildings. Each of these ranger stations were linked by telephone. A 1919 map of the combined Targhee-Palisade National Forest listed the following eighteen RSs, or administrative sites, for the newly combined Targhee-Palisade National Forest. They are listed in alphabetical order:

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[73] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1918, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[74] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1919, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Beaver, Big Springs, Brimstone, Conant, Grandview, Hallie Park, Hawley Gulch, Indian Creek, Meadows, Pine Creek, Porcupine, Rapid River, Snake River, Spencer, Squirrel Meadows, Swan Valley, West Kamas, and Warm River.[75]

Following World War I, the TNF underwent a major reorganization. Districts were consolidated and three yearlong forest ranger positions were eliminated. RDs were reduced from eleven (11) to nine (9). The nine new districts included the following:

- District 1—Spencer Ranger Station
- District 2—Kilgore Ranger Station
- District 3—Big Springs Ranger Station
- District 4—Ashton, Idaho
- District 5—Ashton, Idaho
- District 6—Driggs, Idaho
- District 7—Victor, Idaho
- District 8—Canyon Creek Ranger Station
- District 9—Irwin, Idaho

However, it seems that by the end of the year a tenth ranger district was added with the construction of the Rainey Creek Ranger Station, and other station locations were revised.[76]

By the end of 1920, the TNF had ten districts including the following RS locations and administrative sites:

- District 1— Spencer Ranger Station (Forest Guard located as well)
- District 2— Kilgore Ranger Station (Forest Guard located as well)
- District 3— Lake, Idaho
- District 4— Hallie Park Ranger Station
  Highpoint Lookout
  Ashton, Idaho
- District 5— Porcupine Ranger Station
- District 6— Rapid Creek Ranger Station
- District 7— Victor, Idaho
- District 8— Grandview Ranger Station
- District 9— Hawley Gulch Ranger Station
- District 10— Rainey Creek Ranger Station
  Indian Creek Ranger Station

This reorganization naturally caused increased travel expenses because the smaller statutory work force had an ever-increasing amount of fieldwork. Therefore, it is not

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[75] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1920, Bound, Archaeology Office; and Targhee-Palisade National Forest Map, 1919, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[76] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1921, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

surprising that in 1920, the TNF purchased its first passenger vehicle for $900.00. This purchase was made to aid the Forest Supervisor in covering the longer distances between the new RDs.[77]

In 1921, reorganization occurred once more. By the end of 1921, the TNF's ten districts included the following:

- District 1— Spencer Ranger Station
  Indian Creek Ranger Station (Forest Guard located)
- District 2— Kilgore Ranger Station
- District 3— Big Springs Ranger Station (Forest Guard located as well)
- District 4— Hallie Park Ranger Station
  High Point Lookout Station
  Island Park Ranger Station
- District 5— Porcupine Ranger Station
  Conant Ranger Station
- District 6— Rapid Creek Ranger Station
- District 7— Victor Ranger Station
- District 8— Grandview Ranger Station
  Elk Flat Lookout Station
- District 9— Hawley Gulch Ranger Station
- District 10— Swan Valley Ranger Station
  Indian Creek Ranger Station

In addition to these changes, TNF also gained a second Deputy Forest Supervisor and additional clerical/stenographic personnel.[78]

From 1922 to 1926, ranger districts numbering, boundaries, and locations fluctuated almost from year to year, and changes often were directly related to the acquisition of additions to the national forest. The following tables indicate those changes, along with known acreages and responsibilities for lookouts, scaler's cabins, and other administrative sites. It should be noted that from 1922 to 1923, there were ten (10) ranger districts on the TNF. However, in 1924, the same year that the TNF acquired additional land from the LNF, this number was reduced to eight (8) ranger districts. All information in each table below is based upon Improvement Records for the TNF.[79]

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[77] Ibid.

[78] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1922, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[79] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1923-1926, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

	Table 1.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1922	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer Ranger Station	107,547
	Indian Creek Ranger Station (Forest Guard located)	
District 2	Kilgore Ranger Station	85,391
District 3	Big Springs Ranger Station (Forest Guard located as well)	143,457
	Island Park Ranger Station	
District 4	Ashton Ranger Station	171,529
	High Point Lookout Station	
District 5	Porcupine Ranger Station	269,368
	Conant Ranger Station	
District 6	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	133,093
	De Coster Ranger Station	
District 7	Victor Ranger Station	109,694
District 8	Grandview Ranger Station	51,343
District 9	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	76,185
	Elk Flat Lookout Station	
District 10	Swan Valley Ranger Station	172,786
	Indian Creek Ranger Station	
	Total Acreage	1,320,393

	Table 2.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1923	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer Ranger Station	107,547
	Indian Creek Ranger Station (Forest Guard located)	
	Lookout Mountain Lookout	
District 2	Kilgore Ranger Station	111,451
District 3	Big Springs Ranger Station (Forest Guard located as well)	215,339
	Island Park Ranger Station	
	Moose Creek Scaling Station	
District 4	Ashton Ranger Station	185,047
	High Point Lookout Station	
District 5	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,373
District 6	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	133,820
District 7	Victor Ranger Station	110,176
District 8	Grandview Ranger Station	53,120
	Elk Flat Lookout Station	
District 9	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	77,637
	Heise Guard Station	
District 10	Swan Valley Ranger Station	173,182
	Indian Creek Ranger Station	
	Total Acreage	1,381,692

	Table 3.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1924	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer Ranger Station	219,167
	Kilgore Ranger Station	
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	215,339
	Island Park Ranger Station	
	Moose Creek Scaling Station	
District 3	Hallie Park Ranger Station	185,057
	High Point Fire Lookout	
	Counting Corrals	
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,373
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	133,820
	De Coster Ranger Station	
District 6	Victor Ranger Station	135,776
	Grandview Ranger Station	
	Sheep Driveway	
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,163
	Kelly Canyon	
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	173,182
	Elk Flat Lookout Station	
	Total Acreage	1,381,877

	Table 4.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1925	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer Ranger Station	219,167
	Kilgore Ranger Station	
	Indian and Middle Creek Fire Patrol	
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	215,339
	Island Park Ranger Station	
	Moose Creek Scaling Station	
District 3	Hallie Park Ranger Station	185,047
	High Point Fire Lookout	
	Counting Corrals	
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,373
	De Coster Ranger Station	
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	133,820
District 6	Victor Ranger Station	135,776
	Grandview Ranger Station	
	Sheep Driveway	
	Fog Hill Fire Patrol	
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,163
	Elk Flat Fire Lookout	
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	173,182
	Elk Flat Lookout Station	
	Elk and Indian Creek Fire Patrol	
	Total Acreage	1,381,867

	Table 5.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1926	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer Ranger Station	225,365
	Kilgore Ranger Station	
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	215,339
	Island Park Ranger Station	
	Moose Creek Scaling Station	
District 3	Ashton, Idaho	185,047
	Counting Corrals	
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,373
	Squirrel Meadows Ranger Station	
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	133,820
District 6	Victor Ranger Station	135,776
	Grandview Ranger Station	
	Sheep Driveway	
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,163
	Elk Flat Fire Lookout	
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	173,182
	Sheep Driveway	
	Total Acreage	1,388,065

Starting in 1927, the TNF began a Five-Year Improvement Plan that centered upon updating and upgrading many of its facilities, including adding items such as garages, barns, sheds, and tool rooms, and sanitary facilities such as sinks, indoor toilets, baths and washrooms to those RSs that needed them. The following tables represent the changes in RDs for the years 1927 to 1933.[80]

	Table 6.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1927-29	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer Ranger Station	225,565
	Kilgore Ranger Station	
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	215,339
	Guild, Idaho Scaling Station	
	Island Park Ranger Station	
	Moose Creek Scaling Station	
District 3	Ashton, Idaho	186,083
	Counting Corral	
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,373

[80] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1928-1934, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

	Squirrel Meadows Ranger Station	
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	133,820
District 6	Victor Ranger Station	135,776
	Grandview Ranger Station	
	Sheep Driveway	
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,163
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	173,182
	Sheep Driveway	
	Total Acreage	1,389,301

	Table 7.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1930-31	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer, Idaho	236,000
	Kilgore Ranger Station	
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	224,000
	Guild, Idaho Scaling Station	
	Island Park Ranger Station	
	Moose Creek Scaling Station	
District 3	Ashton, Idaho	185,000
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,000
	Conant Ranger Station	
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	134,000
District 6	Victor, Idaho	136,000
	Grandview Ranger Station	
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,000
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	185,000
	Total Acreage	1,419,000

	Table 8.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1932	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer, Idaho	236,000
	Kilgore Ranger Station	
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	224,000
	Guild, Idaho Scaling Station	
District 3	Ashton, Idaho	185,000
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,000
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	134,000
District 6	Victor, Idaho	136,000
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,000
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	185,000
	Total Acreage	1,419,000

Table 9.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1933		
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer, Idaho	236,000
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	224,000
	Guild, Idaho Scaling Station	
District 3	Ashton, Idaho	185,000
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,000
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	134,000
District 6	Victor, Idaho	136,000
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,000
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	185,000
	Total Acreage	1,419,000

Table 10.0: TNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1934		
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Spencer, Idaho	236,000
District 2	Big Springs Ranger Station	224,000
District 3	Ashton, Idaho	185,000
District 4	Porcupine Ranger Station	214,000
District 5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	134,000
District 6	Victor, Idaho	136,000
District 7	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	105,000
District 8	Swan Valley Ranger Station	185,000
	Total Acreage	1,419,000

During the New Deal years (1933-1942), the TNF continued to be administered from St. Anthony, Idaho, and RSs were located at Ashton, Big Springs, Heise, Porcupine Creek, Rapid Creek, Spencer, Swan Valley, and Victor. At this time, the forest contained 1,032,405 acres of government land encompassing the headwaters of the Snake River Valley and forming a semi-circle about the settled portion of the Upper Snake River Valley. The annual timber cut was from 3 to 5 million board feet of timber consisting of sawtimber, ties, mine props, house logs, post, poles, etc. According to one source: "This amount could be cut indefinitely without depleting the timber supply or endangering the value of the Forest as watershed protection." Besides timber harvesting, the open and lightly timbered areas were also used for domestic livestock grazing. In addition to timber, grazing and watershed value, recreation gained in importance. During the 1930s, the TNF served from 80,000 to 100,000 campers, tourists, and other recreationists each year. Public campgrounds were provided and built for them by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and

during this period, approximately 80 summer homes were located in attractive places on the TNF, where a degree of privacy was available to the occupants.[81]

By 1950, following the interruption of World War II to the development of the TNF, the TNF was divided into nine ranger districts. The Big Springs and the Rapid Creek locations were eliminated by this time, and new locations included RDs at Buffalo (later renamed Island Park), Dubois, and Driggs. In the end, the ranger districts listed alphabetically included: Ashton, Buffalo (instead of Big Springs), Driggs, Dubois, Heise, Porcupine Creek, Spencer, Swan Valley, and Victor. A 1950 recreation map emphasized the TNF's resources, winter sports, camping and picnicking, and summer home areas in the Island Park area.[82]

Five years later, the TNF was reduced from nine to eight RDs. The Victor Ranger District had been eliminated. Rangers were now stationed at the following locations in alphabetical order: Ashton, Buffalo, Driggs, Dubois, Heise, Porcupine Creek, Spencer, and Swan Valley.[83]

In 1955, the Forest Service continued its mission to protect the water, timber, forage, wildlife and fishing resources on the TNF. However, by this date, the TNF also began to face multiple-use pressures as well. Summer home sites were being sought and established in the Island Park and Palisades Dam areas, and there were more than a dozen developed camp and picnic grounds with sanitation, water supply, and cooking facilities on the TNF. At the same time, several trailer camps were under development. Of course, there were also unimproved areas for those who liked to "rough it." Finally, winter sporting facilities were also available in 1955 for those who wished to recreate during the long winter seasons. There were a variety of slopes on the forest to lure skiers. One ski area was the Bear Gulch Ski Basin area on U.S. Highway 191 about 14 miles north and east of Ashton, Idaho. Another ski area was the Pine Basin area east of Flume Creek on State Highway 31 between Swan Valley and Victor, approximately 9 miles north and east of Swan Valley.[84]

In the late 1950s, the TNF continued with eight districts, an arrangement in effect since the mid-1950s. However, by the late 1950s, three ranger districts were moved. The Spencer District headquarters was moved out of Spencer to Dubois, Idaho. The Porcupine Creek headquarters was moved out of the TNF altogether to Ashton, Idaho, and the Heise Ranger District was transferred to the newly established Rexburg Ranger District, Rexburg, Idaho.[85]

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[81] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1936, Map Drawer, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[82] Recreation Map of Targhee National Forest, 1950, Loose Historical Material, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[83] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[84] Ibid.

[85] File #1, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

On July 1, 1958, the TNF celebrated its Golden Anniversary. By this date, the TNF gross area included 1,691,054 acres with 1,346,481 acres in Idaho and 344,573 acres in Wyoming. State and private areas inside the Forest boundaries (school sections, homesteads, patented mining claims, etc.) amounted to 40,759 acres. Watershed, timber, range, and wildlife management continued to occupy each of the ranger districts time, but recreation and other land uses also demanded their attention as well. By 1958, recreation use for relaxation and enjoyment of many outdoor activities and attractions had climbed to 600,000 visits annually. By this date, seven TNF summer home areas were established and in operation near Island Park and the newly constructed Palisades Reservoir. Additionally, permits had been issued for 139 summer home lots.[86]

[86] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho; and Historical Report and Studies from Russ Anderson, 1680 History Program, FY 1999.

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST, 1908-1960

As noted in Chapter Two, the Caribou Forest Reserve (CFR) was withdrawn on January 15, 1907 and became the CNF soon thereafter when all Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests. At the time of its creation, the SO was established in Idaho Falls, where it remained until 1911, when it was moved to Montpelier, Idaho, near the extreme south end of the Forest.[87]

In 1908, the CNF was organized into the following four districts and personnel.[88]

Caribou National Forest Ranger Districts and Personnel: 1908

Forest Supervisor	John T. Wedemeyer
Assistant Supervisor	Foster Steele. Came from Pinedale National Forest to assist the Forest Supervisor temporarily.
District 1 (Snake River)	Charles A. Spackman
District 2 (Grays Lake)	Frank M. Butler, Forest Ranger James Sibbett, Assistant Forest Ranger
District 3 (Auburn)	Hyrum Kennington, Forest Ranger J.S. Nelson, Forest Guard
District 4 (Georgetown)	James Johnson, Forest Ranger James Dunn, Assistant Forest Ranger

Documentation on the administrative details of first five years of CNF is lacking. The first report on administrative improvements comes in 1912 during the administration of Forest Supervisor George Bentz. After five years of existence, this report succinctly provided the administrative state of affairs on the CNF. The report stated:[89]

> The construction of permanent improvements on this Forest has proceeded to a point where not much more work is necessary. Of the five rangers on the Forest, four are located at suitable headquarters, every one of which is connected by telephone with the Supervisor's office. The remainder of the Forest is easily accessible to telephone lines, and extensive construction on the part of the Service would hardly be justified in the present stage of Forest administration. Trails are being extended as rapidly as possible by the Rangers during the seasons when other work is light, and unless it should be considered necessary to construct rather expensive roads in order to make timber accessible, this Forest hardly appears to be in need of much more improvement work.

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[87] District Ranger Memoirs, Black Binder, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[88] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[89] Ibid.

Two years later, in April 1914, the Forest Supervisor again assessed the permanent improvements to the CNF. He stated that "after the completion of a few more pasture fences and small cabins for summer use by the Forest officers, the most important feature in the complete improvement of this Forest is the construction of new and repairs to old wagon roads." In the future, he expressed a desire to secure a ranger station (house, pasture and barn) at Georgetown, where one was badly needed, as well as the construction of buildings and pasture at the Tin Cup Ranger site for the ranger located at Freedom, Wyoming. By this date, the Forest Supervisor also concluded that the Forest's telephone system was practically complete, however that a few short lines were needed to lookout points to facilitate fire protection of the Forest.[90]

Like the TNF, the CNF underwent many changes in regard to district name, boundaries and locations of RDs and RSs, and other administrative sites. The following tables represent those changes from 1913 to 1937, along with any known acreages for each RD. All information in each table below is based upon Improvement Records for the CNF.[91]

	Table 11.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1913-1918	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Snake River Ranger Station	138,240
District 2	Grays Lake Ranger Station	201,600
	Trail Ranger Station	
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	128,400
District 4	Auburn, Wyoming	116,000
District 5	Georgetown, Idaho	118,120
	Blackfoot Ranger Station (1917)	
	Elbow Ranger Station (1918)	
	Total Acreage	702,360

	Table 12.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1919	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Snake River Ranger Station	145,171
District 2	Grays Lake Ranger Station	135,897
	Brockman Ranger Station	
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	125,034
District 4	Auburn, Wyoming	125,352
District 5	Georgetown, Idaho	192,155
	Trail Ranger Station (1917)	
	Total Acreage	723,609

[90] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[91] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1913-1920, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1922, the CNF continued to occupy the high country between the drainages of the Bear River, Blackfoot, and Willow Creek on the West, and Salt River and South Fork of the Snake River on the East. In 1922, the CNF extended slightly over 80 miles in a north and south direction, the southernmost point being about six miles east of Montpelier, and the northernmost point being about twenty-five miles due east of Idaho Falls. The gross area of the CNF at this time was 741,980 acres. The entire Forest was mountainous in character, but was only moderately rough.[92]

A Forest Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, Forest Clerk and six District Rangers handled the administration of the CNF in 1922. By this date, CNF headquarters was located at Montpelier, Idaho. District Rangers were located at the following places in alphabetical order: Auburn, Freedom, Grays Lake, Montpelier, Snake River, and Soda Springs. For the administration and protection of the Forest, many improvements were necessary. These included 137 miles of telephone line, 150 miles of roads and trails, four (4) yearlong ranger stations, six (6) temporary stations for use during the summer season, seven (7) barns, sixteen (16) miles of administrative fences, three (3) miles of drift fences, corrals, store houses and other miscellaneous buildings.[93]

Little recreation development occurred on the CNF during the 1920s and 1930s. Whatever recreation took place was pretty much confined to fall hunting parties and an occasional fishing party and family groups going to the hills for their winter wood supply. Road facilities were very inadequate, there were few, if any, camping facilities, and very little demand for outdoor recreation in general. People camping on National Forests at this time, were expected to furnish their own equipment, which usually consisted of a tent, and some type of a wood stove.[94]

In 1924, the first summer homes began to appear on the CNF. By special use permit, summer homes were allowed in Justice Park along the east fork of Mink Creek. Engineers or surveyors came up from the Regional Office in Ogden, Utah, and laid out a number of lots. Thereafter, a drawing was held to determine who would get what lots. Only a few homes were built before it was decided by the Forest Service that increasing demands for public recreation sites far outweighed creating sites for the enjoyment of the few.[95]

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[92] Range Classification Report, Caribou National Forest, 1922, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[93] Correspondence, 1920-1923, Gray Archive Box, Temporary Storage, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.

[94] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[95] File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

From 1920 to 1926, there were six ranger districts on the CNF. Administrative responsibilities changed and acreage allotted to each RD fluctuated over time.[96]

Table 13.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1920-1923		
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Snake River Ranger Station	136,184
District 2	Grays Lake Ranger Station	124,232
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	141,385
District 4	Auburn, Wyoming	109,335
District 5	Soda Springs, Idaho	100,275
District 6	Montpelier, Idaho	130,574
	Total Acreage	741,985

Table 14.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1924-26		
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Snake River Ranger Station	136,184
District 2	Grays Lake Ranger Station	104,193
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	141,385
District 4	Auburn, Wyoming	109,335
District 5	Soda Springs, Idaho	120.313
District 6	Montpelier, Idaho	130,574
	Total Acreage	741,984

From 1927 to 1934, the number of RDs was reduced to five on the CNF when District 2 and 5 were combined together circa 1927-1928.[97]

Table 15.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1927		
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Idaho Falls	136,184
District 2	Combined with District 5	--
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	141,385
District 4	Auburn, Wyoming	109,335
District 5	Soda Springs, Idaho	224,506
	Forest Guard Station, Wayan, Idaho	
District 6	Montpelier, Idaho	130,574
	Total Acreage	741,984

[96] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1921-1927, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[97] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1928-1935, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

	Table 16.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1928	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Idaho Falls	161,000
District 2	Wayan, Idaho	151.000
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	134,000
District 4	Montpelier, Idaho	153,985
District 5	Soda Springs, Idaho	143,000
	Forest Guard Station, Wayan, Idaho	
	Total Acreage	742,985

	Table 17.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1929-1934	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Idaho Falls	162,149
District 2	Wayan, Idaho	136,823
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	136,201
District 4	Montpelier, Idaho	154,390
District 5	Soda Springs, Idaho	152,422
	Total Acreage	741,985

Starting in 1935, once again the RDs were reduced. This time, they were reduced from five RDs to only four RDs whose responsibility it was to administer the entire CNF.[98]

	Table 18.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1935-36	
District Number	**Location**	**Acreage**
District 1	Idaho Falls	Unknown
District 2	No Name	Unknown
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	Unknown
District 4	Montpelier, Idaho	Unknown
District 5	Soda Springs, Idaho	Unknown
	Total Acreage	Unknown

[98] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1936-1938, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

	Table 19.0: CNF Ranger Districts and Acreage, 1937	
District Number	Location	Acreage
District 1	Idaho Falls	Unknown
District 2	Soda Springs, Idaho	Unknown
District 3	Freedom, Wyoming	Unknown
District 4	Montpelier, Idaho	Unknown
	Total Acreage	Unknown

During the 1930s, or the CCC days, minimum recreation facilities were constructed which made areas on the CNF more accessible and desirable. The CCC provided new campgrounds with basic facilities, such as stoves, fire places, grills, tables, water, and public sanitary facilities. However, in reality, recreation opportunities were limited on the CNF because of the Great Depression. Most recreation had to wait until after World War II, when a full recreation plan for the CNF began to evolve. Thereafter, demand for outdoor recreation increased by "leaps and bounds."[99]

Meanwhile, on March 27, 1939, the SO was moved from Montpelier, Idaho, where it had been located in 1911, to Pocatello, Idaho.[100] Prior to this date, a strong construction period occurred on the CNF during the New Deal Era of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, starting in 1935, peaking in 1938-39, and then falling off just before World War II. During this time period, offices, houses, temporary dwellings and other buildings were constructed. By 1941, CNF offices were valued at close to $3,100, the Forest's 22 dwellings and temporary stations were valued at close to $26,000, and the CNF's 10 barns and 5 garages were valued at close to $14,000.[101]

Following World War II, the CNF returned to normalcy along with the rest of the nation, and development continued on the CNF. After the war, the CNF Supervisor's Office remained in Pocatello, Idaho; however, the CNF was now divided into six districts because of the transfer of the Malad Division of the CANF in 1942 by Executive Order. This transfer added close to 130,000 acres to the CNF. A second addition came in 1947, when Public Law 650 increased the total Idaho acreage of the CNF by another 70,773 acres. By 1948, the CNF had grown to just over one million acres. At this time, rangers were located at Freedom, Wyoming, Idaho Falls, Malad, Montpelier, Pocatello, and Soda Springs, Idaho.[102]

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[99] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[100] File: Information on the History of the Forest Service in Southeast Idaho Area, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[101] Caribou National Forest Investment and Depreciation Records, 1934-1945, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[102] File: Caribou Forest History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

After World War II, summer and winter recreation activities became important components to CNF's mission. In the summer, thousands of visitors took to the highways for scenic drives through aspen and evergreen forests, lush meadows, and masses of wild flowers. In the winter, the CNF became the playground for skiing and other winter sports.[103]

By 1954, recreation visitors for the Forest totaled over 150,000, and by the end of the next year, visitation had increased to close to 175,000 during the fiftieth year anniversary of the Forest Service. By 1956, an all time high in the number of recreation visitors was established with 185,900 people visits to the forest. The enormous increase in the amount of use of the recreation resources was evidenced by the fact that only 40,000 recreation visits were made in 1940 prior to World War II, and that only 74,966 recreation visits were made to the forest in 1946, right after World War II. During the record year for recreation visitors in 1956, three summer home areas were under development by the Forest Service on the CNF. They were the Palisades, Hoffman, and Calamity areas, which had 20, 40, and 90 lots respectively laid out at this time. By 1962, the total recreation visits had once again increased—this time to 328,000 recreation visits.[104]

[103] Ibid.

[104] File: Information on the History of the Forest Service in Southeast Idaho Area, 1680 History; and No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

CHAPTER FOUR: NEW DEAL PROGRAMS, 1933-1942

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) began on April 5, 1933, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law a bill that created the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, later renamed the CCC. Planned in its early stages to chiefly benefit forested areas of western states, it soon found that nearly every section of the country had problems and work opportunities for the CCC. The historical setting of the CCC on the Caribou and the Targhee National Forests is one that follows much of the national setting regarding its beginning, administration, enrollment, camps, and relationship with the Forest Service from 1933 to 1942 outlined in Richa Wilson, *Forest Service Administrative Sites in Region 4, 1891-1960* (Draft), May 2, 2003 and need not be repeated.

Prior to 1935, ECW work in Idaho was limited under what was called the Pocatello District, which did its work and then disbanded. However, in April 1935, Congress embraced and expanded the CCC program from 350,000 to 600,000 members, the Pocatello District was reconstituted after a lapse of one year and began functioning again on May 22, 1935. Scheduled under the expansion program, the Pocatello District had between 33 camps in eastern Idaho and a headquarters detachment to coordinate the functions of administration and supply the various units comprising the district. Twenty-one of the twenty-eight companies came from the Fort Douglas, Fort Missoula, and Boise Districts.[105] Furthermore, according to Forest Service records, during the nine-year span of the CCC, there were 82 camps in Idaho altogether.[106]

Within days after its creation, the Pocatello District began building camps throughout eastern Idaho and western Wyoming, including six camps in Yellowstone National Park (YNP 1-6), and another four camps in Grand Teton National Park (GTNP 1-4).[107]

Known Idaho camps near the Targhee and Caribou National Forests included:[108]

- Camp Basin (F-34) was located at West Yellowstone, Montana at the east base of Targhee Mountain, just below the timberline. Arriving in June 1935,

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[105] No Author, *The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Pocatello District* (Pocatello: Graves & Potter, Inc., 1985), 6.

[106] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[107] No Author, *The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Pocatello District* (Pocatello: Graves & Potter, Inc., 1985), 7.

[108] Ibid., various.

Camp Basin worked on a wide variety of projects including road construction, camp ground improvement, stream improvement, forest fire prevention, roadside cleanup, forest sanitation and forest clean up.

- Paris Camp (F-99) was located about fifteen miles northwest of Paris, Idaho in the northern section of the CANF. This camp was set in the midst of a wooded glen, and surrounded by rolling, pine-clad hills. Arriving in May 1935, worked during the summer in taking care of fire suppression, camp construction, rodent control, road construction, timber stand improvement, timber surveys and development of recreational areas.

- Alpine Camp (F-25) was located a short distance from Alpine Hot Springs, Wyoming, only a few miles west of the picturesque Grand Canyon of the Snake River. Construction of the Star Valley to Yellowstone Highway for 12 miles up the Grand Canyon, making it a modern highway, was their chief accomplishment.

The CCC constructed many projects specifically on the TNF. Known camps on the TNF and there work included the following:[109]

- Island Park Camp (BR-28) was located on the TNF a few miles south of the Montana-Idaho line and about a mile from the main highway, which led to the West Entrance of Yellowstone National Park. The Island Park Camp was a summer camp only, designed with a definite objective—to clear away 1,500 acres of forest for the creation of an artificial lake—the Island Park Reservoir.

- Osborne Springs Camp (F-94) was located 26 miles north of Ashton, Idaho and 40 miles southwest of Yellowstone, Montana in a beautiful section of the TNF on Highway 191. The CCC company previously had operated at Paris Camp F-99, and at Bannock Camp F-101, Pocatello. Osborne Springs Camp contributed to several major projects of a varied nature. These projects included: construction and maintenance of the Ashton Hill road and the Elk Wallow road, the construction of the Big Springs Camp Ground, building and maintenance of telephone lines, roadside clearing of U.S. Highway 191 for a number of miles, and clearing up of a burned area within the district.

- Porcupine Camp (F-406) was located on the TNF about 11 miles northeast of Ashton, Idaho in a densely wooded area. The CCC arrived in September 1935 from Fort Knox, Kentucky, where most of the members originated, and soon built new barracks and other buildings. Their tasks included general forestry work, fire prevention and suppression and road building projects.

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[109] Ibid.

The CCC constructed many projects on the CNF as well. Known camps on the CNF included:[110]

- Stewart Flat Camp (F-170) was located at the intersection of Diamond Creek and Timber Creek on Stewart Flat on the CNF. It was approximately 41 miles from Soda Springs and 34 miles from Montpelier, Idaho. Stewart Flat Camp specialized in road construction and fire fighting activities.

- Cub River Camp (F-408) was located in Preston, Idaho. The Cub River Camp developed the water supply at the Cub River Guard Station, as well as fencing the area and planting the large pine trees there. In addition, the CCC developed a better road to the Willow Flats area, developed the first official campground there, and established the foundation for the campground there today. Finally, there is a collection of historical photographs of the 1506th Company CCC located at Cub River Camp F-408, Preston, Idaho.
- According to one source, buildings of some significance on the Porcupine Ranger District associated with the CCC include a small stone building behind the Bannock Guard Station (recorded on CRM-CB-78) and water collection boxes up the West Fork of Mink Creek.

The CCC played an important part in the early development of recreation facilities and other improvements on the CNF. Known projects on the CNF included, but were not limited to, the following:[111]

- Summit View Campground was designed by Forest officials and developed by the CCC
- Paris Springs Campground, near the head of Paris Creek, was constructed by the Forest Service, in conjunction with the CCC. At the same time, a CCC group, working from the Preston side, improved the Hull Valley portion of the road and built the Birch Creek dugway from Mink Creek to connect with Hull Valley.
- CCC crews completed improvement work on the Emigration Canyon road into Bear Lake Valley.
- The CCC completed the Cherry Springs and Scout Mountain campgrounds, put up miles of range fence, developed range water troughs for watering stock, and terraced and reseeded denuded lands in the entire Pocatello area. In addition to this work, they also removed trees infested with insects, planted over 200,000 trees on the Pocatello National

[110] Ibid.; File: Cub River CCC Camp and Other Camps, 1938 to 1940, Historic Photographs, Red 3 Ring Binder, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho; and File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[111] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data; and File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Forest, and reseeded many acres of range along the Marsh Creek addition. Benefits from work on these projects and many others are still being enjoyed today.

In summary, the CCC in the Pocatello District embraced many active camps in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana. Camps located in eastern Idaho and western Wyoming were mostly assigned forest-related tasks, such as building roads and bridges, mapping and surveying surrounding countryside, making fire lanes, collecting seeds, erosion control, and of course, planting several million long leaf pine seedlings. They were also very busy fighting forest fires!

In the 1980s and early 1990s, interest increased in the activities of the CCC nationwide in part generated by economic conditions—the worst since the CCC Era. Interest was also engendered by the impending sense of loss as many former CCC members were getting on in years and the work of the CCC was nearing the end of its design life. At that time, there was a strong sentiment to preserve samples of CCC projects as a memorial to the efforts of millions of individual participants nationwide.[112]

For example, William Eichner was one 17-year-old recruit who worked on the TNF. In 1990, he revisited some his old camps. In the summers of 1938-39, Mr. Eichner was assigned to the Heise Ranger Station; where he worked with other CCC recruits building outhouses, log camp tables, wooden Forest Service signs and other things. In the winters, he was stationed at the Warm River Fish Hatchery, where he and others worked on the Warm River Fish Hatchery Bridge and poured concrete for the foundation of the cabin, reportedly located there.[113]

In 1983, TNF Archaeologist James A. McDonald, partly in response to this national sentiment, and partly to fill the need to evaluate facilities under Section 106 of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), completed a formal evaluation of administrative sites under the management of the TNF that had any association with the CCC. McDonald's report entitled *Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era* (Report TG83-122) inventoried all the administrative sites that were in existence during the 1930s, and then described their (1) association with the CCC, (2) current condition, and (3) historic significance using National Register criteria and other relevant guidelines, such as the Idaho State Historic Preservation Plan (1974). McDonald's report was to be used as the historical context and basis for consultation with the

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[112] James A. McDonald, *Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era*, Report TG83-122 (St. Anthony, Idaho: Targhee National Forest), 10 February 1983, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[113] File #2, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concerning formal Determination of Eligibility (DOE) of each property for the National Register.[114]

Archaeologist McDonald based his report compiled primarily from TNF documentary sources located at the SO and various RDs, as well as the Seattle Federal Records Center. These primary sources included 7300 Building files, as well as condition surveys, plans and records of maintenance and modifications. McDonald supplemented this information with secondary sources on the CCC, such as John A. Salmond, *The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study* (1967), Leslie Alexander Lacy, *The Soil Soldiers: The Civilian Conservation Corps in the Great Depression* (1976), and Stan Cohn, *The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1033-1942* (1980).[115]

With this knowledge in hand, McDonald visited all the administrative facilities with a known CCC association, and where the visit supplied additional information, it was incorporated in his report. Detailed drawings and plans were not made because of the limitation of time, but such documentation would be later provided with individual National Register nominations, DOEs, or case reports. He noted that normally properties as recent as the CCC Era are not eligible for the National Register, but that since 1975 National Register staff had been encouraging the evaluation and nomination of some CCC properties. His evaluations included administrative sites which were once part of the Lemhi and Caribou National Forests, but which in 1983 were being administered by the TNF.[116]

In summary regarding the TNF, Archaeologist McDonald found the Spencer, Porcupine and Heise Ranger Stations retained their 1930s scale and character. According to McDonald, the Spencer Ranger Station appeared to be of exceptional importance because of the lack of recent intrusions. The Porcupine Station also appeared to have exceptional importance because its use of logs and dark paint contrasted with wood-frame construction and white paint of other RSs. He also found the Squirrel Creek Guard Station and the Bishop Mountain Lookout significant for their ability to represent historic Forest Service building plans and the scale of the Forest Service organization of the period. The Bishop Mountain was considered exceptionally important because it was one of the last two lookouts remaining on the TNF. In addition, all but the Squirrel Creek Guard Station were known to have a CCC association.[117]

In summary regarding the CNF, Archaeologist McDonald found the Snake River, Brockman, and Currant Creek Stations significant on the basis of their ability to

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[114] James A. McDonald, *Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era*, Report TG83-122 (St. Anthony, Idaho: Targhee National Forest), 10 February 1983, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[115] Ibid., 1-2.

[116] Ibid., 2-3.

[117] Ibid., 63-64.

represent historic Forest Service organization and building plans. To McDonald, the "Snake River Ranger Station exemplified the single residence/office/barn/garage/warehouse module" that was commonly developed at RSs in the 1930s. In addition, he found the Snake River Ranger Station had significant CCC association and that is was unusually well-documented with respect to both its original appearance and subsequent modifications."[118]

On the other hand, the Brockman and Currant Creek Stations, according to McDonald, exemplified the "sort of facility developed at remote locations when transportation was primarily by horse and personnel could not return to Ranger Stations each evening." However, neither station had viable associations with the CCC.[119]

Archaeologist McDonald's premise to examine all buildings constructed in the 1930s for CCC association was suspect because it was highly unlikely that the majority of Forest Service buildings constructed in the 1930s were constructed completely by CCC labor. A review of the improvement and investment records does indicate that ECW and ERA building funds were sometimes used for the construction costs of several buildings. A review of documents also indicate that the Forest Service used some CCC labor on occasion for non-skilled tasks at Forest Service administrative sites, such as digging cesspools, interior shelf building for garages and warehouse, etc., constructing simple buildings, such as toilets and small tool sheds, and/or for general landscaping purposes. Because individual CCC members were unskilled they relied on Local Experienced Men (LEMs) to provide them with training. However, most LEMs were skilled in forestry work and not considered sufficiently skilled for larger carpentry or construction projects. Furthermore, CCC summaries of individual camps do not list building construction as a major project task. Moreover, if CCC labor were used for general Forest Service construction purposes during the Depression, local unemployed construction workers and carpenters would have protested it vehemently. Nonetheless, James A. McDonald conclusions regarding certain buildings on the TNF and CNF appear sound.

In the end, Archaeologist McDonald recommended that at a minimum, the Spencer, Bishop Mountain, Porcupine and Snake River facilities be managed to preserve their National Register values. In his opinion, the Squirrel Creek, Brockman, and Currant Creek Guard Stations should also be included to assure that this class of facility is also represented in order to leave behind reminders of the Forest Service's own past regarding American conservation history.[120]

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[118] Ibid., 63-65.
[119] Ibid.
[120] Ibid.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUPERVISOR'S OFFICES

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST

Early History, St. Anthony, Idaho, 1905-1934

St. Anthony started out as the headquarters of the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (HLFR) in 1905 and continued until 1907. At this time, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) rented space in St. Anthony, Idaho for its Supervisor Office (SO) (location unknown). In 1908, when the Targhee National Forest (TNF) was created from what used to be the HLFR and portions of the Yellowstone Forest Reserve (YFR), the SO of the TNF remained at St. Anthony. Thereafter, from 1908 to 1934, the Forest Service rented space for the SO and storage space in St. Anthony, Idaho.[121] There is a 1914 photograph of the Targhee personnel at the Supervisor's Office.[122]

St. Anthony Supervisor's Office and Warehouse

In 1935, after several decades of leasing space, the USFS decided to acquire land for an SO, as well as for a garage/warehouse. On 03-18-35, the USFS purchased land located at T7N, R40E, Section 1, and thereafter built an office and garage/warehouse on the site. The office was a one-story rectangular wood-frame building, painted white, and constructed to the specifications of Plan R4-54B. In 1957-58, this office was expanded through the addition of basement office space and a ground-floor addition.[123] On the other hand, the three-car lap-sided combination garage/warehouse was a one-story, rectangular wood-frame building, which was built according to Plan R4-35. Part of the building was constructed in 1934 and then the next year a 24-foot addition was added on one end to provide more storage space. This shingle roof, lap-sided, 20' x 101' building was built to supply storage space for Government supplies, and a garage for Government cars. The garage was located at one end, and had a concrete floor with storage space on sides. The warehouse portion had two rooms on the ground floor and a one-room basement. Apparently, the majority of the building's cost came from USFS Improvement Funds ($2,320.00), but monies from ECF funds ($594.00), contributed CCC funds ($251.00), and ERA funds ($825.00) were used as well.[124]

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[121] File: Administrative Sites—St. Anthony Office, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[122] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[123] James A. McDonald, *Cultural Resource Evaluation, TNF Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era*, TG83-122 (St. Anthony Idaho: TNF), 10 February 1983, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho, hereafter cited in this chapter as McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[124] File: Administrative Sites—St. Anthony Office, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In addition to the office and garage/warehouse, sometime in the past, a 20' x 65' carpenter/repair shop became part of the site. The origins of this building are unknown, and may have already been located on the site when the USFS purchased it. Nonetheless, the building became known as the St. Anthony Tin Warehouse—because it was covered with corrugated galvanized iron. In 1959, the carpenter shop was used for the prefabrication of recreation improvements, while the repair shop was used to repair vehicles.[125]

In the 1960s, increased timber management workloads led to an augmented staff size, which eventually required a new site for the St. Anthony SO. During 1962, the USFS considered modifying their present site to meet their needs and constructing a new office based upon Plan R4-54A. However, by late 1962, the USFS realized that a new site was needed. Soon thereafter, on 10-10-62, the old St. Anthony Administration Site in the city of St. Anthony was released. However, the office and the tin warehouse remained on the property and were declared surplus, and disposed of later by sale.[126]

In 1963, the Forest Service purchased a new location for the new SO location at T7N, R40E, Section 12 in St. Anthony, Idaho. In December 1966, the three-car garage/storehouse, which was being used as a warehouse and radio shop at the time, was cut into two sections, moved to the new site, and thereafter called St. Anthony Warehouse #1. Initially, it was used to house insect and disease control equipment and other supplies, which had been, stored in four insulated canvas Jamesway huts that had been set up in 1963, and prior to that time on the Bridger National Forest. Today, this site lies outside of the National Forest boundary.[127]

In 2000, when the TNF was merged with the Caribou National Forest (CNF), the Supervisor's Office remained in St. Anthony, Idaho, but the Forest Headquarters was moved to its present location in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

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[125] Ibid.; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[126] Ibid.

[127] Ibid.

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST

Early History, Idaho Falls, 1907-1911

The CNF, with its present headquarters in Idaho Falls, was created on January 15, 1907. From 1907 to 1911, Idaho Falls served as the first SO for the CNF, which was located in a leased office space in the Crow and Changon Building at Broadway and Shoup Streets. Idaho Falls was 50 miles away from the nearest point of the CNF, and locating the headquarters in Idaho Falls was not in the best interest of the forest users, but probably politically motivated by pressure from local and State politicians. In 1907, John T. Wedemeyer, the CNF's first Supervisor, recognized this fact, but failed to relocate the SO where it would better communications from one part of the forest to another. However, this seemed to be a minor point because at that time communication links were practically non-existent.[128]

In 1909, Nathan E. Snell, CNF's second Supervisor, also made an attempt to move the SO elsewhere. Supervisor Snell pointed out that transportation was poor to and from the Bear Lake area to Idaho Falls; that telephone service from most points on the CNF had to be relayed through local offices; and that it was two or three day trip for a Forest user to come to the SO in Idaho Falls to do business (e.g. obtain a permit, etc.) and then return.[129]

In the fall of 1909, Supervisor Snell received authorization to move the USFS office to Montpelier, Idaho. But after announcing the move to the public, the Idaho Falls Commercial Club filed and served an injunction against the move, stopping Supervisor Snell from trying to remedy the situation. The Idaho Falls Commercial Club injunction, along with political pressure from Idaho Congressman Thomas Ray Hamer, worked, and the removal of the USFS SO from Idaho Falls was blocked and/or delayed until at least 1911.[130]

Early History, Montpelier, 1911-1939

On June 1, 1911, George G. Bentz, the CNF's third Supervisor, was appointed. Armed with authorization from Washington, D.C., Supervisor Bentz quietly negotiated an office lease for space in the G.C. Gray's new bank building in Montpelier. Then, Bentz went back to Idaho Falls, and after regular working hours, boxed up and loaded the office records into a freight truck. Over the weekend, they were transported to Montpelier. On Monday, June 8, 1911, the USFS office opened for business in two rooms of the upstairs portion of the new bank building in Montpelier.[131]

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[128] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, and No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and Westside Ranger District,

[129] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data and File: Caribou History, "Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings," Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[130] Ibid.

[131] Ibid.

From 1911 to 1920, this Montpelier leased office space served as the second headquarters for the CNF. After Supervisor Bentz moved the SO to Montpelier, things happened quickly in the CNF. Until Bentz came to the area from Ogden, there were few, if any, official buildings on the CNF. Thereafter, ranger stations and guard stations were soon built, and a telephone system installed connecting them to the SO in Montpelier.[132]

In 1920, for an unknown reason, the CNF moved to a new location within Montpelier, Idaho. At this time, it appears that four rooms were leased on the second story of the Montpelier City Hall. The SO remained in this leased space until March 1939.[133]

Early History, Pocatello, 1939-2000

On March 27, 1939, the CNF headquarters once again moved. This time the SO was moved to Pocatello, Idaho, where the USFS relocated to the Federal Post Office Building there. The SO remained in this building until June 1962, when the SO was moved to the Nielson & Peterson Building at 427 North 6th Street, Pocatello.[134]

In 2000, the CNF was merged with the TNF, and the SO was merged with TNF and relocated in St. Anthony, Idaho, but the Forest Headquarters was moved to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where it is today.

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[132] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[133] File: Information on the History of the Forest Service in Southeast Idaho Area, 1680 History, and No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[134] No File Name, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

CHAPTER SIX: TNF RANGER DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATION SITES

A. ASHTON RANGER DISTRICT

Ashton has been a Ranger District Headquarters since 1905, and it is one of the oldest headquarter sites on the Targhee National Forest (TNF). From 1905 to 1911, the office was in the ranger's home, which he rented. From then until 1934, when the administrative site was purchased, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) used a building belonging to the U.S. Reclamation Service (USRS) for an office.[135] In 1936, the Ashton and the Big Springs Ranger Districts were combined, and Ashton continued as the District Headquarters, and is a District Ranger Headquarters today (see Map Three below).

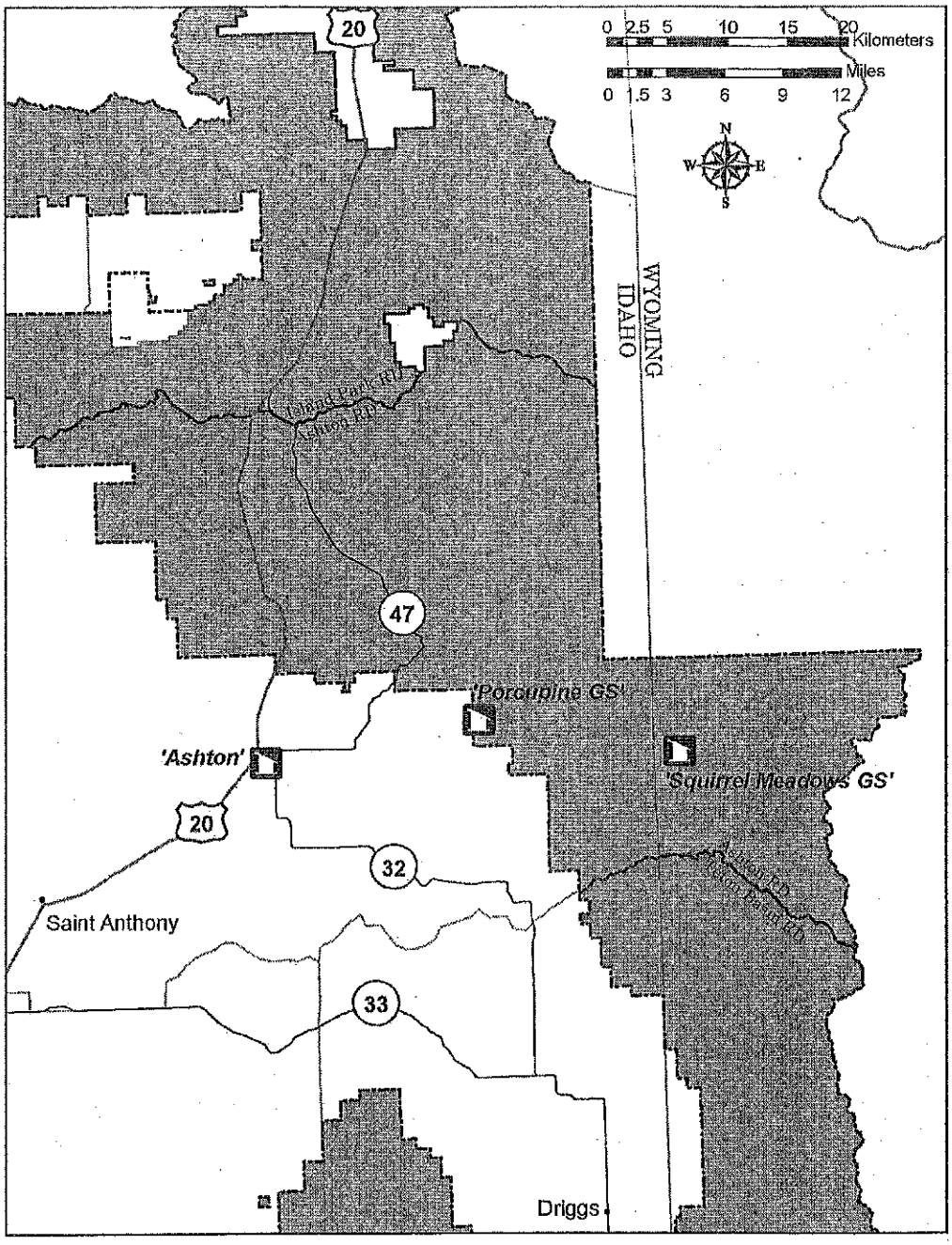
Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the boundaries of the Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho. They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative site only.

Ashton Ranger Station, District Headquarters and Warehouse Site

By 1934, the USRS building was in poor condition, requiring the purchase of two lots located in T9N, R42E, Section 25 at the southeast corner of 7th and Pine Streets in Ashton, and the construction of a new office. In 1934, a wood-frame office-warehouse building was constructed using a modified Plan R4-51B at a cost of $2,500. The revised Plan R4-51B included a basement, toilet, and lavatory fixtures and included closing in the back porch, a move that provided an entry to the stairway, basement and toilet room. Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funds were used for the construction of the building, and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have employed as well. Landscaping included planting a lawn in front of the office building and moving and planting seven native Douglas fir and Spruce trees around the office using CCC labor. The yard was fenced and concrete walks were put in as well. At the same time, a garage/shop and an oil/gasoline warehouse were also constructed probably by CCC labor as well. The garage/shop was based on R4-33B, which allowed for a shop and room for five cars or storage space. ECW funds and CCC contributed time were used in its construction. The

[135] File: Old Ashton Office, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.



Map Three: Ashton Ranger District, 2003

16' x 32' oil/gasoline warehouse, or flammables storage buildings was based on Plan R4-24.[136] In 1935, the USFS purchased two additional lots, and during the

[136] File: Old Ashton Office 7300 Buildings; File: Ashton Oil House, 7300 Buildings; File: Ashton Garage, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho; and James A. McDonald *Cultural Resource Evaluation, TNF Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era*, TG83-122 (St. Anthony, Idaho; TNF), 10 February 1983, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National

winter of 1935-1936, a large warehouse and equipment shed was built on them using Emergency Relief Act (ERA)-funded labor. This 40' x 80' equipment shed or depot was to be used to store bulk supplies, tents, stoves, etc., and it had a fenced storage yard.[137]

In 1936, when the Ashton and the Big Springs Ranger Districts were combined, Ashton continued as a District Headquarters.[138] The Ashton Ranger Station next appears in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map.[139]

In 1952, the USFS moved the Plan R4-51 office and the Plan R4-23 garage from the Rapid Creek Ranger Station (see below) to the northeast corner of 5th and Highland Street in Ashton.[140] Thereafter, in 1962, the Plan R4-51 office was enlarged by the addition of two rooms, and in 1972 the building was converted into a bunkhouse (a sink, shower and stove were installed). In 1978 or 1979, a cinder block pesticide storage building was constructed and added to the compound.[141]

In 1983, TNF Archaeologist James A. McDonald evaluated these buildings as CCC constructed, and therefore perhaps eligible for the NRHP. At the time, only the office had been seriously modified. The other buildings were largely in their original condition (they had been repaired and other maintenance conducted, but they still conformed to the original plans). Because of the modifications to the office building, TNF Archaeologist McDonald concluded that the Ashton Ranger Station had been adversely affected and lacked sufficient integrity to meet the standards of the NRHP. McDonald also concluded that the shop, equipment shed, and garage had limited individual significance for their ability to represent the standard plans, which were employed in the 1930s and therefore did not deserve National Register eligibility either. Photographs of the buildings as they existed in 1983 were included in his determination.[142]

In 1986, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the USFS and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. The 1986 MOA also included the Ashton gas/oil storage building[143]

Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho, hereafter cited in this chapter as McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[137] File: Ashton Warehouse, #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho. (See also Ashton Warehouse below.)

[138] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[139] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[140] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[141] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[142] Ibid.

[143] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

The 1986 MOA also included the Ashton Warehouse or Equipment Shed. The Ashton Warehouse or Equipment Shed is located at T9N, R42E, Section 35 at the former Ashton Ranger Station. The history of the Ashton Warehouse or Equipment Shed began as early as 1934, when the USFS considered improvements for the Ashton Ranger Station (see above). In 1936, this 40' x 104' wood-frame equipment shed and warehouse was built using Plan R4-37 modified. In 1937-1938, some CCC labor was used to lay the concrete floor and to build interior improvements, such as shelving, cupboards, and bins along the walls. Historic photographs of the Ashton Warehouse are also available.[144] The 1986 MOA did not recommend Ashton Warehouse or Equipment Shed for long-term preservation.[145]

Bear Creek Administrative Site

The Bear Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on 12-17-14. This site was located at T1S, R45E, Section 8. The Bear Creek Administrative Site first appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[146] The Bear Creek Administrative Site next appears on a 1933 TNF map, but there is no indication that any buildings were present, and it is not mentioned in other USFS files.[147] This administrative site was revoked on 03-15-60.

Cottonwood Scaler's Cabin and Guard Station

The Cottonwood Scaler's Cabin and Guard Station was approved or withdrawn on 07-25-09. This 160-acre site was located at T11N, R41E, Section 34, which placed it outside of the TNF. On 11-13-12, all 160 acres of the site were released.[148]

However, Fiscal Year project improvement records for 1915-1916 indicate that a wood-frame scaling cabin (12' x 14') with a timber roof may have built at Cottonwood Creek circa 1915-1916 for a cost of $97.00. In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was located outside of the TNF.[149]

Nothing more is known about the Cottonwood Scaler's Cabin and Guard Station until the 1930s. In 1937, it appears that a two-room guard station was planned for construction in the summer of 1937. At the same time, an improvement planting plan was developed for the Cottonwood Administrative Site. D.B. Partridge, Assistant Landscape Architect, drew the landscape plan, which was located in Swan Valley on the north side of the highway, approximately four miles east of Alpine on

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[144] Ibid.

[145] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[146] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[147] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[148] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[149] Ibid.; and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1915, and 1916, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

the Star Valley-Yellowstone road up the Grand Canyon of the Snake River. The landscape development plan was approved on 04-21-37. It is not known whether the new guard station was ever constructed.[150] The site was revoked on 04-07-61.

Fall River Administrative Site

The Fall River Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 09-29-09 from the TNF. This 160-acre site was located at T9N, R45E, Section 31 and was recommended as a ranger station location between the Porcupine Ranger Station and the reposed Conant Ranger Station (see below), but it was never officially approved because the USRS had withdrawn the land on 09-20-06 for the Fall River Irrigation Project. At the time of the recommendation, there was a deserted cabin and one or two dilapidated buildings present. The Fall River runs through this tract.[151]

In 1912, the USRS granted the USFS permission to use the site until such time as it may be required for the development of the irrigation project. According to project improvement records, circa 1915-16, a temporary 10' x 10' x 40' lookout tower, made of round poles, was constructed on this 160-acre site.[152] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was located in Ranger District 5 and at that time consisted of only 151.93 acres.[153]

In 1921 and 1923, reconstruction of the lookout tower was considered and may have been approved in the later year.[154] The Fall River Administration Site appears on a 1933 TNF map, but lacks a building symbol.[155] In 1937, the Fall River administrative site appears on a Porcupine Ranger District map as an administrative site with no building symbol.[156] This administrative site was revoked 04-08-61.

Hallie Park Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Hallie Park Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 07-25-07 and the withdrawal was requested on 10-09-07. The site was approved or withdrawn

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[150] File: Administrative Sites—Cottonwood, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[151] File: Administrative Sites—Fall River; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[152] File: Administrative Sites—Fall River; and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1916-1917, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[153] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[154] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1922, and 1924, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[155] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[156] District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

from GLO lands on 10-23-07 for the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (HLFR). This 211.60-acre site was located at T10N, R42E, Section 19.[157]

The Hallie Park Ranger Station was one of the earliest ranger stations withdrawn for the HLFR.[158] Thereafter, it became the District Headquarters for TNF District 4 (1914-1921) and District 3 (1924-25).[159] In 1909, a house (Washington Office Plan 12), barn, toilet and fence were constructed.[160] Thereafter, various improvements were made to the Hallie Park Ranger Station. In 1914, it received a telephone line, and in 1917, general repairs were made to the dwelling including rebuilding the chimney, repairing screens, casings, etc. and foundation work. During this time period, the barn roof was repaired and the pasture fence repaired.[161]

By the mid-1920s, Hallie Park was no longer a District Headquarters. In 1932, the house from the Hallie Park Ranger Station was moved and set up at the Porcupine Ranger Station.[162] Nonetheless, the Hallie Park Ranger Station appears on a TNF 1933 forest map as a ranger station.[163] Nothing more is known about the site, including when it was revoked, if at all.

Jackson Administrative Site

The Jackson Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn on 07-31-09. This 160-acre site was located at T11N, R41E, Section 34. This tract was selected as a ranger station site because it was located on a road, had a fair pasture area, and contained the only supply of water (permanent spring) for many miles. On 06-04-12, the Jackson Administrative Site was posted with administrative signs, but never used.[164] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Lewis Administrative Site

The Lewis Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 01-22-07. The site was requested for withdrawal on 03-12-07 and was approved, or withdrawn, on

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[157] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[158] File: Administrative Sites—Camas Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[159] Ibid.; and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs Various, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[160] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[161] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914, and 1918, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[162] Targhee Improvement Records, FY Various, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Investment Records, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[163] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[164] File: Administrative Sites—Jackson, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

03-16-07 from GLO lands for the HLFR. This 320-acre administrative site was located at T8N, R45E, Section 5. This site was one of the first ranger stations on the HLFR.[165] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was located in Ranger District 5. By 1917, the acreage of the site increased to 345.12 acres.[166] Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Patelzick [Palelzick] Administrative Site

The Patelzick [Palelzick] Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 09-13-09. This 80-acre site was located at T12N, R35E, Section 13. On 03-06-20, this site was released.[167] Nothing more is known about this site.

Porcupine Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Porcupine Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 09-05-07 for the HLFR. The site was requested for withdrawal on 10-29-07 and was approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 11-05-07. This 160-acre site was located at T9N, R44E, Section 23.[168] The site was selected for a ranger station, probably because it was near the main road to Yellowstone Park and because it also had a good supply of water from Porcupine Creek.[169] In the fall of 1907, the site was immediately fenced and listed as a ranger station site for the HLFR, along with the Split Creek Ranger Station.[170] The Porcupine Ranger Station appears on the 1910 TNF Map, as one of the earliest ranger stations on the forest.[171]

Thereafter, improvements began at the site. In 1911, a 4' x 6' wood-frame outhouse was built, and by 1914, the Porcupine Ranger Station was made a District headquarters for the TNF. In 1915, a log, shingle-roof ranger station (18' x 25') was constructed. The next year, it was painted and papered and a pasture fenced,[172] and in 1917, a 14' x 24' wood frame office with a shingle roof was built.[173]

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was still a District headquarters. From 1917 to 1919, it became the District 6

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[165] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[166] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[167] Ibid.
[168] Ibid.
[169] File: Administrative Sites—Porcupine, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[170] Ibid.
[171] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[172] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1915-17, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[173] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

headquarters. From 1920 to 1923, it was the District 5 headquarters, and from 1924 to 1933, it was the District 4 headquarters for the TNF.[174] During the period 1917 to 1925, the Porcupine Ranger Station underwent many general repairs to its dwellings, barn, a shed, and pasture fences.[175]

After 1925, new improvements were added to the site of the Porcupine Ranger Station. In 1926, a garage was constructed.[176] In 1932, a house was moved from the Hallie Park Ranger Station and set up at Porcupine Ranger Station ($300).[177] This dwelling was a one-story, four-room building made of native lodge pole pine logs. It was not constructed using standard USFS plans and was 25 feet square. The front porch was glassed in 1939.[178] A 1936 site plan (at WSU) illustrates a non-standard house (shows layout of rooms: square plan with front and back porches) on the site. In the same year, an equipment shed/barn was constructed as well. This two-stall wood frame barn was covered by galvanized iron. In 1933, a 10' x 12' one-room log woodshed with an 8' x10' lean-to storeroom was added to the site, which was built using materials salvaged from an older station (perhaps the Spring Creek Ranger Station).[179]

During 1934-1936, an office based upon Plan R4-51 (modified) was constructed using logs that were squared on three sides and fitted.[180]

Finally, in 1936, two powder rooms were added to the site based upon Plan R4-61—bulletproof powder magazine. They may have been built using CCC labor because the names of CCC enrollees were visible on the galvanized exterior. Probably in the same year, a gashouse was moved onto the site from a former CCC camp.[181] In 1937, the Porcupine Ranger Station appears on a Porcupine Ranger District map with a building symbol.[182]

In 1946, a 12' x 18' single room wood-frame building with a shingle roof was moved onto the Porcupine Ranger Station. Previously, this building served as a tool shed

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[174] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs Various, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[175] Ibid.
[176] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1926, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[177] Targhee Improvement Records, FY Various, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Investment Records, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.
[178] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[179] Ibid. ; and Investment Records, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.
[180] Investment Records, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.
[181] Ibid., and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[182] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

for the former Porcupine CCC camp, but served for a time as a bunkhouse for the Porcupine Ranger Station. In 1961, it was sold to the highest bidder.[183]

In 1983, the Porcupine Ranger Station was still actively used as housing for seasonal work crews on the Ashton Ranger District. The buildings were structurally sound and in a fair to good state of repair and maintained. However, the setting had been modified by the introduction of three trailer shelters near the dwelling.[184]

In 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Porcupine Ranger Station complex, including the office, barn, woodshed, Dwelling #1104 and another building constructed in 1936. These buildings were recommended for long-term preservation. In 1987, USFS Archaeologist McDonald also recommended preservation of the barn, house and bunkhouse, and the woodshed.[185]

Snake River Butte Administrative Site

The Snake River Butte Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-09-09. This 120-acre site was located at T9N, R43E, Section 10. This tract was selected for a ranger station because it was located in the district where much forest work was expected to take place and because it was located on an important road. It also had good pasture; some of it if cleared would raise oats for feed.[186]

In June 1916, the Snake River Butte Administrative Site was posted with administrative signs. By 1919, according to project improvement records, a lookout was located on this 120-acre administrative site. In 1919, a patrolman occupied the Snake River Butte lookout for one month of the year.[187] This administrative site was revoked 04-08-61.

Warm River Administrative Site

The Warm River Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 01-22-07 from the HLFR. The 160-acre site was requested for withdrawal on 03-12-07, and was approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 03-16-07. This site, located at

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[183] File: Administrative Sites—Porcupine Bunkhouse, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[184] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[185] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[186] File: Administrative Sites—Snake River Butte, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[187] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1920, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

T10N, R44E, Section 8 was one of the first ranger stations on the HLFR.[188] In 1937, the Warm River Administrative Site appears on a Porcupine Ranger District map as an administrative site with no building symbol (S.O. Archaeologist Office, Map Drawers, Ranger District 7, 1935). Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Dwellings:

Ashton Dwelling (511 Highland Street) #1108

Ashton Dwelling #1108 is located at 511 Highland Street, Ashton, Idaho, and was built on a site (T9N, R42E, Section 36) acquired on February 27, 1946. Ashton Dwelling #1108 was completed in 1952 according to a special plan by George L. Nichols, Regional 4 Architect, with modifications requested by the Office of Operation. Two buildings were moved from the Rapid Creek Ranger Station and absorbed into Nichols' plan. These buildings were a Plan R4-51 Office and a R4-23 Garage/Storeroom. The buildings were set on a basement and foundation and joined together, then rehabilitated to accomplish the special dwelling plan, which consisted of a living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms and a bath. The dwelling cost approximately $3,000. In 1958, G. Hathaway designed a landscape plan, but there is no approval date on the plans.[189]

There is a site plan at WSU (date ineligible) for the Highland Street dwelling. This site plan shows an L-shaped house made of a Plan R4-51 Office and a R4-23 Garage/Storeroom moved to the site and attached. Next to it is a "future garage."[190] At some point in time, probably in the mid-1950s, the garage was constructed with a breezeway connecting it to the house, and the landscape plan implemented.[191]

Ashton Dwelling (261 Walnut Street) #1128

Ashton Dwelling #1128 is located at 261 Walnut Street, Ashton, Idaho. Dwelling #1128 was built in 1959 at a cost of approximately $19,000. This 3-bedroom dwelling with full basement and attached garage was based upon Plan R4-#165 Reversed complete with TV antenna. Details of any modifications to Plan R4-#165 prior to construction are in the files. LaVar Cherry, a local contractor, built the dwelling. In 1960, landscape architects Shiozawa and G. Hathaway designed the landscaping for the dwelling.[192]

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[188] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station and Warm Springs; and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[189] File: Ashton Dwelling #1108, 511 Highland Drive, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[190] Intermountain Region Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952—Ashton Ranger Station, Bound, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah.

[191] File: Ashton Dwelling #1108, 511 Highland Drive, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[192] File: Ashton Dwelling #1128, 261 Walnut Street, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

Fire Lookouts:

Elk Butte Lookout

The Elk Butte Lookout was recommended for withdrawal as early as 10-10-45. This site was located in T11N, R43 E, Section 34. This 160-acre site, which was twenty miles north of Ashton, and one mile east of the Yellowstone Highway, was selected because a lookout at this location had a view radius of ten miles for intensive lookout protection. At this time, a twenty-foot wood tower with a concrete base without a cover was proposed.[193]

Ten years later, on 07-30-55, this administrative site was withdrawn for this purpose. However, it is not known whether or not it was ever used for a fire lookout station or if any improvement had been made to the site.

The site withdrawal was revoked on 05-18-64, and on 05-22-64, was replaced with a new withdrawal of 10 acres.[194]

High Point Lookout

The High Point Lookout was constructed circa 1916-1917 at T11N, R42E, Section 19 on land that was not withdrawn for this purpose. The High Point Lookout was occupied for 3-4 months of the year and was probably either a very simple structure, or a person stayed at this location using a tent.[195]

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the High Point Lookout site at T11N, R42E, Section 19.[196] In 1945, a new tower was constructed on the site. It was 30' wood tower with an 8' x 8' lookout house and was considered a secondary lookout—occupied only in times of high fire danger.[197]

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[193] File: Administrative Sites—Elk Butte, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[194] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[195] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-1919, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho. In 1933, it was considered a "Permanent Lookout Station" according to a 1933 TNF map. The High Point Lookout also appears in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map. See McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho, and Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[196] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[197] File: Administrative Sites—High Point Lookout, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

On 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 19.41 acres was withdrawn for the High Point Lookout.[198] By 1983, it had been removed from the site.[199]

Hominy [Butte] Lookout

By 1942, the USFS built a lookout tower on the north end of Hominy Butte (Elevation 8,500 ft) at T47N, R117W, Section 16. By this date, a lookout house (Plan R-4 #80) and toilet (Plan R-4 #70) had been built there as well with a telephone line to the Squirrel Meadows Guard Station.[200] In March 1942, the USFS realized that an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Hominy Lookout.[201] In December 1943, a report was made on the proposed site for the Hominy Butte Lookout. It recommended a station and pasture for horses for the primary lookout site. On 11-05-45, the Hominy Butte Administrative Site was withdrawn at T47N, R117W, Section 16.[202]

By 1952, the Hominy Butte Lookout was no longer used and no longer had a Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) number assigned to it. However, the Hominy Butte Lookout appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map as a lookout.[203] Nonetheless, this site was apparently revoked on 07-23-59 for an unknown reason. However, on the same day, according to the Federal Register, 40 acres was withdrawn for the Hominy Administrative Site. The lookout was still standing as late as 1982 and was in good condition. The fate of the lookout after that date is unknown.[204]

Lookout Butte Lookout

The Lookout Butte Lookout was constructed circa 1922-1923 and was located at T10N, R42E, Section 1.[205] The site was shown as a "Permanent Lookout Station" on a 1933 Forest recreation map.[206] This name continues to appear as late as 1955,

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[198] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[199] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[200] File: Administrative Sites—Hominy Butte, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[201] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[202] File: Administrative Sites—Hominy Butte, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[203] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho; and Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[204] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor Office; and File: Administrative Sites—Hominy Butte, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[205] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1922-23, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[206] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

when a 1955 TNF Recreation Map noted the Lookout Butte Lookout.[207] After, that date, there are no other records pertaining to the site.[208]

[207] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[208] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

B. ISLAND PARK RANGER DISTRICT

The Big Springs Ranger Station served as District Headquarters from approximately 1908 to 1933 for this region of the TNF. In 1934, a decision was made to transfer the administrative responsibilities of the Big Springs Ranger Station to the Buffalo Ranger Station. The Buffalo Ranger Station held that responsibility until today (see Map Four below). However, in 1962, the Buffalo Ranger Station changed its name to the Island Park Ranger Station and District.

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the boundaries of the Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho. They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative site only.

Arangee Ranger Station

The Arangee Administrative Site was located in T13N, R43E, Sections 6 and 7, and this 110-acre site was approved or withdrawn on 07-07-09. J.F. Bruins was the District Ranger when this ranger station site was proposed. According to Ranger Bruins, the site consisted of generally open hay meadowland, or pasture, with a permanent stream flowing through the tract as well as some timber nearby. Because of these factors (good source of water, excellent pasture area, and nearest to large bodies of timber), Ranger Bruins considered it a desirable place to live. Ranger Bruins thought the tract would also raise enough hay for winter feed for two horses.[209]

It is not known how the USFS used the site. Nonetheless, the Arangee Administrative Site appears on a 1912 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Map with a building symbol.[210] In the summer of 1913, the Arangee Ranger Station was posted with administrative signs.[211]

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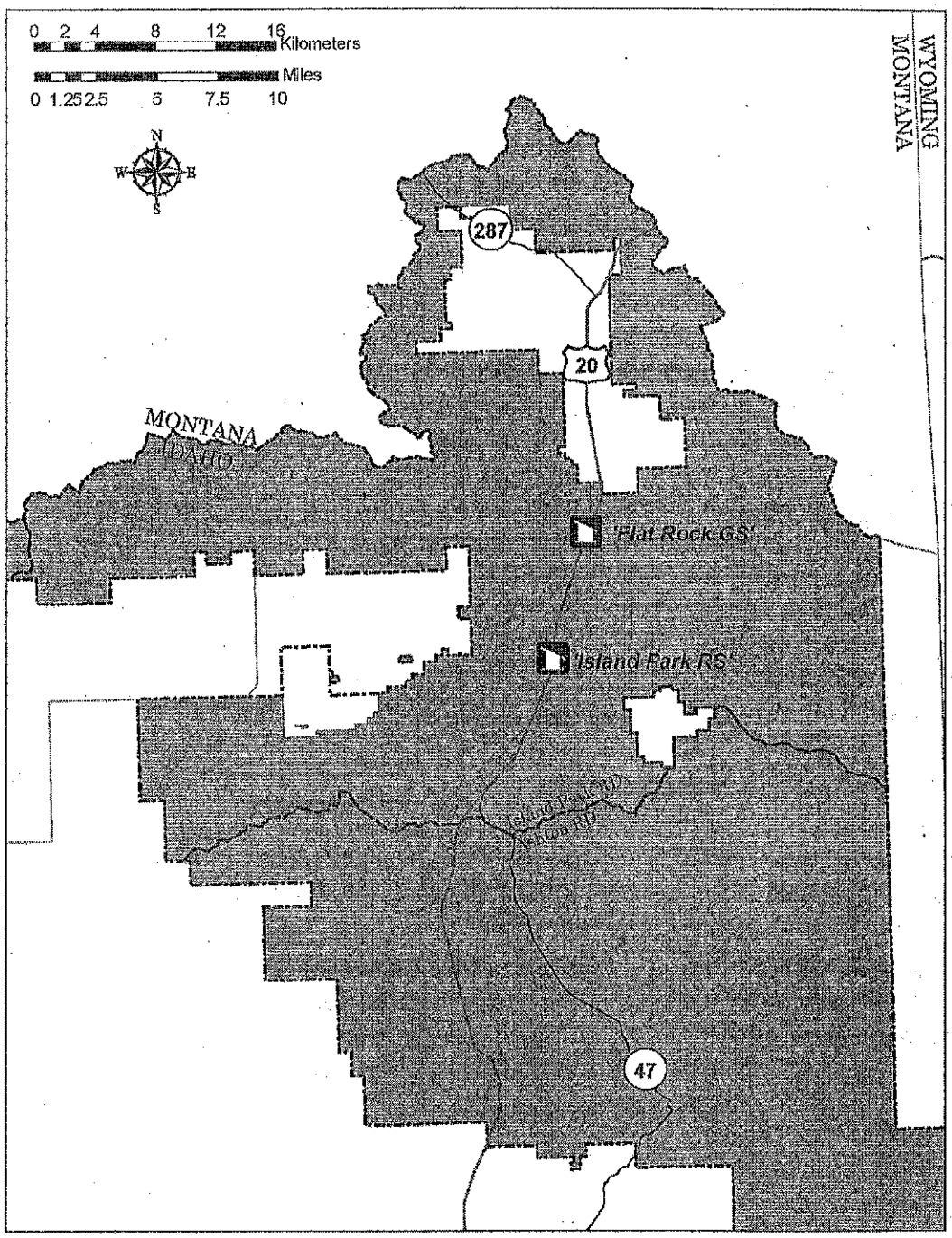
[209] File: Administrative Sites—Arangee, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[210] Targhee USGS Quadrant Map, 1912, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[211] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.



Map Four: Island Park Ranger District, 2003

However, in February 1917, the District Ranger notified the Forest Supervisor at St. Anthony that the site had never been approved by the District Office and indicated it

was closed in their files.[212] The Arangee Administrative site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Big Springs Ranger Station

The Big Springs Administrative Site was recommended by the Supervisor for withdrawal on 01-22-07 and approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 03-16-07 as part of the HLFR. This 160-acre site was located at T14N, R44E, Sections 32 and 33. This site was the first ranger station on the HLFR.[213]

On 09-14-09, the USFS recommended that 109.60 acres south and near the north fork of the Snake River be added to the site from the TNF. This area consisted of open sagebrush grazing land, timbered in places and was desirable for raising hay near to the Yellowstone Park Railroad line—now the Union Pacific. However, after further consideration, the withdrawal was not requested or withdrawn.[214]

In the period from 1908 to 1913, several improvements were made on the site. In 1907, the site was chosen as the summer headquarters for the Big Springs Ranger District. In 1908, an office was constructed there. The office was a 14' x 18' one-room log structure with a shingle roof. In 1911, a dwelling and toilet was constructed as well. The dwelling was a log building (21' x 10') with a 'stockade rough board' addition on the rear, which served as a bathroom and pantry.[215] There is a 1912 photograph of the Big Springs Ranger Station.[216]

In 1913, the Big Springs Ranger Station was posted with administrative signs.[217] Prior to 1917, maintenance items included painting the roof and trim of the office and dwelling, and fencing a pasture.[218] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed and comprised 137.80 acres.[219]

General repairs and maintenance on the buildings continued from 1917 to 1926. In 1917, the barn was caved in by snow and needed repairs. There were also general repairs and maintenance on the ranger station (i.e. plastering the walls, and

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[212] File: Administrative Sites—Arangee, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[213] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[214] Ibid.

[215] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[216] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[217] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[218] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1917, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[219] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

reconstructing a chimney), the dwelling (i.e. installing a foundation), and reconstructing the pasture fence occasionally.[220]

In the years 1928 to 1932, general repairs continued and improvements were made to the administrative site to better the quality of life there. These general repairs included: (1) water development (installing pump and well) allowing for bathroom with fixtures, (2) an improved kitchen with built-in cupboards, (3) the construction of a 4' x 6' frame toilet with shingle roof, (4) the construction of a garage and woodshed (24' x 26') in 1929, (5) the construction of a bunkhouse as part of the garage to provide bunk space for a temporary guard in 1931, and (6) moving, reconstructing, and painting the barn and equipment shed (26' x 54') in 1932.[221]

Despite these improvements, by 1934, a decision was made to transfer the administrative responsibilities of the Big Springs Ranger Station to the Buffalo Ranger Station. The Big Springs Ranger Station buildings were subsequently moved to an unknown location.[222]

On 08-05-36, 180 acres was approved or withdrawn for a landing field at the Big Springs site, but it is not known whether a landing field was ever constructed.[223]

Brimstone Ranger Station

The Brimstone Ranger Station appears as a 160-acre site located at T12N, R43E, Sections 5 and 6 on a 1912 USGS Map with a building symbol.[224] The Brimstone Ranger Station also appears on a 1919 map of the TNF with a building symbol as well.[225] According to USFS Archaeologist McDonald, the Brimstone Ranger Station was abandoned by the 1930s.[226] Nothing more is known regarding this Ranger Station.

Buffalo [Island Park] Ranger Station

The Buffalo Administrative Site was officially withdrawn on 05-20-36, and it was located at T13N, R43E, Section 27. However, prior to its withdrawal period, the Buffalo Ranger Station site had been used as a cache site for fire tools. In 1921, a 12' x 14' shingled-roofed, wood-frame tool house with a telephone had been built at

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[220] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1918-1927, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[221] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1928-1933, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[222] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[223] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[224] Targhee USGS Quadrant Map, 1912, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[225] Targhee National Forest Map, 1919, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[226] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

this location. In 1927, a 5' x 6' shingled-roofed frame toilet was constructed on the site. These buildings were removed at an unknown date.[227]

Greater plans for the site began in 1935. In that year, a site plan (approved in 1939 with additions) shows the site located on the south banks of the Buffalo River, east of US Highway 191. This site plan shows a Plan R4-51B office, a Plan R4-53 house (see Island Park Dwelling #1 below), a Plan R4-21 garage, a toilet, vegetable garden, corral, and flagpole. It also shows a dashed building that appears to be a Plan R4-1.[228] In 1936, this site plan was approved and the wood-frame office, house, garage, and toilet with log siding were constructed in 1936-37. In 1939-40, a second dwelling was constructed based on Plan R4-1 with a side porch enclosed and made part of the building (see Island Park Dwelling #2 below). In 1940-41, a log pump house was built as well (Plan R4-95D). All roofs were wood-shingle.[229]

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Big Buffalo Ranger Station addition, which was proposed for T13N, R43E, Section 27. The 142.7-acre area along the Buffalo River was needed as a pasture for the Ranger's horses. In 1943-44, a two-stall horse barn was built on this location (no plan available, but current photographs available). This addition was withdrawn on 30-12-50 by Executive Order #9337.[230]

In 1955, a 12' x 24' garage/storeroom and woodshed (Building #1308) was moved to the Buffalo Ranger Station from the Guild Scaler Station site (see below) to be used as a warehouse.[231]

In 1962, the Buffalo Ranger Station changed its name to the Island Park Ranger Station and District. This name change was made because the Buffalo Ranger Station was in the immediate vicinity of the Island Park Post Office, the name was descriptive of the entire ranger district, and there was also a Buffalo Ranger District on the Teton National Forest. At about the same time, the headquarters was moved from the Big Springs Ranger Station to the now named Island Park Ranger Station,

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[227] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-19, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[228] Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952—Buffalo Administrative Site, Bound, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah.

[229] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Island Park Storeroom and Garage #1308, 7300 Buildings, and File: Old Pump House: #1306A, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[230] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Island Park Ranger Station Pasture and Fence, and File: Island Park Ranger Station Engineer's Barn #1307, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[231] File: Island Park Storeroom and Garage #1308, 7300 Buildings; and File: Garage #1308 Island Park (Engineer's Office), Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

which became a yearlong district.[232] In 1966, the USFS proposed building a number of trailer park shelters at the newly renamed Island Park Ranger Station. However, it is not known whether their construction occurred.[233] In about 1966, the "old" Flat Rock Guard Station (see below) was moved to the Island Park (formerly Buffalo) Ranger Station.[234]

In 1981, the Island Park Ranger Station compound underwent an historic preservation evaluation because of impending road construction. CRM-TG-100 addressed the Island Park Ranger Station building removal. This report determined that the Guild Scaler Cabin (see below), built in 1934-35 and moved into the Island Park compound, and the "old" Flat Rock Guard Station, built in 1935, and moved onto the Island Park compound, were not eligible for the National Register because of structural alterations and diminished integrity resulting from the moves.[235] In 1981, the "old" Flat Rock Guard Station was dismantled, and a new guard station replaced it, which in 1983 was being used as employee housing.[236]

In 1983, USFS Archaeologist McDonald reported on the evaluation of the Island Park Ranger Station site for eligibility for the National Register. At this time, he noted the addition of a new office built in 1964, the addition of the Guild Scaler Cabin, a cabin moved from the Flat Rock Guard Station, a cookhouse for a pine beetle control camp, and another dwelling built. Additional dwellings and a warehouse were built in the 1970s and 1980s. In addition, McDonald noted that many modifications had been made to original buildings (i.e. old office converted to house), and that extensive clearcuts had been made in and around the compound to remove timber killed by mountain pine bark beetles. McDonald's 1983 report contains many photographs indicating the condition and appearance of each building.[237]

In 2003, the USFS requested the Idaho SHPO opinion regarding the destruction of the former Buffalo Ranger Station well house (Building #1306) and the former Guild Scaler Station garage (Building #1308). The result of this request is unknown.[238]

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[232] File #1, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[233] File: Site Plan Study and Plans Island Park Range Station, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[234] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station, 2360 Special Interest Area, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[235] File: Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station, 2360 Special Interest Area, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[236] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station, 2360 Special Interest Area, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[237] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[238] File: Island Park Building Replacement, Building #1306A, St. Anthony Supervisor Office, St. Anthony, Idaho.

Island Park Dwelling #1

Island Park Ranger's Dwelling #1 (Building #1101) was built in 1936-37 as the summer quarters for the ranger on Big Springs Ranger District 2. This one-bedroom dwelling was based on Plan R4-53 with a full basement. There are maintenance records from the 1960s available for this dwelling.[239]

Island Park Dwelling #2

Island Park Ranger's Dwelling #2 (Building #1102) was built in 1939-40 as a summer headquarters for the District 2 ranger. This two-bedroom dwelling with full basement was based upon Plan R4-1 with a side porch enclosed and made part of the building. There are maintenance records and photographs from the 1960s available for this dwelling.[240] Recently, CRM-TG-117 found this building non-significant because of a loss on integrity of interior design, material, and workmanship.[241]

Island Park Dwelling #3

Island Park Ranger's Dwelling #3 (Building #1103) was constructed in 1957-58. This three-bedroom dwelling with no basement was based on Plan R4-U-31 Revised. Historic photographs were taken during construction, and building inspection records for the dwelling include photographs from the late 1960s.[242]

Island Park Dwelling #5

Island Park Ranger's Dwelling #5 (Building #1201) was constructed in 1939. It was constructed based on Plan R4-1 with a side porch enclosed and made part of the building. This two-room building with closet, full concrete basement toilet, and washroom was used as a summer office quarters for the ranger on Big Springs District 2. There are maintenance records from the 1960s as well as photographs.[243] Recently, CRM-TG-117 found this building non-significant because of a loss on integrity of interior design, material, and workmanship.[244]

Cold Springs Administrative Site

The Cold Springs Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-15-09 as part of the HLFR. This 80-acre site was located at T15N, R34E, Section 27. It

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[239] File: Island Park Ranger Station Building #1101, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[240] File: Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #2, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[241] File: Buffalo Administrative Sites, NRHP, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[242] File: Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #3, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[243] File: Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #5, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[244] File: Buffalo Administrative Sites, NRHP, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

was recommended for withdrawal because of the site's good pasture area, permanent water supply, and because it was near an important road and considerable bodies of timber.[245]

By 1911, no improvements had been made on the tract and it had not been used in any way for administrative purposes—most likely because there was a dispute with the State of Idaho concerning the 40 acres located in Section 27, which was outside the TNF boundaries. However, the site was still deemed a valuable one in the future. On 04-19-12, TNF Supervisor Chester B. Morse made a request for withdrawal for the 40 acres in Section 27, stating that it was urgently needed as a Ranger Station in connection with the administration of the TNF. Thereafter, President William H. Taft, by Executive Order #1535 dated May 28, 1912, set aside a tract of 40 acres of GLO lands in Section 27 outside TNF boundaries for the Cold Spring Ranger Station.[246] Nonetheless, the site appears to have been never used. The Cold Spring Administrative site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Conant Ranger Station

The Conant Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 09-13-09. This site was located at T8N, R45E, Sections 20 and 21. The site was selected as the best location for a ranger station in this area. Water was available from Conant Creek, but at considerable expense. However, it turned out that this tract had already been withdrawn by the USRS for the construction of a proposed Fall River Reservoir. However, the USRS had no objection to use of the land by the USFS for a ranger station because active construction was not anticipated in the immediate future. By 1915, the USWR recommendation for withdrawal may have been released because on 04-02-15, the USFS recommended an 80-acre site withdrawal in T8N, R45E, Section 20 for the TNF. However, there is no record of approval of this second withdrawal.[247]

By 1915, the USFS had already built a 14' x 20' one-room log cabin and a 12' x 24' frame two-stall shingled roofed barn on this site, and they had fenced the area for a pasture. In 1916, general repairs were being made on a dwelling and additional fencing of pasture was contemplated, and in 1917, a telephone line was extended to

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[245] File: Administrative Sites—Cold Spring, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[246] Ibid.
[247] File: Administrative Sites—Conant, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

the ranger station.[248] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was still in existence.[249]

After 1917, there is no record of any improvements at the site, but apparently the cabin, barn and pasture were still in existence as late as 1933 and were being used as a temporary field shelter.[250] However, in 1937, the Conant administrative site appears on a Porcupine Ranger District map as an administrative site with no building symbol.[251] Nonetheless, in 1937, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) leased the cabin at no charge. Their lease ended on 05-15-50 because the cabin was no longer used.[252]

On 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 60 acres was withdrawn for a Conant Administrative Site.[253] Nothing further is known regarding the Conant Ranger Station site.

Echo Canyon Administrative Site

The Echo Canyon Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal from HLFR on 07-24-09. This 160-acre site was located at T14N, R44E, Section 5. This tract was recommended because it had an excellent pasture, a good water supply, was near a large body of timber and important road, and because it was a desirable place to live. However, it appears that the USRS had already laid claim to the area for its Flat Rock Reservoir Site for the Dubois Irrigation Project. Nonetheless, the USRS had no objection to the USFS use of the site because it appeared that the Dubois Irrigation Project would be constructed sometime in the distant future.[254]

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, the site was still in existence.[255] However, there is no indication that the site was ever withdrawn

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[248] File: Administrative Sites—Conant, and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-18, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[249] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[250] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[251] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[252] File: Administrative Sites—Conant, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[253] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[254] File: Administrative Sites—Echo Canyon, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[255] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

officially, especially 80 acres that lay outside the boundaries of the TNF, or whether any improvements were made on the site within the forest boundaries.[256]

Flat Rock Guard Station

The original Flat Rock Guard Station site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-08-09 but never withdrawn as part of the TNF. This 80-acre site was located at T14N, R43E, Section 27. It was selected for a ranger station because it had an excellent pasture and meadow and because it was located near to considerable bodies of timber where there would be much Forest work in the future. There were also several springs nearby to supply water to the station.[257]

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was still in existence. On 02-20-17, the site was approved retroactive to 07-08-09.[258]

Apparently, a guard cabin and a log garage were constructed on the site between 1927 and 1936, which were used by a recreation guard assigned to maintenance duties in nearby campgrounds. The original cabin was a two-room log building. There are no descriptive details of the garage.[259]

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Flat Rock Cabin, which was proposed for T14N, R44E, Section 35 but there no record of approval.[260]

The site was revoked on 04-08-61. In the same year, a new Flat Rock Guard Station was constructed based upon Plan R4-162-A. It included a living/dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom and office, and was listed as Building #1131. In 1983, the new Flat Rock Guard Station was being used as employee housing. In 1961, a garage/storeroom was built as well.[261] In about 1966, the "old" Flat Rock Guard Station was moved to the Island Park (formerly Buffalo) Ranger Station.[262]

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[256] File: Administrative Sites—Echo Canyon, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[257] File: Administrative Sites—Flat Rock, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[258] Ibid.

[259] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[260] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[261] File: Flatrock Guard Station, Building #1131, 7300 Buildings, and File: Flat Rock House, Building #1131(Engineer's Office), Island Park Ranger District, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[262] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station, 2360 Special Interest Area, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

In 1989, an IMACS form TG-704 was prepared for this archaeological site, which declared the National Register status as unevaluated.[263]

In 2001, the Flat Rock Administrative Site was dismantled, and the only building remaining on the site was Building #1309, a garage moved to the Flat Rock site from the Island Park sometime in the 1980s during a remodeling of the Island Park site. In 2003, the USFS requested the Idaho SHPO to comment on its impending proposed destruction. The fate of the building is unknown.[264]

Grand Canyon Administrative Site

The Grand Canyon Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn on 05-21-09 from the TNF. This 148.77-acre site was located at T37N, R118W, Section 17. Sometime prior to 1917, it was cancelled or released.[265]

Indian Creek Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Indian Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 09-13-09 for the TNF. This 260-acre site was located at T13N, R34E, Sections 34 and 35. This site was selected because the tract had an excellent pasture and agricultural area, where hay and oats could be raised and because the site was well supported with water from nearby Indian Creek, which the site straddled. However, the site was never formerly approved.[266]

Nonetheless, in 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, there were two Indian Creek Ranger Station sites. At that time, it was decided to permanently change the site's name to Indian Creek. On 07-13-17, its name was formerly made Indian Creek, and the other site's name was changed to Medicine Lodge (see below).[267]

From 1920 to 1923, the Indian Creek Ranger Station was part of the Ranger District 10, and the Indian Creek Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[268] It was probably abandoned thereafter, because in 1929, the "Old Indian Creek Ranger

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[263] File: Administrative Sites—Flat Rock, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[264] File: Island Park Building Replacement, Building #1306A, St. Anthony Supervisor Office, St. Anthony, Idaho; and File: Flat Rock Garage/Shop, Buildings #1309 and #1131A, Engineer's Office, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[265] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[266] File: Administrative Sites—Medicine Lodge [Indian Creek], Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[267] Ibid.

[268] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Station" was taken down and moved to the Swan Valley Ranger Station for improvement work.[269] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Island Park Administrative Site

The Island Park Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 01-22-07. The site was requested for withdrawal on 03-12-07 and was approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 03-16-07 as part of the HLFR. The 160 sites were located at T12N, R45E, Sections 5 and 6. This site was one of the first ranger stations on the HLFR.[270]

Little more is known about this site other than in 1921, a telephone line was proposed to be constructed, and in 1923, a barn was proposed to be constructed at this site.[271] This site was revoked 04-08-61.

North Fork Guard Station

The North Fork Guard Station was withdrawn 05-04-42 and was located at T14N, R43E, Section 35. This 20-acre tract was selected for a headquarters for a recreation guard, who was assigned the improvement and sanitary maintenance for four major campgrounds on the Big Springs Ranger District. Improvements consisted of a guard cabin, a garage, and a water system. The station was equipped with telephone connections to the ranger's headquarters at Ashton. The Guard Station was considered a part of the fire organization.[272]

An additional 20 acres was withdrawn on 05-22-64. The site was revoked on 05-18-64.[273] The fates of the buildings are unknown.

Rea's Park Administrative Site

The Rea's Park Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-05-09 from the TNF. This 120-acre site was located T12N, R43E, Section 1, and was selected for a ranger station site because it was in the center of the Ranger District, and because it was next to a railway station. However, the Rea's Park Administrative Site had no water nearby, and none could be developed for irrigation. The Rea's Park Administrative Site was probably named after George Rea

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[269] File: Administrative Sites—Medicine Lodge [Indian Creek], Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[270] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[271] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1922, and 1924, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[272] File: Administrative Sites—North Fork, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[273] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

(pronounced Ray), who was a scout for General Howard and the U.S. troops who pursued Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce near this area in 1877. George Rea had tracked the Nez Perce across Shotgun Valley onto Henry's Lake Flats. Latter, Rea returned to settle on Shotgun Creek and had a mountain pass, a peak, and a post office named after him.[274] There is no record of approval of this site.

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was still in existence.[275] This site was revoked 04-08-61.

Red Rock Ranger Station

The Red Rock Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 07-08-09 from the TNF. This 109.08-acre site was located at T15, R42E, Section 13. This tract was selected because a large amount of hay for rangers could be raised at this location and there was a good pasture. In addition, Duck Creek passed through the tract, providing plenty of water for all purposes. By July 1910, the USFS had established a permanent Ranger district in the vicinity of Henry's Lake and they believed that the Red Rock site was the only suitable place for constructing a headquarters there. In July 1910, the USFS was prepared to begin construction of a ranger station on the site, but questions soon arose regarding a private local land entry. Based on this information, the USFS delayed surveying and construction at this site.[276]

Eventually, GLO records substantiated the private claim.[277] Nonetheless, the Red Rock Administrative Site appears on a 1912 USGS Map with a building symbol.[278] However, on 04-21-16, based on this information, 80 acres of the first site recommended was released leaving 29.08 acres. Subsequently, on 02-19-17, 50.92 acres at T15N, R42E, Section 13 were resubmitted for the site, bringing the total acreage back to 80 acres. The purpose of the Station was to be used for winter quarters for the District Ranger. In the summer, the headquarters for this District was to be in Big Springs. But during the winter, all the work on the District was around Henry's Lake and a winter station was needed for that purpose.[279] In

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[274] File: Administrative Sites—Rea's Park, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, and File #1, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[275] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[276] File: Administrative Sites—Red Rock, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[277] Ibid.

[278] Targhee USGS Quadrant Map, 1912, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[279] File: Administrative Sites—Red Rock, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was still in existence, but there is no evidence that any improvements were made to the property.[280] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Sheridan Creek Administrative Site

The Sheridan Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-25-07 for the HLFR. This site was requested for withdrawal on 06-15-08 and was withdrawn from GLO lands on 06-29-08 for the TNF. This 120-acre site was located at T13N, R41E, Section 7.[281]

The Sheridan Creek Ranger Station appears on the 1910 TNF Map as one of the earliest ranger stations on the forest.[282] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was located outside of the forest boundaries. The site was released on 01-01-22, and revoked on 11-28-22.[283] After its release, the Wood Livestock Co. obtained a special use permit to use it for its headquarters and horse pasture.[284]

Shotgun Administrative Site

The Shotgun Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-30-10 for the TNF. This 160-acre site was located at T13N, R42E, Section 35. This tract was selected because it was valuable for a summer ranger station and had springs in the northeast corner of the site, which were the only available water for some distance.[285] The site was approved on 02-21-17, retroactive to 06-30-10.[286] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Split Creek Ranger Station

The Split Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 10-01-07 for the HLFR. Split Creek ran through the tract, and there was an "old cabin" very near the withdrawal boundary, indicating perhaps an earlier homestead claim. This site

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[280] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[281] File: Administrative Sites—Sheridan Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[282] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[283] File: Administrative Sites—Sheridan Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[284] File: E. Bennett History, 1982, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[285] File: Administrative Sites—Shotgun, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[286] No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

was recommended for withdrawal on 10-29-07 and was approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 11-05-07. This 30-acre site was located at T12N, R44E, Section 9.[287]

In the fall of 1907, the site was immediately listed as a ranger station site for the HLFR.[288] In that year, the ranger was instructed by telegram to fence a pasture as soon as possible, but not to construct a cabin yet.[289] Nonetheless, the Split Creek Ranger Station appears on a 1910 TNF map as one of the earliest ranger stations on the forest and was then posted with administrative signs.[290]

Nothing more is known about this site, and it may have been set aside as a summer pasture for traveling rangers in the district. However, CRM-TG-578 indicates that remnants of four small cabins (12' x15') and one large cabin (18' x 45") in various stages of deterioration were located in this section. This report indicates that they were unevaluated, but probably the remnants of a logging camp.[291]

Squirrel [Creek] Meadows Ranger Station

In late 1906, the staff of the HLFR was busy selecting desirable sites for withdrawal as ranger stations. They hoped that by early 1907, they would have the most important sites selected. In January 1907, they recommended for withdrawal four ranger headquarters. At that time, they also "recommended the withdrawal of the site in the Squirrel Creek District," which was tied to the "Lapin Cabin," an old cabin within the tract which at that time was a well-known landmark. At this location, there were 75 acres of meadow that they desired for a ranger's pasture there.[292]

The Squirrel Creek or Meadows Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 01-22-07 from the former YFR. The site was requested for withdrawal on 03-12-07 and was approved, or withdrawn from GLO lands, on 03-16-07. This 75-acre site was located at T47N, R118W, Section 9. However, on 10-15-10, an additional 135 acres, located at T47N, R118W, Section 9 was approved or withdrawn from the TNF for the site. No reason is given for this addition, other than it encompassed land

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[287] File: Administrative Sites—Split Creek, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[288] File: Administrative Sites—Porcupine, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[289] File: Administrative Sites—Split Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[290] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyors Office and File: Administrative Sites—Split Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[291] File: Administrative Sites—Split Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[292] File: Administrative Sites—Squirrel Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

connecting the site to the then being constructed USRS Road.[293] Soon thereafter, the Squirrel Creek Ranger Station appears on the 1910 PNF map.[294]

Apparently, the USFS used Lapin's Cabin as the ranger station, probably until circa 1934-36, when it was replaced by a standard two-room log cabin with an enclosed porch, which was built for a game patrolman and used as a ranger stopover station.[295] At some point after this time period, a wood-frame Plan R4-70 outhouse was added to the site.[296]

In 1937, the Squirrel Creek administrative site appears on a Porcupine Ranger District map as an administrative site with two building symbols, but no ranger station designation. The buildings may be the old Lapin Cabin and the new guard station.[297]

The Squirrel Creek or Meadows site next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map as a Guard Station.[298] A historic photograph of the Squirrel Creek or Meadows Guard Station was taken in the 1950s.[299] This site was revoked on 07-23-59. On 07-29-59, according to the Federal Register, 200 acres was withdrawn for the Squirrel Meadows Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Porcupine District (D-4).[300]

In 1983, the buildings at the Squirrel Meadows Administrative Site were maintained and in fair to good condition. In the past, rangers and forest guards engaged in fieldwork used the buildings. In 1983, the cabin was being used as temporary housing for personnel working in the vicinity.[301]

Targhee Pass Ranger Station

The Targhee Pass Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn on 07-08-09 from the TNF. This 80-acre site was located at T16N, R44E, Section 31. On 04-04-10,

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[293] Ibid., and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[294] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[295] File: Administrative Sites—Squirrel Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Investment Records, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[296] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[297] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[298] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[299] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[300] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[301] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

the site was released.[302] Nonetheless, the Targhee Pass Administrative Site appears on a 1912 USGS Map with a building symbol.[303]

Willow Creek Administrative Site

The Willow Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 09-22-09 as part of the TNF. This 160-acre site was located at T13N, 41E, Section 3, and was selected for a ranger station site because it was the best location and was at a point where a ranger station was needed. Willow Creek flowed through the tract. In 1912, the site was posted as an administrative site, but by 1917, it had not been officially approved as one.[304] The site was revoked on 05-18-64.

Other Buildings:

Island Park Scaler Station

The Island Park Scaler Station cabin was constructed in 1923 at T12N, R43E, Section 1. The cabin was a one-room 14' x 24' log building with an 8' porch. In 1924, a 10' x 16' barn was acquired, and in 1925, a garage (no description available) was constructed on the site, as well as a 4' x 6' toilet.[305]

The Island Park Scaler Station served as a headquarters for scalers measuring the volume of timber removed from USFS timber sales in the area. It is not known how long the station was used, but it was still in existence as late as 1938. By 1983, no remnants of the station existed.[306]

Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Cabin

The Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Cabin was located in T13N, R45E, Section 8 and was constructed in the period between 1921 and 1922. In 1921, improvement records indicate that a two-room cabin, along with a storeroom was proposed and a one-room cabin were completed in 1922. The 14' x 16' foot log cabin had a lumber roof and a 6' porch. Thereafter, a telephone line was extended to the site. It was a station for scalers working on USFS timber sales in the vicinity.[307]

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[302] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[303] Targhee USGS Quadrant Map, 1912, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[304] File: Administrative Sites—Willow Creek and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[305] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[306] Ibid.

[307] Ibid.; and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1922-23, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Between 1923 and 1931, the Moose Creek Canyon Scaler Cabin appears under the responsibilities of District #3. After that date, it is not known how long the cabin remained in use, and most likely served its 10-year life soon thereafter.[308]

In 1936, apparently, a Moose Creek Ranger Station was completed. However, at some point, the USFWS acquired the Station and demolished the structure in December 1959.[309]

Sawtelle Scaler Cabin

The Sawtelle Scaler Cabin site was recommended for withdrawal as a ranger station on 07-15-09 and approved for withdrawal on 07-24-09 for the TNF. This 160-acre site was located at T14N, R43E, Sections 10 and 11. This tract was selected for a ranger station site because the tract had good pasture on a permanent water supply, and was near large bodies of timber. Section 11 was outside the boundaries of the forest and was selected because Section 10 inside the boundary was insufficient in pastureland. Sawtelle Creek ran through the property.[310] The name Sawtelle came from the name of an Indian Chief who trapped in the region. A nearby peak was named after Sawtelle because it looked like an Indian fighter in feathered headdress.[311]

In 1917, that part of the Sawtelle site in Section 11 outside of the USFS boundaries was released, reducing the site to 40 acres in Section 10.[312] The Sawtelle Site appears on a 1912 USGS Map with a building.[313]

In 1913, the Sawtelle Scaler Cabin site was posted with administrative signs,[314] and in 1916, the porch of the cabin was screened.[315] But by 1917, the site was being phased out. On 03-24-17, 120 acres of the site was released, leaving 40 acres within Section 11 outside the boundary of the forest.[316] However, the site was not revoked until 04-08-61.

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[308] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1924-32, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[309] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[310] File: Administrative Sites—Sawtelle, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[311] File #1, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[312] No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[313] Targhee USGS Quadrant Map, 1912, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[314] File: Administrative Sites—Big Springs Ranger Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[315] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1917, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[316] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Shotgun Scaler Cabin

The Shotgun Scaler Cabin was located at T12N, R42E, Section 12, very near to the Shotgun Administrative Site in Section 35 (see above). In 1930, a 12' x 14' log cabin with a 6' porch was built on this location. It had a cellar and a tarpaper-covered roof. The Shotgun Scaler Cabin served as headquarters for scalers working on USFS timber sales in the area. It is not known how long it served this function.[317]

Warm River Fish Hatchery

On July 27, 1938, a plan was approved for a fish hatchery to be located at T10N, R44E, Section 16.[318] This tract was selected for a fish hatchery because of the abundance of clean pure water of the optimum temperature for propagation of fish. It was also located in a somewhat central location for distribution of fish to the streams in the upper Snake River drainage, and was accessible by improved road from the Yellowstone Highway.[319]

Apparently, the site location was changed thereafter to T10N, R44E, Section 10, and sometime between 1938 and 1940, a hatchery site, consisting of three main buildings: a dwelling (Building #1125), a 3-car garage (Building #1126), and a hatchery building (Building #1312), were constructed according to blueprints approved for Region 4 of the Forest Service. Previous to this date, the State of Idaho Fish and Game Department had built several buildings on the site by 1910, but dismantled them sometime between 1919 and 1938.[320]

The Warm River Fish Hatchery next appears in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map.[321] Construction of the hatchery was completed in 1940 and 1941 as indicated on the plan.[322] Apparently, the CCC contributed labor to the site. In 1990, William Eichner, a former CCC recruit, revisited some his old camps. In the winters of 1938-39, according to Eichner, he worked at the Warm River Fish Hatchery. He noted that he and others had helped build the Warm River Fish Hatchery Bridge and poured concrete for the foundation of the cabin or dwelling, reportedly located there.[323]

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[317] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[318] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[319] File: Administrative Sites—Warm River Hatchery, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[320] Arrowrock Group, Inc., Report on St. Anthony, Driggs, and Warm River Site with Attachment IMACS TG-754, 24 July 2000, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[321] Targhee National Forest Map, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[322] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[323] File #2, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Warm River Fish Hatchery, which was originally proposed for T10N, R44E, Section 16.[324] In February 1943, the location was corrected to T10N, R44E, Sections 9 and 10, and in March 1943, the fish hatchery site was recommended for withdrawal.[325] Nonetheless, by 1952, the Warm Springs Fish Hatchery was under special use permit to the State of Idaho, who continued using the site until 1973.[326]

Two additions were built on the original 3-car garage and storage building in 1957 which matched the original building style. These were an apartment on the south and nearest the main dwelling, and a storage and generator room on the opposite end.[327]

In 1989, IMACS Site Form (TG-754) was completed for the site, and in 2002, the Arrowrock Group completed a cultural resource report on the site, which stated that the ranger dwelling and the former hatchery building are individually eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, and that the storage/garage/ apartment building is not individually eligible, but that it contributes to the overall historical significance of the site.[328] Today, these three buildings (built in the 1930s by the CCC) are still extant at the site.

Fire Lookouts:

Big Springs Lookout

Apparently, prior to construction of the Big Springs Lookout in 1942 located at T14N, R44E, Section 27, a platform was built on a high rock in T14N, R44E, Section 33 and served as a the "first" lookout near Big Springs.[329] This platform may have been the tree tower described in fiscal records for TNF in 1919.[330]

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[324] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[325] File: Administrative Sites—Warm River Hatchery, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[326] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho; and Arrowrock Group, Inc., Report on St. Anthony, Driggs, and Warm River Site with Attachment IMACS TG-754, 24 July 2000, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[327] Arrowrock Group, Inc., Report on St. Anthony, Driggs, and Warm River Site with Attachment IMACS TG-754, 24 July 2000, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[328] Ibid.

[329] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[330] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1920, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The Big Springs Lookout is associated with the Big Springs Ranger Station (see above) and was located at T14N, R44E, Section 27. In 1936, the Big Springs Lookout Tower (72' 9") and Cabin (7' x 7') were built above the Big Springs Ranger Station. Its primary purpose was fire protection. The tower was located to cover two specific timber sales—the Crow Creek and Coffee Pot timber sales. The tower was an Aermotor Co., Chicago stairway lookout tower, Type MC-93 based on December 8, 1934 plans.[331] The Big Springs Lookout next appears in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map.[332]

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Big Springs Lookout. Originally, this site was proposed for T14N, R44E, Section 34.[333] In April 1942, a report was made on this proposed site, which stated that the 40-acre site was accessible from Big Springs over a USFS road and would be used as a forest fire lookout, but only manned during the summer months.[334] Eventually, land for the Big Springs Lookout was withdrawn on 05-04-42, but was located at T14N, R44E, Section 27. However, other sources state that the land was recommended for withdrawal on 07-14-55, and then withdrawn on 07-20-55.[335]

Improvements made to the site included the construction of a one room dwelling with wood stove, and an enclosed porch (similar to Plan R4-4), a single car garage (Plan R4-24), and an outside toilet (Plan R4-70). These improvements probably were built sometime in the 1950s.[336]

In 1963, the Big Springs Lookout was one of three lookout towers on TNF. They included the Big Springs, Bishop Mountain, and Warm River Butte Lookouts.[337]

This site was revoked on 05-18-64. On 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 40 acres was then approved or withdrawn for the Big Springs Lookout again. In 1968, this site was located in Island Park District (D-2). In 1983, the standing buildings were in good shape and in their original condition, but the lookout complex was being considered for removal. These buildings included the metal lookout tower, a one-room log cabin, a 15' x 20' log garage, and a 4' x 4' frame outhouse. By this date, the Big Springs Lookout complex was no longer in use, having been replaced by aircraft patrols. The site was reported to the Idaho SHPO (CRM-TG-

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[331] File: Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701, 7300 Buildings, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[332] Targhee National Forest Map, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[333] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[334] No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[335] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[336] File: Big Springs Lookout Garage (D-2), #1301, and File: Big Springs Lookout Dwelling (D-2), #1105, 7300 Buildings, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[337] File: Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701, 7300 Buildings, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

101). At this time, USFS Archaeologist McDonald found the site ineligible for the NRHP. However, he did recommend scaled drawings and photographs of the structures be made.[338]

The Idaho SHPO disagreed with McDonald, but the Keeper of the National Register concurred with McDonald's opinion. A 1990 photograph of the tower is in the files. It is not known whether scaled drawings were made, or if photographs were ever taken.[339]

Bishop Mountain Lookout

The Bishop Mountain Lookout first appears in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map.[340] The Bishop Mountain Lookout was posted with fireguards from the ranks of the CCC, who were trained at the fire school at the Porcupine CCC camp on the TNF. According to one CCC fireguard, who manned the Bishop Mountain Lookout during the summer of 1939, TNF lookouts were a little different than most lookouts. Instead of having the combination lookout-living quarters on top, they had a 90 foot steel tower with only a 7' x 7' cab on top of it. The cabin with living quarters was below. According to him, telephones were located in both the tower and in the cabin, so it was not necessary to leave the cabin or tower in order to report to the fire dispatcher.[341]

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Bishop Mountain Lookout, which was proposed for T12N, R42E, Section 30.[342] It was to be named after an early local family in the area.[343] This 24-acre parcel was located on one of the most strategic areas for the detection of fire on the north portion of TNF and within view of approximately 4,000,000 acres of forest and grazing lands. On 01-26-45, proposed improvements included a 70 foot steel tower with lookout house, a Plan R4-4 log house (16' x 24'), a Plan R4-24 garage (14' x 20'), and a single unit latrine (Plan R4-70).[344]

On 14-07-55, the Bishop Mountain Lookout site was withdrawn and was located at T12N, R42E, Section 30, and the improvements were subsequently built according to the proposal with the exception that the tower stood 72' 9". In 1983 USFS Archaeologist McDonald evaluated the buildings as being built in the CCC era

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[338] File: Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station, 2360 Special Interest Area, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[339] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[340] Targhee National Forest Map, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[341] Historical Pictures, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[342] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[343] File #1, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[344] File: Bishop Mountain Lookout, 5420 Purchases and Donations, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

based on their design, and therefore significant and eligible for the NRHP. However, it appears that they were built much later.[345]

In 1963, the Bishop Mountain Lookout Tower was one of three lookout towers on TNF. They were the Big Springs, Bishop Mountain, and Warm River Butte Lookouts.[346]

On 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 21.45 acres was approved or withdrawn for the Bishop Mountain Lookout. In 1968, this site was located in the Ashton District (D-23).[347]

In 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative Sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Bishop Mountain complex, including the garage, tower, toilet, and cabin, which were recommended for long-term preservation.[348] The Bishop Mountain Lookout was listed on the National Register of Historical Places on May 23, 1986.

Warm River Butte Lookout

In March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Warm River Butte Lookout.[349] Thereafter, the Warm River Butte Lookout was withdrawn on 04-18-44 and this 40-acre site was located on the east end of Warm River Butte at T10N, R44E, Section 22. The Warm River Butte Lookout site included a station and a pasture for horses used in connection with the detection of fires on the TNF. The lookout was about 20 miles from Ashton, Idaho and was connected by a truck trail road that branched off the Yellowstone Highway. The site was not occupied year-round, but only during the fire season.[350] The Warm River Butte Lookout next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map.[351]

In 1963, the Warm River Butte Lookout was one of three lookout towers on the TNF. They were Big Springs, Bishop Mountain, and Warm River Butte lookouts.[352] This

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[345] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[346] File: Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701, 7300 Buildings, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[347] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[348] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[349] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[350] File: Administrative Sites—Warm River Butte, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[351] Targhee National Forest Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[352] File: Big Springs Lookout Tower (D-2), #1701, 7300 Buildings, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

site was revoked on 05-18-64. On 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 10 acres was withdrawn for the Warm River Butte Lookout.[353]

[353] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

C. DUBOIS RANGER DISTRICT

The first ranger district headquarters for the western portion of the TNF was most likely located at the Beaver Ranger Station from 1908 to circa 1917. At that date the Targhee and Palisades National Forests were combined, and the western region of the TNF was split into two districts. The Spencer Ranger Station became the District 1 Headquarters, while the Kilgore [Camas Meadows] Ranger Station became the District 2 Headquarters, and the Kilgore Station was placed under the Spencer District 2 Headquarters. This situation continued until 1924, when Districts 1 and 2 were combined. Thereafter, the Spencer Ranger District served as the district headquarters until 1949. In that year, the Medicine Lodge District was formed, and between 1949 and 1957, the Medicine Lodge District had offices at an unknown location in the town of Dubois, Idaho.

In 1957, the Medicine Lodge District was renamed the Dubois Ranger District. From 1957 to 1968, the Dubois Ranger District then had offices in an old bank building, which eventually became the Dubois Security State Bank. In 1969, a new Federal building on Main Street was completed and the Dubois Ranger District moved into these new quarters. However, the USFS soon outgrew this facility, and in 1982, the Dubois Ranger District moved again—this time into another new building on Main Street (see Map Five below).[354]

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

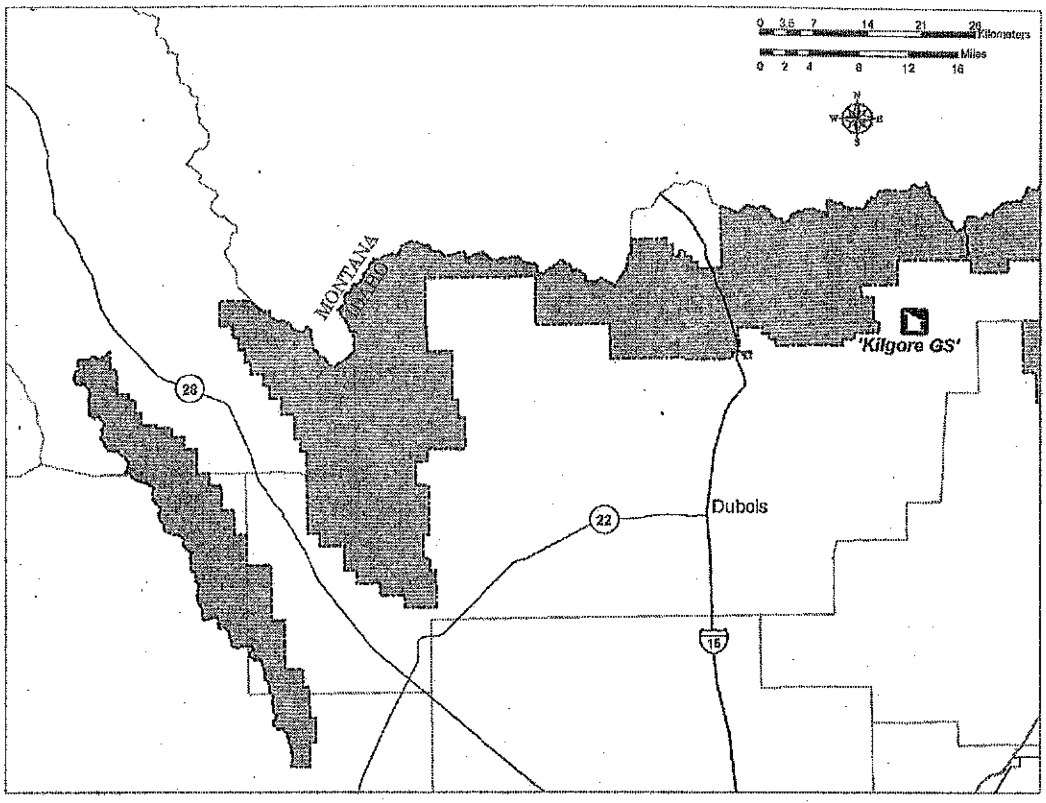
The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the boundaries of the Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho. They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative site only.

Beaver Ranger Station and District Headquarters

On 09-12-08, Assistant Forest Ranger Francis Moss recommended the Beaver Ranger Station site for withdrawal at a place known as "Old Beaver." At the time of the recommendation, improvements consisted of a two-room log house, a log barn, and a chicken coop—buildings that were in very poor condition. A homesteader, who desired to remove them to Spencer, Idaho, made these improvements. This tract was selected because it was a suitable location for the proper transaction of Forest business. Beaver and Dariey Creeks ran through the property.[355] The

[354] File: E. Bennett History, 1982, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[355] File: Administrative Sites—Beaver, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.



Map Five: Dubois Ranger District, 2003

Beaver Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 12-08-08. This 80-acre site was located at T13N, R36E, Section 35.[356]

However, on 17-07-09, Assistant Ranger Samuel Stoddard recommended that 240 acres be added to the Beaver Ranger Station. This land was needed for raising hay for two ranger stations. Stoddard Creek ran through this property, and there also was some talk of renaming the station as the Stoddard Ranger Station but this idea was rejected.[357] However, on 04-27-10, after further examination, only 60 acres of pure meadowland located at T13N, R36, Section 34 was approved or withdrawn from forestlands, and added to the site for this purpose.[358]

Thereafter, the Beaver Ranger Station appears on the 1910 TNF Map, as one of the earliest ranger stations on the forest,[359] and it may have been a district headquarters for the western portion of the TNF, prior to when Spencer Ranger Station assumed

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[356] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[357] File: Administrative Sites—Beaver, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[358] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[359] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyors Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

that position. Apparently by 1910 a house and a barn had been constructed and a pasture fenced and plowed on this site. The house was a two-room 16' x 36' log building with a shingle roof (Washington Office Plan No. 4 modified for an enclosed porch and a six foot roof overhang for the front porch). The barn was also constructed with log and included two stalls and a loft.[360] In 1913, the Beaver Ranger Station was posted with administrative signs but by 1914, the site was being referred to as "Old Beaver."[361] In 1916, maintenance of the Beaver Ranger Station continued. The pasture fence was still being maintained. In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[362]

In the 1920s, no mention of the Beaver Ranger Station appeared. However, in 1932, a pasture fence was constructed at this site.[363] A 1933 TNF map indicated an administrative site at this location, and the site next appears as an administrative site in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map. These maps indicated no buildings remaining at the site. In 1983 USFS Archaeologist McDonald recommended an archaeological survey of the site.[364]

Birch Creek Ranger Station

The Birch Creek Ranger Station appears on the 1918 Lemhi National Forest (LNF), Idaho map with a building symbol in an area, which would eventually become part of the western portion of the TNF.[365] No other information is available regarding this station.

Button Butte Administrative Site

The Button Butte Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-20-10. This 160-acre administrative site was located at T13N, R39E, Section 5. This tract was selected to furnish pasture and to raise dray farm grain. Cottonwood Creek passed through the site.[366] In December 1913, the Button Butte Administrative Site was posted with administrative signs[367] and in 1917, when the Targhee and

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[360] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; File: Administrative Sites—Beaver, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: E. Bennett History, 1982, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[361] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1915, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[362] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1917, Bound, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[363] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1933, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[364] Targhee National Forest Map, 1933, and Targhee National Forest Map 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[365] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[366] File: Administrative Sites—Button Butte, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[367] Ibid.

Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[368] However, by February 1917, no request for the withdrawal had been approved and no improvements had been made to the site.[369] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Camas Creek Ranger Station

The Camas Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 6-28-07 from the HLFR. The Camas Creek Ranger Station, along with the Hallie's Park Ranger Station, were two of the earliest ranger stations withdrawn for the HLFR.[370] The withdrawal was requested on 10-09-07 and approved or withdrawn from GLO lands on 10-29-07. This 65-acre administrative site was located at T13N, R37E, Section 12.[371] Soon after its withdrawal, a one-room 14' x 18' log ranger station cabin with a shingle roof was built on the site.[372] In USFS correspondence dated 1908-1909, the Camas Creek Ranger Station was mentioned several times, including the fact that it may have had fenced pasture by this date.[373] In 1910, the Camas Creek Ranger Station was one of five ranger stations on TNF. They included Beaver, Camas Creek, Porcupine, Sheridan Creek and Split Creek Ranger Stations.[374]

In 1916, it was recommended that Camas Creek Ranger Station dwelling be papered, plastered and generally repaired, and that the yard be fenced or repaired as well. However, there is no record that these improvements were ever completed.[375] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, USFS records indicate that site still existed.[376] After 1917, the only mention of the Camas Creek Ranger Station occurred in the period 1930 to 1932, when a garage, storeroom, and woodshed were recommended for construction ($100).[377] The fate of the Camas Creek Ranger Station after 1932 is largely unknown. It was either removed or weathered into oblivion. In 1983, when USFS Archaeologist McDonald

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[368] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[369] File: Administrative Sites—Button Butte, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[370] File: Administrative Sites—Camas Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[371] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[372] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[373] File: Administrative Sites—Beaver; and File: Administrative Sites—Camas Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[374] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[375] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1917, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[376] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[377] File: Caribou Improvement Records, FY1931 and FY1933, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

tried to locate it, he found no visible remains. However, his evaluation indicates in may have searching in Section 1, instead of Section 12, where the site existed.[378]

Coal Kiln Ranger Station

The Coal Kiln Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 02-18-08 and withdrawn on 03-16-08 from GLO lands as part of the LNF. This 40-acre site was located at T11N, R27E, Section 1. A station, consisting of a cabin, barn, and fence were built on the site in 1909-1910. The station consisted of a 12' x 16' log cabin, a 10' x 16' barn, outhouse, and a fenced pasture. These improvements cost an estimated $500.[379]

In 1918, ranger made a request for additional acres for more pasture, but this request was denied because it appeared that the current acreage provided ample feed for the ranger's horses.[380] The Coal Kiln Ranger Station appears on the 1918 LNF map with a building symbol.[381] The Coal Kiln Ranger Station also appears on the 1923 LNF map. In 1927, correspondence indicates that the Coal Kiln Ranger Station used water from Coal Kiln Creek for domestic purposes and diverted for irrigation of the pasture at the station.[382]

Improvements at the Coal Canyon Ranger Station were in use as late as 1935, but the date of abandonment is unknown. The Coal Kiln Ranger Station next appears on the 1940 Challis National Forest, Idaho map as part of the Salmon National Forest.[383] In 1948, part of the Salmon National Forest (SNF) became the most western part of the TNF. Public Land Order #542 of December 28, 1948 added 281,121 acres to TNF from SNF. This land transfer included the Coal Kiln Ranger Station.[384] Sources state that the site was revoked on 05-05-72.[385]

Elkhorn Ranger Station

The Elkhorn Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 08-17-07, requested for withdrawal on 10-05-07, and withdrawn on 10-14-07 for the LNF. This 39-acre site was located at T9N, R29E, Section 28. This tract was selected primarily because 10 or 12 acres of it were situated in the bottom of canyon, which

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[378] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[379] Ibid., and File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[380] File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[381] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[382] File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[383] Ibid.

[384] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[385] File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

would support a very good crop of wild hay. This hay could then be cut, hauled and utilized by the ranger located at the Birch Creek Administrative Site (see above) about eight miles distant to the east. [386]

The Elkhorn Ranger Station appears on the 1918 LNF map with a building symbol.[387] The Elkhorn Ranger Station also appears on the 1923 LNF map with a building symbol.[388] Nothing more is known regarding the ranger station, including whether if any facilities had been built on the site, or if the administrative site was revoked prior to 1948, when this part of the Salmon National Forest (SNF) became the most western part of the TNF.

Horse Creek Ranger Station

The Horse Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 06-08-11 for the LNF. This 80-acre site was located at T13N, R31E, Sections 22 and 27. It had water from Horse Creek Spring, good grazing land, and was selected to handle grazing affairs on this part of the forest. Evidently, a ranger station was built on the site and the ranger's horses pastured in an unfenced area.[389] The Horse Creek Ranger Station appears on the 1918 LNF map with a building symbol.[390] The Horse Creek Ranger Station also appears on the 1923 LNF map.[391]

In 1948, part of the SNF became the most western part of the TNF. Public Land Order #542 of December 28, 1948, added 281,121 acres to TNF from SNF. This land transfer included the Horse Creek Ranger Station.[392] Nothing more is known regarding the ranger station.

Huntley Canyon Administrative Site

The Huntley Canyon Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 03-28-17 and was approved or withdrawn on 03-29-17. This 120-acre site was located at T12N, 36E, Section 15. It was withdrawn to pasture saddle horses used by the Ranger stationed at Spencer, Idaho, who was in charge of Ranger District 1 horses year-long. The Huntley Canyon Administrative Site lay about one-fourth mile from

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[386] File: Administrative Sites—Elkhorn, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[387] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[388] File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[389] File: Administrative Sites—Horse Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[390] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[391] File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[392] Forest Atlas and Historical Files, Land Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

the ranger's headquarters at Spencer, Idaho. The Beaver Ranger Station was four miles distant and the Patelzick Creek Ranger Station was five miles distant.[393] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Icehouse Ranger Station

The Icehouse Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-08-09 as part of the TNF. This 160-site was located at 13N, R42E, Section 6. The site was selected for a ranger station site because it had a good meadow and pasture area near to large bodies of timber where there would be much Forest work in the future.[394] The Icehouse Administrative Site appears on a 1912 USGS Map with a building symbol.[395] It was officially withdrawn on 04-01-15.[396]

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[397] However, there is no indication that any improvements were made to the site. The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Idaho Hollow Administrative Site

The Idaho Hollow Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-25-09 and amended on 11-07-10. This 200-acre amended site was located at T13N, R35E, Section 1, and T13N, R36E, Section 6. The site was recommended for a ranger station site because the area had good pasture located in a favorable position for administrative purposes.[398] In 1913, the site was posted with administrative signs. By 1917, the site was reduced to 198.39 acres.[399] There is no indication that any improvements were made to the site. The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Kaufman Ranger Station and Guard Station

The Kaufman Administration Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-22-08, requested for withdrawal on 08-20-08, and withdrawn on 11-14-08 from GLO lands. This site is located at T11N, R39E, Section 35, and at the time, lay outside the

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[393] File: Administrative Sites—Huntley Canyon, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[394] File: Administrative Sites—Icehouse, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[395] Targhee USGS Quadrant Map, 1912, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[396] File: Administrative Sites—Icehouse, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[397] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[398] File: Administrative Sites—Idaho Hollow, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[399] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Beaver Head National Forest (BHNF). The tract was selected because no other suitable unappropriated lands, either on or off the BHNF, were available and because nearby springs could supply water to the site.[400]

At some point in time a ranger station was constructed at the site because the Kaufman Ranger Station appears on the 1918 LNF map with a building symbol.[401] The Kaufman Ranger Station also appears on the 1923 LNF map.[402]

Nothing more is known regarding the fate of this ranger station until the 1950s, when it became the Kaufman Guard Station, which first appears in the historical record on a 1950 TNF Map (West Half).[403] In 1954, two photographs show two relatively crude log buildings, a gabled-roofed cabin with a shed-roofed addition on the north side, and a gable-roofed storage cellar at this site. The log house had two rooms and was 14' x 20' in dimension. Apparently, at the time of the photographs, the station was being used as temporary housing for personnel engaged in field projects in the area.[404] A historical photograph (1954) of the Kaufman Guard Station can be found at the Dubois Ranger Station.[405] The Kaufman Guard Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map as a Guard Station.[406]

Nonetheless, in 1957-59, the USFS proposed that a two-room guard station with a storage room be constructed on the Kaufman Guard Station site to replace the old guard station, built prior to 1930. At the time, this site was considered a remote station, being 75 miles from the nearest town of Dubois and there was no private rental housing available within a reasonable commuting distance.[407]

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[400] File: Administrative Sites—Kaufman, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Kaufman Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[401] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[402] File: Administrative Sites—Coal Kiln, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[403] Targhee National Forest, (West Half) 1950, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[404] File: Administrative Sites—Kaufman Guard Station, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[405] Kaufman G.S. Photograph, Photographic File Cabinet, Storeroom, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[406] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[407] File: Kaufman Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, General Records; and File: Administrative Sites—Kaufman Guard Station Dwelling, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1959, the USFS, after a search for portable housing was determined unprofitable, and the relocation of a building from the Atomic Energy Commission fell through, began plans to build a single bedroom guard station at the Kaufman Administrative Site, using Plan R4-169.[408] Thereafter, in 1961, the one-bedroom Kaufman Guard Station (R4-169) was erected and the pre-1961 buildings were condemned and removed. A historic photograph of the Kaufman Guard Station as it was completed is in the files. A pump house building was constructed at the same time.[409]

Kilgore Administrative Site

The Kilgore Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-17-09 and withdrawn on 07-25-09 for the TNF. This 160-acre site was located at located at T13N, R38E, Section 27, and was requested for a ranger station site because the tract had good agricultural and pasture lands near a considerable settlement. West Camas Creek passed through the tract. In 1912, the tract was posted as an administrative site.[410] There is no indication that any facilities were ever constructed at this location (see Kilgore [Camas Meadows] Ranger Station and Headquarters below). This site was revoked 04-08-61.

Kilgore [Camas Meadows] Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Kilgore Ranger Station site was not withdrawn but leased in July 1909, and the land continued to be leased at $5.00 per year until 1939. This 160-acre leased site was located at T12N, R39E, Section 6. Sometime in 1910, the USFS purchased the improvements on the land (3 room log cabin, stable, and chicken coop) located thereon, but continued to lease the land.[411] The property was located within 6 miles of the forest boundary in an area known as "Camas Meadows," and the ranger station was often called by that nomenclature. The Kilgore Ranger Station appears on the 1910 TNF Map as one of the earliest ranger stations on the forest.[412]

In 1911, Sidney A. Hanks, the owner of the leased property and a summer Forest Guard, built a new house on his land at a cost of close to $600 to serve as a ranger station. In December 1911, the Forest Ranger for District 2 moved into this new ranger station 4-room house with a "leoloum" kitchen floor and carpets on the

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[408] File: Kaufman Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[409] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; File: Administrative Sites—Kaufman Guard Station Dwelling, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Kaufman Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[410] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Administrative Site, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[411] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Guard Station, and File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Administrative Site, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[412] Targhee National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

bedroom floors with an out house.[413] The frame constructed house was a 28' x 28' building with shiplap siding with a 4' concrete porch across the front. In 1912, a wood-frame barn with shiplap siding was added to the site by the USFS, which was reconstructed in 1930. Historic photographs of these buildings are in USFS files.[414]

By 1916, the yard and a pasture were fenced on the property.[415] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was located in Ranger District 2.[416] At this date, the Kilgore Ranger Station became the headquarters for District 2 on the TNF. The Kilgore Ranger Station continued to serve as District 2 Headquarters until 1924 at which time the Kilgore and Spencer Districts were combined. From that point on, the USFS used the site as a Guard Station during the summer season. At other times of the year, the District Ranger and/or, other Forest officers used it.[417] During this time period, local citizens wished to rent the Kilgore Ranger Station, but were denied this opportunity.[418] In 1933, it appears as a ranger station on a TNF map.[419]

In 1935, the USFS began to consider purchasing the house and property from the owner, using perhaps Public Works Program funding, and ending the lease arrangement. The lease was due to expire in 1939. On 07-19-38, the land and house were acquired by donation, and on 12-17-38, additional land adjacent to the Kilgore site was transferred to the USFS as well. The site was officially designated as the Kilgore Ranger Station at that time.[420]

By 1950, the Kilgore Ranger Station, known as the Camas Meadows Ranger Station by this time, next appears as such in the historical record on a 1950 TNF Map (West

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[413] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Guard Station, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[414] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[415] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1917, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[416] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[417] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Administrative Site, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[418] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Guard Station, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[419] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs various, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[420] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Administrative Site, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Half).[421] This name also appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map, however, but by that time it had been downgraded to a Guard Station.[422]

In 1957, the local school board noted that the Camas Meadows Guard Station was not being used and wished for the USFS to donate it to them to be used as a residence for teachers. Prior to that date, the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit had used the building under special use permit. The school board wrote President Dwight Eisenhower asking for his assistance in the matter. Thereafter, the USFS declared the Kilgore, or Camas Meadows Guard Station, excess property. It was donated to the Clark County School District. The USFS quitclaimed the house and property to them, but kept the pasture.[423] However, the Clark County School District eventually closed the school, and the building was turned back to the USFS, and subsequently torn down.[424]

In 1960, a pump house was built on the property, and in 1960-1967, the Spencer Ranger Station garage (Plan R4-21) was moved on to the property. In the 1960s, plans were made to modify the site in many ways and historical photographs were taken (1963). In the 1970s, the house was removed and replaced by two trailer shelters. In 1983, the site was being used as a seasonal base for work crews. It consisted of a mix of buildings of different ages, one of which was moved from its original location.[425]

In 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Kilgore Ranger Station woodshed/garage. However, it was not recommended for long-term preservation.[426]

Meadows Ranger Station

The Meadows Administrative Site was withdrawn 06-22-08 for the TNF. This 14.05-acre site was located outside the forest boundary at T9N, R29, Section 9. There is no indication that any facilities were ever constructed at this location, and it appears that the site was withdrawn primarily for use as pasture.[427] However, a Meadows

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[421] Targhee National Forest (West Half), 1950, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[422] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[423] File: Administrative Sites—Kilgore Guard Station, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[424] File: E. Bennett History, 1982, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[425] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; File: E. Bennett History, 1982, and File: Kilgore Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, and Kilgore G.S. Photograph, Photographic File Cabinet, Storeroom, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[426] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[427] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Ranger Station appears on the 1918 LNF map with a building symbol in T9N, R29E, Section 8.[428] Nothing more is known about the site.

Spencer Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Spencer Ranger Station and Headquarters was recommended for withdrawal on 07-25-07. This site was requested for withdrawal on 04-27-15 and was approved or withdrawn on 05-14-17. This 240-acre site was located at T12N, R36E, Sections 13, 14, and 24. The part of the desired withdrawal, which was located in Section 24, was outside the National Forest.[429] At the time it was recommended as a ranger station site for withdrawal, the land was open pasture near the town of Spencer where there was much USFS business transacted. Beaver Creek ran past one side of the area. Ranger Samuel W. Stoddard, who later became a Forest Supervisor of the TNF, recommended the site.[430]

At this time, one of the largest livestock operations in Idaho was once conducted on the western portion of the TNF in Clark County. The little town of Spencer was once headquarters for the Woods Livestock Company, which ran 80,000 head of sheep on the TNF, and also had extensive land and livestock operations elsewhere. Eventually, the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station operated by the Department of Agriculture was located near Spencer, Idaho.[431]

The Spencer Ranger Station was ideally located for the region to serve these needs, and in 1917, the Spencer Ranger Station was made the District #1 Headquarters for the TNF, and continued as the District #1 Headquarters until at least 1948.[432]

As stated earlier, the Spencer Ranger Station administrative site originally had 280 acres, but on 04-01-15, 120 acres were released (40 acres were patented and 80 acres was outside the forest), leaving 160 acres. On 05-04-15, an additional 80 acres in Section 24 was added to the Spencer Administrative site by Executive Order #2198 by President Woodrow Wilson as an administrative horse pasture. Forest Supervisor C.B. Morse advocated this addition because there was insufficient land within the USFS boundaries suitable and available for pasture purposes. This land had been fenced by the Government in 1910 and had been used for pasture purposes since then. The nearest other available pasture was 4.5 miles north at the Beaver Ranger Station (see above). Section 24, which was a rolling, sagebrush-

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[428] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[429] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[430] File: Spencer Administrative Site, Land, 6640 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[431] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[432] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs Various, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

covered land, has been used for a horse pasture since its withdrawal. Facilities located on it consisted of fences and water troughs.[433]

Befitting its designation in the future as District #1 Headquarters, in 1916, the USFS constructed a five-room two-story shingle roof square dwelling (26' x 26') at Spencer, Idaho. Floor plans of this building indicate it had a living room, kitchen, pantry, closet, office and 6' x 12' porch on the first floor. On the second floor were two bedrooms and a large hallway.[434]

A log shingle roof barn (14' x 18'), and a log, shingle roof storehouse (14' x 28') was constructed at the same time.[435] At the same time, garage and tool houses were reconstructed using an existing wagon shed.[436] In 1917, maintenance on the facilities included painting and providing water improvements to the dwelling, and shingling, chinking, daubing other buildings including a storeroom. In the same year, a stock barn or hay shed was added to an older barn and the yard and barnyard were fenced.[437]

In 1917-18, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, the Spencer site was outside the boundaries of the TNF. On 03-31-17, the USFS purchased .55 acres located at T12N, R36E, Section 23 and added this small parcel to the site for an unknown reason. However, in 1918, a new office building with storeroom and cellar and garage were added to the site, which may explain the land acquisition.[438]

During the 1920s, new improvements continued at the District #1 Headquarters. In 1920, a coal house and toilet were built, in 1924, an 18' x 22' hay barn and shed combination was built, and in the same year, a garage and tool house were erected. Maintenance and repairs included lath and plaster for the dwelling (1921), chimney and plaster for the office (1923), and painting the garage and tool house (1928).[439]

In 1934, the USFS made major improvement plans for the Spencer Ranger Station. At that the time, the Spencer Ranger Station included a dwelling, barn,

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[433] File: Spencer Administrative Site, Land, 6640 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[434] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Office, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[435] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1915-1917, Bound, File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Dwelling, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[436] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[437] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-18, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[438] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1919, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[439] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1921-32, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

warehouse/machine shed and an office/storeroom. The improvement plan included the purchase of a lot of land and an addition to the dwelling, as well as the construction of a Plan R4-21 garage/storeroom, which was built in 1934-1935.[440]

In 1935, the 1914 dwelling was to be remodeled at a cost of $2,500. However, as work progressed, it was found that the old building was very poorly constructed and concern was felt that the old work was not good enough to retain. Gradually, the old work was torn away until little was left. The material was salvaged and used as much as possible in the construction of a "new" dwelling. Local carpenters were used, except some CCC labor was used on this project for digging and construction of the cesspool and septic tank, and the water system was a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) project. Historical photographs appear in the files of this dwelling.[441]

In 1935, additional buildings were added to the Spencer Ranger Station, and earlier structures removed at this time. Historical photographs of these buildings appear in the files. New construction included a garage/storeroom based on Plan R4-21, a 24' x 32' warehouse with concrete floor and foundation and metal sheet corrugated walls and roof,[442] and a four-horse barn based upon Plan R4-11.[443]

In 1958, the USFS proposed remodeling the dwelling. However, at this time, it was recommended that the District Headquarters be moved to Dubois, Idaho instead, and that the dwelling be moved there along with the barn.[444] In 1960-1967, the 1935 garage/storeroom was moved to the Kilgore Guard Station. This site was revoked 04-08-61, and occupancy of the site ceased when the Spencer District Headquarters were moved to Dubois, Idaho. In 1969, the remaining 160 acres of the site were transferred to the BLM, which owned land on 3 sides of the acreage.[445]

In 1972, the warehouse and four-horse barn were declared surplus property, although there was some consideration of moving the barn to Dubois at one time.[446] By 1982, any remaining buildings at the site became the property of the University of

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[440] File: Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[441] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Office, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[442] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Equipment Shed, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[443] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Barn, and File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Office, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[444] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Dwelling, and File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Office, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[445] File: Spencer Administrative Site (Land), 6640 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[446] File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Equipment Shed and File: Administrative Sites—Spencer Barn, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: E. Bennett History, 1982, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

Idaho.[447] At some point in time, a cultural resource inventory report CRM-TG-103 was prepared for the site. However, in 1983, TNF Archaeologist McDonald prepared a survey report, which corrected any errors in the earlier inventory report.[448]

Warm Springs Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Warm Springs Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 12-20-10 in connection with the administration of the BHNF. This 92.1-acre site was located in T11N, R32E, Section 25 and was selected because no other tract in that vicinity was suitable and because it was necessary for a ranger to be located on that part of the Forest in order that USFS interests be protected. In addition, Warm Creek provided a good source of water for domestic and irrigation purposes at this site.[449]

In 1911, a 10' x 20' two-room ranger cabin was built, as well as an 18' x 28' two-stall shingle roofed stable and buggy shed. A plan of the two-stall log stable exists in the files. At this time, the Warm Springs Ranger Station most likely became a District Headquarters for the BHNF.[450]

However, by a 1913 Presidential Proclamation, land that eventually would become the western portion of the TNF was taken from the BHNF to create the LNF. This land included the Warm Springs Ranger Station. However, at this time, the station was inadvertently eliminated from the Forest. Therefore, the site was resurveyed (05-15-15), and on 07-19-15, withdrawn under Executive Order #2221 by President Woodrow Wilson as a District Headquarters. This 160-acre site was near to, but located outside the forest boundary at T11N, R32E, Sections 25 and 36. By this date the site had been connected by telephone line to other stations, and a pasture fence constructed as well.[451]

Next, the Warm Springs Ranger Station appears on the 1918 LNF map with a building symbol.[452] The Warm Springs Ranger Station continued in use after the LNF was eliminated in 1924 and the area added to the SNF. However, by the 1930s, it was serving as temporary facility only.[453]

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[447] File: E. Bennett History, 1982, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[448] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[449] File: Administrative Sites—Warm Springs, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[450] Ibid.

[451] Ibid.; and Bound Historical Material and File: Warm Springs Administrative District, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[452] Lemhi National Forest Map, 1918, GIS Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[453] File: Administrative Sites—Warm Springs, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1934, an ambitious improvement plan was drafted for the Warm Springs Ranger Station on the SNF, which included the removal of the old facilities and construction of a new dwelling, barn, blacksmith shop, equipment shed, storage building and a garage. The drawings included the notation "Build only when and if decide [sic] to keep site as a ranger headquarters." The 1934 site plan included removing the dwelling, barn, and shop, and building a Plan R4-53 dwelling, a Plan R4-11 four-horse barn with corral, a Plan R4-4 office, and a Plan R4-33A equipment shed. It also called for a R4-24 garage, and a blacksmith shop. However, this improvement plan was not fully implemented. In 1935, the 10' x 16' R4-24 garage/shop and an 8' x 8' oil house were the only buildings constructed, and use of the site continued to be as a temporary station.[454]

In 1948-1949, there was a further restructuring of national forest properties. The lands containing the Warm Springs Ranger Station were transferred from the SNF to the TNF.[455] The Warm Springs Ranger Station next appears in the historical record on a 1950 TNF Map (West Half).[456] This name also appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map, however, by that time it had been downgraded to a Guard Station.[457] Historical photographs (1954) of the Warm Springs Guard Station can be found at the Dubois Ranger Station.[458]

In the 1950s, occasional use was made of the station, but little repair or renovation occurred. Deterioration continued and in November 1961, the barn, tool shop, and corral were considered for disposition, but instead destroyed and cleared away. After inspection of the dwelling in December 1961, it was determined in poor condition and recommended to be destroyed as well. In 1964, the house was torn down and the site graded. Since that date, the site has been used as a recreation site. In 1990, an archaeological survey of the former station site was conducted, which found only limited traces of the former station.[459]

West Camas [Kamas] Meadows Ranger Station

The West Camas Meadows Ranger Station was approved or withdrawn on 09-13-09 and consisted of 1.80 acres of leased land outside the boundaries of the TNF. This parcel was located at T29N, R39E, Section 6.[460]

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[454] Ibid.

[455] Ibid.

[456] Targhee National Forest (West Half), 1950, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[457] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[458] Photographs of Barn and Oil House at Warm Springs G.S., Photographic File Cabinet, Storeroom, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[459] File: Administrative Sites—Warm Springs, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[460] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Over time, this site has had several names and was often confused with the Camas Creek Ranger Station (see above). The West Camas Meadows Ranger Station acquired its name because it was located on West Camas Creek. However, some correspondence called the ranger station the Kilgore Ranger Station because it consisted of only leased improvements at Kilgore. One source stated that locally it was known as the Frazier Dam Ranger Station because of its proximity to the dam. Changing the name to alleviate the confusion was considered in 1920, but deemed unnecessary by Forest Supervisor S.W. Stoddard.[461]

The Camas Meadows Ranger Station was next mentioned on 1914 list for a pole and wire telephone line, but it not known whether this improvement happened.[462] The Camas Meadows Administrative Site was revoked 08-29-59.

[461] File: Administrative Sites—Camas Creek, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[462] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1915, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Dwellings and Other Buildings:

Dubois Dwelling #1 (Building #1111, Oakley Avenue and Gayle Street)

In 1946, the USFS began to negotiate to acquire various lots in the town of Dubois, Idaho for the Dubois Ranger Station Dwelling No. 1, which was located at Oakley Avenue and Gayle Street, one block north of Main Street. In On 06-28-49, the USFS purchased 0.31 acres from Harry R. Horn for this site. Originally, the USFS intended to build a three bedroom Plan R4-1A Ranger dwelling there with a detached two car Plan R4-20 garage.[463] However, by 1950 a new site plan was submitted indicating a Revised Plan R4-1, Scheme 6 House, and a 36' x 20' Plan R4-21 garage/storeroom with one partition instead of the Plan R4-20 garage as originally proposed.[464]

The Dubois Ranger Station first appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map[465] and probably relates to a leased location because the dwelling was not erected until 1959.[466] Today, there is a Plan 1 Scheme 6 house (occupied seasonally by firefighters), a Plan R4-21 garage, and a small shed.[467]

Dubois Dwelling #2 (Building #1129, Fifth Street South)

Between 1959 and 1971, the Dubois Ranger District acquired an entire block in the Town of Dubois to provide housing for its employees. The block is bordered by Clark and Thomas Avenues (on the west and east) and 4th South and 5th South Streets (on the north and south). The previous owner, the Federal Aviation Administration, had built several on part of the block for its employees in 1949.[468]

In 1959, the USFS acquired Lots 12-18 consisting of 0.6 acres in the southern end of the block, and built Dubois Ranger Station Dwelling No. 2 (Plan R4-165 Reversed) on it in 1960 and landscaped it in 1961. Originally, the USFS planned to build this dwelling at Spencer, Idaho on the administrative site there. However, after careful consideration of the two locations, and incentives provided by the Dubois City Council, the location was changed to Dubois, Idaho. Today the Dubois Ranger Station Dwelling No. 2 is occupied by the Dubois District Ranger, which is on the northwest corner of 5th South and Thomas Avenue. In 1995, a bunkhouse (#1165) was constructed just west of the house on the northeast corner of 4th South and Clark Avenue.[469]

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[463] File: Dubois Dwelling #1111, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[464] Ibid.; Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952— Dubois Ranger Station, Bound, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[465] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[466] File: Dubois Dwelling #1111, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

[467] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[468] Ibid.

[469] Ibid.; and File: Dubois Dwelling #1129, 6440 Real Property, Dubois Ranger District, Dubois, Idaho.

Dubois Dwellings #3, #4, and #5

In 1965 and 1971, the FAA transferred five of its houses and the remaining block to the USFS. In 1972, the USFS relinquished two houses, which still exist, and they were transferred to the Clark County School District in 1972. The USFS currently retains the remaining three FAA houses for its employees. These are known as Dwelling #3 (#1138), Dwelling #4 (#1139), and Dwelling #5 (#1135T).[470]

Guild Scaler Station

The Guild Scaler Station was located at T13N, R44E, Sections 5 and 32. Records indicate that this cabin with cellar and metal snow roof, and a garage, were constructed on this site in 1926-27.[471] The cabin was a three-room 12' x 24' log building with a front porch. The garage/storeroom was 12' x 14' in dimensions. The USFS established the Guild Scaler Station as a headquarters during the Montana-Idaho tie operations in this vicinity, especially because the site was near to the Yellowstone Park Railroad line—now Union Pacific.[472]

Only minimum improvements were made in the 1930s and 1940s to the Guild Scaler Station. First, around 1935, a 12' x 24' garage was built at this site.[473] Then, in March 1942, an administrative site withdrawal was needed for the Guild Scaler Cabin.[474] The Guild Scaler Station was eventually withdrawn on 12-19-44 in T15N, R32E, Sections 5 and 32. At this date, the cabin and one acre of ground were under special use to the State of Idaho as quarters for the State Conservation Officer. Forest Improvement crews also used the cabin occasionally when working in the vicinity. At this time, the station was connected by telephone to district headquarters at Buffalo and Ashton.[475]

In 1955, the 12' x 24' garage from the Guild Scaler Station site was moved to the Buffalo Ranger Station to be used as a warehouse (Building #1309).[476] Between 1962 and 1965, the cabin was then moved to the Island Park (formerly Buffalo) Ranger Station. Thereafter, at an unknown point in time, they were dismantled and removed from the site. The cabin was recorded as TG-390 in Report CRM-TG-100

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[470] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[471] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1927-28, Bound, and File: Administrative Sites—Grandview, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[472] File: Administrative Sites—Grandview, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[473] File: Island Park Storeroom and Garage, #1308, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[474] File: Administrative Sites—Buffalo, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[475] File: Administrative Sites—Grandview, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and No File Name, 1680 History, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

[476] File: Island Park Storeroom and Garage, #1308, 7300 Buildings, Island Park Ranger District, Island Park, Idaho.

on removal of the buildings from the Island Park Ranger Station compound. A photograph of the site prior to removal appears in the records.[477]

[477] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

D. PALISADES RANGER DISTRICT

The Palisades Ranger District grew out of several smaller districts, which were combined over the years from both the Targhee and Caribou National Forests. The Palisades Ranger District became effective on October 1, 1976 when lands of the Idaho Falls Ranger District of the CNF were joined with lands of the Palisades Ranger District of the TNF into one Ranger District, headquartered at Idaho Falls, Idaho. General supervision of the new district fell to Supervisor's Office at St. Anthony, Idaho. The Caribou portion had previously been supervised from the CNF SO in Pocatello, Idaho.[478]

Prior to 1961, the Idaho Falls District Ranger's office was located in the basement of the Federal Building at 683 North Capital Avenue, Idaho Falls. In the past, both the District Ranger on the TNF and the District Ranger on the CNF had their offices at this location during the winter months, moving to Swan Valley area during the summer. In 1961, the Snake River Ranger District was renamed the Idaho Falls Ranger District and the Idaho Falls District Ranger's office was moved to a new location one block north of the Bonneville County Courthouse on the corner of North Capital Avenue and "D" Street.[479]

In 1998, the Palisades Ranger District (see Map Six below) oversaw 444,800 acres in four counties and two states, and was unique in that the District office was located in Idaho Falls with work centers at Heise Guard Station, 19 miles away, and at the Swan Valley Work Center, approximately 50 miles away.[480]

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the boundaries of the Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho. They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative site only.

Archibald Administrative Site

The Archibald Administrative Site was withdrawn on 06-07-09. This 16.50-acre site was at T3N, R42E, Section 24. In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed. The site was released on 03-30-17.[481]

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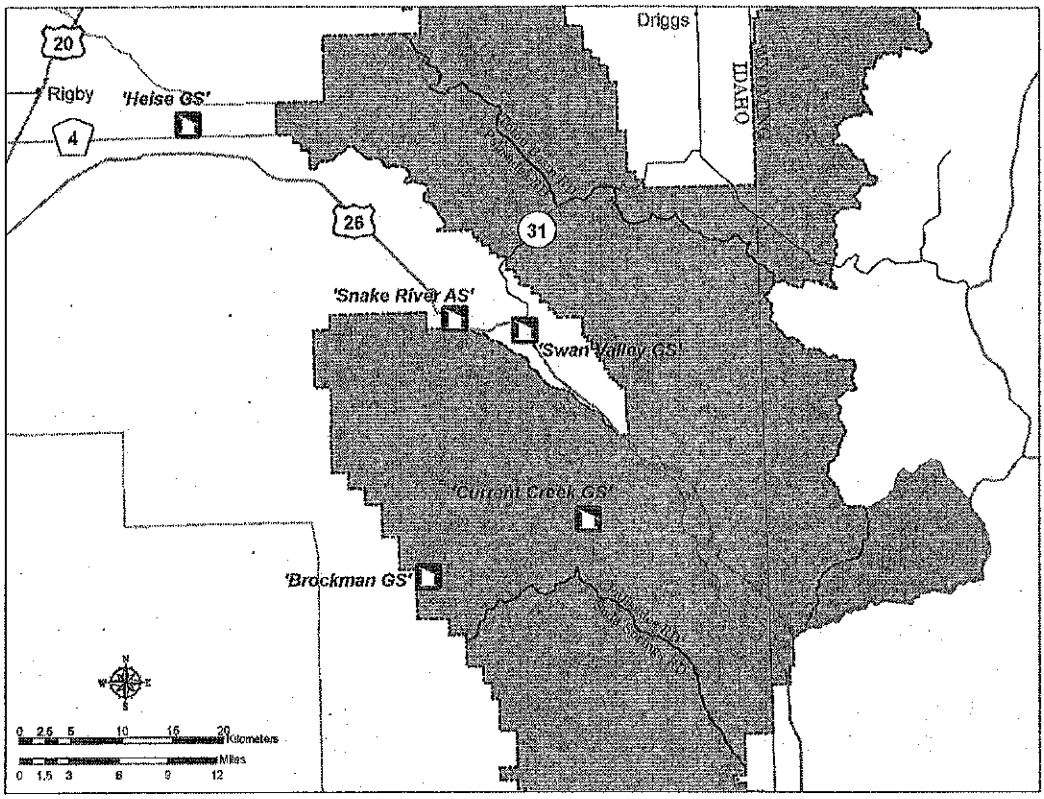
[478] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[479] Ibid.
[480] Ibid.
[481] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Big Elk Creek Administrative Site

The Big Elk Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on 07-16-09 from the PNF. This 120-acre site was located at T1S, R45E, Section 24. Nonetheless, on 01-05-14, the site was released.[482] The site was revoked on 04-07-61.

Brockman Guard Station

The Brockman Guard Station was withdrawn on April 11, 1913 and was located at T2S, R43E, Section 19. This site was selected because it was located on the Brockman sheep trail and because it was valuable as a stop off point for Forest officers during the grazing season.[483]



Map Six: Palisades Ranger District, 2003

Interestingly, the area was named after an African-American settler named Dan Brockman, who, in 1885, settled on the creek named after him. However, the site was used for pasture prior to this date. Brockman was a former slave and ran cattle there for a number of years. Brockman later sold his holdings and with Edward

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[482] Ibid.

[483] File: Brockman Administrative Site, 7300, Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Henry, after whom Henry's Creek and the town of Henry were named, went to Alaska during the gold rush and never returned.[484]

Little happened to the site until 1910-1911, when it appears that a toilet had been constructed on the site, and a pasture had been fenced with 4 wire barb-less fencing thereon. In 1914, the USFS proposed building a proposed construction of 1 room 14' x 16' log cabin (cost $250) needed for a summer station and also to store fire tools and equipment, but there is no indication that it was constructed. However, it is likely that a round corrugated iron 12' diameter storehouse was built there in 1918.[485] The Brockman Ranger Station Pasture appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[486]

The Brockman site next appears on a 1928 map of the CNF with a building symbol.[487] At that time, requests for a 12' x 12' house and that a pasture fence be constructed. These requests came to fruition in 1932, when the Brockman Guard Station cabin was built. It was a one-room log dwelling (Plan R4-4). At the same time, a 4' x 5' frame toilet (Plan R4-70) was constructed as well. The Brockman Guard Station was within Ranger District #1 at the time.[488]

Historical photographs (1966) of the Brockman Guard Station are available.[489] However, the next mention of the Brockman Guard Station occurs in 1976, when the Brockman Ranger Station was evaluated for historical value. The historical survey report determined that the buildings were in good shape and that district and forest crews used them throughout the summer and fall months. This report declared that because the building was still being used and far from major use groups, the site would continue to be used as a guard station.[490] In 1978, a Historical Record for Buildings indicated that the dwelling and toilet were in good shape, but that the porch on the dwelling had been replaced, but pre-1977 photographs indicate that the new porch was virtually identical to the old one. This document also included photographs of the buildings, as well as information and photographs from a similar survey done in 1966. In 1983, the buildings continued to be structurally sound, but

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[484] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[485] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1911-1912, 1915, and 1919, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[486] Map of Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[487] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[488] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1929-34, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[489] File: 1640 Audio Visual, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[490] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

required painting, screens, and other minor repairs. By this date, the toilet may have been replaced by one moved from the Swan Valley Ranger Station.[491]

Burns Spring Administrative Site

The Burns Spring Administrative Site was withdrawn from the TNF on 08-30-10. This 66-acre site was located at T3N, R42E, Sections 10 and 15, but was released on 11-28-14.[492] However, on 10-22-14, a second Burns Spring Administrative Site was withdrawn from the TNF at T3N, R42E, Sections 10 and 11. This tract adjacent to the South Fork of the Snake was selected as a ranger station site because it was most convenient and practical ranger station site in this section of the Forest, and was needed for that purpose. Water was obtainable for domestic and culinary used from the Snake River. By late 1914, the name of this administrative site was changed to the Wheaton Administrative site (see Wheaton Administrative Site below).[493]

Calamity Guard Station

The Calamity Guard Station site was developed in 1958. It includes a Plan R4-A-49 dwelling, and a Plan R4-A100 warehouse-garage. The only improvements made to these facilities since their construction, had been simple maintenance, repairs, and painting.[494]

Canyon Creek Ranger Station

The Canyon Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 10-26-07. The site was deemed valuable for a ranger station and selected for its desirability for this purpose and because it was needed in connection with the administration of Yellowstone National Forest. Canyon Creek ran through the tract selected. The Canyon Creek Ranger Station was requested to be withdrawn on 09-29-08 and withdrawn on 12-16-08 from GLO lands even though the State of Idaho tried to claim the area as school lands. This 35-acre site was located at T5N, 42E, Section 25.[495] According to USFS correspondence, a house had been completed at the Canyon Creek Ranger Station sometime in 1908-1909.[496] By this date, there may have also been a three stall stable located thereon as well.[497]

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[491] File: Brockman Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[492] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[493] File: Administrative Sites—Wheaton, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[494] File: Calamity Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[495] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[496] File: Administrative Sites—Beaver, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[497] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In June 1909, a land survey was completed and additions to the site were recommended. On 06-21-09, the first of two additions were made to this site. The first addition totaled 56.75 acres and was made on 06-21-09 and was located at T4N, 43E Section 12 and was known either as Canyon Creek 'B' or the "old" Elk Flat administrative site. Thereafter, when the PNF was created in June 1910, Canyon Creek became one of eight ranger stations for the PNF. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[498]

In 1916, a report on the Canyon Creek Ranger Station indicated that a station and pasture existed, and that the station used nearby Canyon Creek for domestic purposes. However, maps showed that additional land was needed to change the site from an irregular to a rectangular tract. Thereafter, a second addition totaling 4 additional acres was requested on 09-25-16, and occurred on 09-29-16, bringing the site up to a full 100 acres. At that time, the tract contained a Ranger Station dwelling and barn and a fenced pasture.[499]

TNF improvement records show no improvements beyond 1916. In 1931, correspondence indicates that a local citizen wished to "fix up" the Canyon Creek Ranger Station and use it for quarters for a ranch, but this request was denied. The USFS stated at the time that they planned to tear the station down.[500] In 1935, it appears on a Ranger District 7 map as an administrative site only with no buildings.[501] In 1942, Fish and Game Department wished to use part of the Canyon Creek Administrative Site to construct a cabin on it, but there is no indication whether or not they constructed this building.[502]

This site was revoked on 04-08-61. However, internal Forest Service Archaeological Form H-345, and CRM-TG-08 documents a cultural resource inventory of this site, but indicate no traces of the station observed. However, it is not known if a field survey was conducted.[503]

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[498] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[499] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, and Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1917, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[500] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[501] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[502] File: Administrative Sites—Canyon Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[503] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Countz Administrative Site

The Countz Administrative Site was withdrawn 08-10-08 from the Palisades National Forest. This 88.52-acre site was located at T39N, R116W, Sections 32 and 33. When the two forests merged, it was expected that this site would probably be within the new TNF. In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[504]

Currant Creek Guard Station

The Currant Creek Ranger Station was withdrawn 12-12-40 and was located at T2S, R44E, Section 2. In 1941, an 11' x 15' one-room log guard station with a front porch and concrete foundation and floor was constructed on the site. The guard station had two windows and a wood shingle roof. There was also an open toilet at this remote site, which stood at the edge of a mixed conifer forest along Bear Creek.[505]

The Currant Creek Guard Station next appears on a 1962 map of the CNF.[506] Thereafter no documentation was found until 1983, when USFS Archaeologist McDonald noted that the station was in good repair with no recent modifications. A photograph of the site was taken at the time.[507] Thereafter, in 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative Sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Currant Creek Guard Station cabin and complex.[508] Historical photographs (1959 and 1969) of the Currant Creek Guard Station are available, as well as photographs from 1978.[509]

Dry Canyon Administrative Site

The Dry Canyon Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-07-09 for the TNF. The 200-acre site was located at T2N, R43E, Sections 5 and 6, and T3N, R43E, Sections 31 and 32. It was considered valuable to the USFS because no other site nearer than 3 miles was available. The land bordered the east bank of the Snake River and water for domestic purposes and for stock could be obtained readily. The site was recommended for withdrawal on 03-11-10 for the PNF. However, in 1912, problems arose regarding whether the site might be part of the

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[504] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[505] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Currant Creek Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[506] File: Historic Places Inventory Site Form, 2340 Special Interest Areas, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[507] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[508] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[509] File: 1640 Audio Visual, 7300 Buildings, and File: Currant Creek Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

USRS Minidoka Reclamation Project, which had withdrawn the tract on November 4, 1904 as a power site and for irrigation purposes.[510]

In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was comprised of 196.21 acres, but it had not been used and site was never approved.[511] By 1922, the proposed administrative site had been reduced by 66.09 acres, leaving 142.30 acres remaining. Of this amount, 76.21 acres was outside the forest, and the remainder inside.[512] Nothing more is known about the site other than the site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Elk Flat Administrative Site

The first Elk Flat Administrative Site was withdrawn 04-01-07 from GLO lands as a ranger station for YFR. This 80-acre site was located at T4N, R43E, Section 12. In early 1910, this first Elk Flat Administrative Site was absorbed by an addition to the Canyon Creek Ranger Station (see above). Thereafter, a "second" Flat Administrative Site was recommended at T4N, R44E, Sections 18 and 19. In June 1910, when the PNF was created, the second Elk Flat Administrative Site was listed as one of eight ranger stations that had been located on the PNF. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[513] On 09-26-11, the second administrative site was approved for a 120-acre site.[514]

In 1919, the construction of a lookout was proposed on the second Elk Flat Administrative Site, but there is no indication that it was ever built.[515] Nonetheless, on 01-25-19, this site was revoked. On that date, by Executive Order #3025, signed by President Woodrow Wilson, T4N, R44E, Section 18, which had been temporarily withdrawn for the TNF as Ranger Station "B" (Elk Flat) in the administration of TNF, was revoked. See also Garns Mountain Lookout (see below).[516]

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[510] File: Administrative Sites—Dry Canyon, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[511] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[512] File: Administrative Sites—Dry Canyon, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[513] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[514] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[515] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1920, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[516] File: Administrative Sites—Elk Flat, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

Fall Creek Ranger Station

The Fall Creek Ranger Station was approved or withdrawn on 11-06-08 for the CFR. This station was located at T1S, R42E, Section 33.[517] Thereafter, several improvements were made to this site. In 1913, a pasture was fenced with 4 wire barb-less fencing ($77), and in 1914, a one-room 14' x 16' log cabin (cost $250) was proposed for the site as a summer station and as a place to store fire tools and equipment. This ranger station was desired because the site was central to District No. 1, and because it would be used to handle nearby timber sales with a sawmill located about one mile distant. It was also necessary to handle annual sheep counting at a corral located there.[518]

The Fall Creek Ranger Station Pasture appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF,[519] and in 1919, a one-room 14' x 16' frame cabin with shingled roof was built at a cost of approximately $500. This cabin served as a temporary station for the District Ranger. During the 1920s and early 1930s, several improvements were made to the site. First, in 1923, the pasture was re-fenced. The next year a framed toilet was requested and constructed, and in 1926 a porch was constructed as well.[520] Thereafter, the Fall Creek Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF with a building symbol.[521]

By 1930, the Fall Creek Ranger Station was considered only a temporary station used by the ranger when on grazing and administrative work on that end of District 1. The crude cabin, constructed of sheeting nailed on the outside of the studding with no ceiling, nevertheless was in good condition, and there was a fence enclosing approximately 120 acres of pasture.[522]

In 1932, the ceiling of the cabin was finished and a frame fly shed was built at the site,[523] a 1933, TNF map shows the Fall Creek Ranger Station with a building located thereon. However, the history of the site from 1933 to the 1960s is relatively unknown. In the early 1960s, the cabin was sold to a local cattleman's association

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[517] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[518] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1914-15, and 1919, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[519] Map of Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[520] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1920, and 1925-1927, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[521] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[522] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[523] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1920, and 1925-1933, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

and then moved to a new location one-half mile east to serve as a rider's cabin on the Fall Creek Grazing Allotment.[524]

Fish Creek Administrative Site

The Fish Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-24-09. This 34-acre site was located at T4N, R24E, Section 18. This site was selected because it contained permanent water, good feed, and could be reached by wagon road, making it valuable from an administrative standpoint. Fish Creek (a tributary of Moody Creek) flowed through the area.[525]

By 1916, the pasture had been fenced but was not in use. There is no evidence of any other improvements.[526] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was located in Ranger District 7.[527] Nothing more is known regarding this site. This site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Garns Point Administrative Site

The Garns Point Administrative Site was withdrawn on 07-20-55 and was located at T4N, R43E, Section 2. This site was revoked on 5-18-64. On 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 38.92 acres was withdrawn for the Garns Point Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Rexburg District (D-6).[528]

Grand Administrative Site

The Grand Administrative Site was withdrawn 06-28-09. This 120-acre site outside the boundary of the Forest was located at T2S, 46E, Section 28 and was released on 01-05-14.[529]

Hawley Gulch Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The first Hawley Gulch Ranger Station site was approved or withdrawn on 11-14-08 from GLO lands for the PNF. This 25.08-acre site was located at T4N, R41E, Section 26. However, on 11-22-10, the site was revoked because the site was too

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[524] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[525] File: Administrative Sites—Fish Creek; and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[526] File: Administrative Sites—Fish Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[527] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[528] List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[529] Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

small, because it was outside the forest boundary, and because the forage in the area was poor, composed mostly of pine grass.[530]

On 09-1-10, a second and larger site was recommended for withdrawal for the Hawley Gulch Ranger Station and District. Thereafter, on 09-25-11, a new site was approved. This 160-acre site was located near the same area, but in Section 25, same township and range. It was selected for a Ranger Station site because it was larger, and because it had better horse feed comprised of mountain bunch grass, and because there was a good water source — Hawley Creek. The site was also centrally located from an administrative point of view.[531]

By June 1910, when the PNF was created, Hawley Gulch was listed as one of eight ranger stations thereon. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley Gulch, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[532] Thereafter, circa 1910-1911, a ranger station dwelling and barn were constructed on the site quickly in order to serve as the District Headquarters. The dwelling was a gable-roofed, three-room 24' x 16' T shaped log building. A 5' x 10' roofed porch was located on side of the building. The barn was a gabled-roofed, rectangular, two- or three-horse stall log building with vertical board siding.[533]

The Hawley Gulch Ranger Station served as a District Headquarters for the PNF for many years. From 1911 to 1916, it was District 5 headquarters. In 1917, it was District 10 Headquarters for the TNF. From 1918 to 1923, it was District 9 Headquarters for the TNF. And, from 1924 to at least 1933, it was District 7 Headquarters for the TNF.[534]

During its tenure as District Headquarters in the 1920s, as expected, the ranger station received various and numerous improvements and maintenance, including inside repairs to the dwelling, some water developments, as well as fencing pastures. New construction may have also included an office and shed/storeroom.[535] In the early 1930s, a well was dug and fitted with pump to a sink in the ranger station. In 1932, a 16' x 36' garage and woodshed was constructed for

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[530] File: Administrative Sites—Hawley Gulch, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[531] Ibid.

[532] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[533] File: Administrative Sites—Hawley Gulch, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[534] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-1933, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[535] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-22, and 1927, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

$200.[536] In 1935, the ranger station appears on a Ranger District 7 map as a ranger station with a building symbol.[537]

Thereafter, it appears that the Hawley Gulch Ranger Station served as a summer station with a winter headquarters being established at the Heise Ranger Station (see below). The Hawley Gulch Ranger Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map as a Guard Station.[538] It is not known when the site ceased as a summer guard station, but there are several historic photographs available of the buildings at the site. Nonetheless, in 1961, the dwelling burned. The remaining two buildings were recommended to be dozer piled, burned and residue buried and thereafter were destroyed in 1965.[539] The site was revoked 05-18-64. However, on 05-22-64, according to the Federal Register, 142.79 acres was withdrawn for a new Hawley Gulch Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Rexburg District (D-6).[540]

Heise Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Heise Ranger Station was withdrawn on 08-28-24 for the TNF. This one-acre site was located at T4N, R41E, Section 31 and was purchased as a site for a ranger station in connection with the administration of the TNF. It lay outside the boundaries of the forest, and originally, it was known as the Heise "Hot Spring' Administrative Site. Several individuals had donated the land to the USFS for $1.00.[541]

Soon thereafter, construction of a dwelling on the site occurred in 1928. The dwelling was not built using USFS plans. The dwelling was a five-room 28' x 36' one-story, clapboard sided wood-frame structure with a 3/4 basement. The hip-roofed shingled building also included a pantry, bathroom, and closet. In 1928, a barn, garage, and toilet were constructed on the site as well. The one-car, gabled, clapboard-sided garage was a 12' x 18' wood-frame building with an offset garage door and did not use a standard plan. The barn also had a gable roof and clapboard siding and could accommodate three horse stalls (no standard plan used, but perhaps similar to Plan R4-11). The toilet was a 4' x 6' frame building. In 1932,

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[536] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1932-33, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[537] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[538] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, Map Drawers, 1955, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[539] File: Administrative Sites—Hawley Gulch, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[540] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[541] File: Administrative Sites—Heise, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Heise Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

a warehouse was added to the complex and electrical power and lights were installed to the site as well. The warehouse measured 24' x 32' and was a wood-frame buildings with galvanized iron walls and roof, and a concrete foundation and used no standard plan.[542]

Between 1928 and 1936, the Heise Ranger Station was used as winter headquarters for the Hawley Gulch District Ranger Office. In 1935, the ranger station appears on a Ranger District 7 map as a ranger station with a building symbol.[543] Sometime around 1936-38, the Heise Ranger Station began to serve as the District 7 Headquarters for the TNF. To meet this new responsibility, in 1935 an improvement plan was drawn and the assignment fostered the construction of an office in 1938. This office used Plan R4-51B, and Archaeologist McDonald believed that CCC labor was used to construct the office.[544] Finally, sometime prior to 1942, a gashouse was constructed.[545]

The Heise Ranger Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map.[546] In 1968, the Heise Ranger Station and associated dwelling still were located outside the forest boundary.[547]

In 1976-1979, the Heise Ranger Station was evaluated for historical value (CRM-TG-36) and whether the site could be become an interpretive center. This historical survey report determined that the buildings were run down and poorly maintained, except for the warehouse, barn, and paint house. At this time, a fire prevention patrolman used the site. This report furthermore declared that a lot of maintenance would be required to bring the buildings to the original standard, and therefore, it was unlikely that the buildings would qualify as an interpretive center.[548] Historic photographs of all of the improvements (house, garage, office, barn, and outbuildings) of the Heise Ranger Station are available in the files for 1978 and 1979.[549]

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[542] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1926-33, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Heise Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[543] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Heise Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[544] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[545] Ibid., and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[546] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[547] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[548] File: Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[549] File: Helse Guard Station, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1983, the Heise Ranger Station was seldom used and there was a lack of maintenance. However, the buildings were still sound at that time, and there had been no additions or deletions to the facilities. Photographs were taken of the buildings at that time.[550]

By 1985, the Heise Ranger Station as a whole was found ineligible for the National Register (CRM-TG-294), but the office was considered a well-preserved example of a Plan R4-51 building. In 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative Sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Heise Ranger Station office. However, it was not recommended for long-term preservation. Thereafter, it was suggested that it be moved to the Snake River Ranger Station (see below) with the approval of the Idaho SHPO, but the move never occurred.[551] Historical photographs (1997) of the relocated Heise Guard Station during a flood event are available.[552]

Indian Creek [Later Medicine Lodge] Ranger Station

The Indian Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 11-08-09 for the TNF. This 80-acre site was located at T2S, R46E, Section 8. This site was recommended because it was located near some sheep grazing grounds and because it was centrally located so far as the "free use business of timber is concerned in that neighborhood." The site also had sufficient water for irrigation and domestic purposes. On 03-11-10, the site was requested to be withdrawn for the administration of the PNF.[553]

In August of 1914, a second recommendation for withdrawal was submitted. This time it included Section 9, adding another 80 acres to the site. This recommendation stated that the site was of "great value" and the only one suitably located, and included a segment of Indian Creek, which would be used for irrigation and domestic purposes. This recommendation was approved on 08-28-14. It appears that prior to that date, a ranger station had already been erected and a pasture fenced at the site.[554]

Nonetheless, in 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, there were two Indian Creek Ranger Station sites. At that time, it was decided to

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[550] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[551] File: Snake River Work Center Historic Management Plan, 1985 (Closed), 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[552] File: 1640 Audio Visual, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[553] File: Administrative Sites—Indian Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[554] Ibid.

change the site's name from Indian Creek to the Medicine Lodge Ranger Station.[555] During the next decade, no information appeared regarding any further improvements to the newly named Medicine Lodge Ranger Station, and it faded into oblivion. However, an Indian Creek administrative site does appear in the historical record at this location on a 1939 TNF Map, which only adds to the confusion regarding this site.[556] The site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Long Spring Administrative Site

The Long Spring Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-06-09 for the TNF for District 7. This 80-acre site was located at T37N, R118W, Section 6. This site was selected for a Ranger Station even though the site seemed to have little value. However, on 08-11-17, the site was released.[557]

Nonetheless, on 09-20-17, 60 acres located at T37N, R118W, Section 18 was approved or withdrawn from the TNF as a new administrative site. The purpose of this withdrawal was to create a temporary pasture convenient for a summer station for administrative or fire patrol duty.[558] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[559]

Nothing more is known about the Long Spring Administrative Site until the early 1950s. In 1951, a bunkhouse from the Long Springs administrative site apparently was moved to the Swan Valley Ranger Station to be rebuilt according to a special plan for use as a bunkhouse for the seasonal Ranger Assistant at Swan Valley.[560] On 07-29-59, according to the Federal Register, 60 acres was withdrawn for the Long Springs Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Swan Valley District (D-7).[561]

McCoy [Creek] Administrative Site

The McCoy Administrative Site was withdrawn at an unknown date and was located at T2S, R46E, Section 31. In 1916, this site may have been withdrawn for a

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[555] Ibid.

[556] Targhee National Forest Map, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[557] File: Administrative Sites—Long Spring, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[558] Ibid.

[559] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[560] File: Swan Valley Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho: and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[561] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

temporary pasture because in that year a 40-acre pasture was fenced with 4 strand barb-less wire for $150.[562] It is not described in other Forest records.

The McCoy Creek Ranger Station Pasture next appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[563] The McCoy Guard Station does not appear again until 1962, when a map of the Freedom Ranger District (D-3), CNF noted its location at T3S, R46E, Section 8.[564]

Moody Creek Administrative Site

The Moody Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-23-09 from the TNF. This 31-acre site located at T4N, R42E, Section 4. The tract was selected for a ranger's summer station principally because of the excellent value of its pasture for traveling rangers. By August 1916, the pasture was being used, but no fence had been built there, probably because the site had not been approved for withdrawal until 02-23-17.[565] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was listed, however, the administrative site does not appear again until a 1933 TNF recreation map notes its existence[566]

Nonetheless, according to a memo, the site may have been the location of a temporary CCC camp or "Spike" camp. This memo also stated, that at one time, the USFS desired to build a ranger station at Moody Creek to replace the one at Heise. However, work was delayed and eventually cancelled by funding reductions and because of concern over adverse public reaction to the abandonment of the relatively new facilities at Heise. The building of an office at Heise in 1938 substituted for the Moody Creek facilities.[567] This site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Pine Creek Ranger Station

The Pine Creek Ranger Station was recommended for approval on 08-01-08 and approved or withdrawn on 11-17-08 from GLO lands for the TNF. This 7.04-acre site was located at T3N, R44E, Section 29. The tract was selected for its value as

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[562] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1916, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[563] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[564] File: Historic Places Inventory Site Form, 2340 Special Interest Areas, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[565] File: Administrative Sites—Moody Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[566] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[567] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

pasture and because Big Pine Creek flowed near by and therefore could provide water if necessary for domestic purposes.[568]

By June 1910, when the PNF was created out of the original TNF, Pine Creek was one of eight ranger stations that were located on the PNF. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[569]

By 1916, a summer ranger station had been established at the site (unknown improvements if any), but the station was used only occasionally. In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, the site still existed.[570] Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Rosa Administrative Site

The Rosa Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn by Executive Order on 03-03-11. This 77-acre site was located at T1S, R45E, Section 22. Nonetheless, on 03-21-17, prior to the merging of the Targhee and Palisades National Forest, the site was revoked.[571]

Snake River Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Snake River Station and District Headquarters was withdrawn on October 19, 1908 and was located at T2N, R43E, Sections 32 and 33. Since its inception, the site was used as the year-round headquarters of the Snake River District from that year onward, either for the PNF or later the TNF.[572] Between 1913 and 1918, the Snake River Ranger Station was the District 1 Headquarters. Prior to World War I, the USFS invested in the property and made several improvements at the site befitting a District Headquarters. First, in 1913, 20 acres were plowed for the site ($100) and a pasture fenced with 2.5 miles of 4 strand barb-less wire. Next, in 1914, a six-room frame house ($646) and 30' x 36' frame barn ($253) were constructed along with a 16' well with pump ($20). Two years later, a rock and concrete cellar was added ($100).[573] The Snake River Ranger Station first appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[574]

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[568] File: Administrative Sites—Pine Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[569] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[570] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[571] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[572] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[573] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1914-19, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[574] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

In 1919, arguments were made for the addition of a storehouse. The Forest Supervisor argued that is should be a combination building and would save construction of several smaller ones. He stated that at present all of the ranger's tools and equipment were being stored in a tent house, which did not afford suitable protection, and also pointed out that the tent depreciated rapidly. In addition, he pointed out to his supervisors in Ogden, that there was no way to keep vegetables and supplies from freezing in the winter and no way to keep supplies from spoiling in summer with the current arrangement. In the end, he won over the Ogden office and a 14' x 16' frame storehouse was soon thereafter constructed.[575]

During the 1920's and early 1930s, there were the usual requests for repairing and maintaining the Snake River Ranger Station facilities, such as painting and oiling the barn (1924). In addition to these requests, other requests were made for a woodshed and storeroom (1923-24), water development and a well (1928) and fencing a pasture and building a corral (1930-31).[576] During this time period, the Snake River Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the Caribou National Forest.[577]

In 1929-30, several improvements happened at the Snake River Ranger Station. First, in 1929, an excellent fence made of treated lodgepole post and five wires was constructed to enclose that station's pasture. Second, the six-room frame dwelling with porches was rehabilitated because in 1926, it had been damaged by the Gros Ventre flood event. This improvement was reconstructed as per Nichol's plan at a cost of approximately $2,900. In 1934, the two-story hip-roofed house, constructed in 1914, was revised or reconstructed to the specifications of Plan R4-1C with a concrete walkway. Third, during 1929-30, two or three dozen trees were set out around the house, both deciduous and evergreen. Finally, during a 1930 investigation, a woodshed was recommended for the station.[578]

During 1934-36, additional major construction activity took place at the Snake River Ranger Station. An improvement plan was developed and approved in March 1934. First, a rectangular, one-story wood-frame office and storeroom building was constructed using Plan R4-51. A remodeling, or reconstruction, of the 1914 four-horse barn using Plan R4-11 at a cost of approximately $1,500, followed this event. Around the same time, a two-car garage with storeroom or shop (Plan R4-21) at a cost of approximately $8500, an equipment and workshop shed (Plan R4-37), a frame office/storage (Plan R4-66) ($250), a pump house ($600), a warehouse or storage/barn (Plan R4-33), and a double-unit toilet (Plan R4-70) were added to the site. An icehouse was also listed on a site plan and a gashouse, but no descriptive

[575] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1920, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[576] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1920-1932, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[577] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[578] Palisades Ranger District, 1680 History, and

data was available for these buildings.[579] In 1934, water development (concrete storage tank and galvanized iron pipe to tank and tank to station) was hooked up to supply water for culinary and fire protection purposes to the dwelling, office, and yard. This water development was built entirely with ECW funds.[580]

In addition to these buildings, in 1933, two powder houses were constructed at a CCC camp nearby using Plan R4-61. In 1936, a third powder house was constructed using Plan R4-61, and in 1939, a fourth powder house was constructed in a side hill with log sides and front, plank floor, and dirt roof.[581] In 1935, the ranger station appears on a Ranger District 7 map as a ranger station with a building symbol.[582]

In the late 1930s, additional improvements included the Snake River Ranger Station Dwelling ($3,300), and an oil house based upon Plan R4-95 ($25). A 1934 Site Plan, revised 1941 also show a Plan R4-66 woodshed, Plan R4-51 office, Plan R4-33 garage, a special plan machine shed as well as a flagpole, yard fence, and round corral.[583]

The Snake River Ranger Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map.[584] However, during the late 1950s, the Snake River Station became a summer headquarters only. By then, the District's winter headquarters had been relocated in Idaho Falls in the basement of the old Post Office Building at Park and "C" Streets, Idaho Falls, Idaho. The Idaho Falls winter headquarters location became the year-round headquarters between 1958 and 1961. Each spring, the ranger and his family moved backed to the Snake River Station in Conant Valley and then back to the Idaho Falls office in the winter. Eventually, the Snake River Ranger Station was used for seasonal housing for work crews.[585]

In 1961, the Snake River Ranger District was renamed the Idaho Falls Ranger District,[586] and in 1966, building inspection records with photographs indicate that all the buildings were in good to fair shape.[587]

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[579] File: Snake River Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[580] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1933-1937, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[581] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1933-1939, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[582] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[583] File: Snake River Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[584] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[585] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[586] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1976, the Snake River Ranger Station was evaluated for historical value as an interpretive center, and the historical survey report determined that the buildings were in good shape and were still being used by District overhead and fire crew. The main district shop was also located there. This report declared that because the buildings were still being used, the site was not suitable for use as an interpretive center.[588]

By 1983, the Snake River Ranger Station facilities had been significantly modified. The dwelling largely retained the exterior and interior features of the 1930s, but the Plan R4-51 office had been extensively remodeled to convert it to a bunkhouse. The exterior of the barn maintained its integrity, but the interior had also been severely modified. Descriptions of these and modifications to other buildings, along with photographs of each building, can be found in the files.[589]

In 1983, the Snake River Work Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (site 10BV65/TG-464) as a USFS facility.[590] The Snake River Ranger Station had been listed on the National Register (TG-464) as a result of its ability to represent the work of the CCC and organization of the USFS during the 1930s and 1940s. In 1985, a historic management plan for the Snake River Ranger Station was formulated. Under this plan, the dwelling, (#1144), office (#1202), barn (#1351), fire cache (#1352), warehouse #1353) and oil storage (#1355) would be repaired and maintained. The bunkhouse building (#1145) was to be replaced with an office of the same plan located at the Heise Work Center. The Idaho SHPO approved this relocation of the Heise building, stating it would not affect the qualities that made the Snake River Work Center eligible for the National Register.[591] However, this move was never implemented.[592] In 1985, information and photographs of the buildings and site were taken in regard to administrative site withdrawal review.[593]

All was well until 1992, when two significant buildings of the compound were destroyed by fire on two separate occasions due to faulty wiring. The dwelling burned in 1989, and the Snake River Guard Station office building burnt down in September 1991. In late 1992, the Snake River Work Center was de-listed from the

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[587] File: Snake River Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[588] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[589] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[590] File: Swan Valley Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[591] File: Snake River Work Center Historic Management Plan, 1985 (Closed), 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[592] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[593] File: 1985 Withdrawal Review of Administrative Sites, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

National Register with the concurrence of the Idaho SHPO.[594] Historical photographs of the Snake River Work Center are available.[595]

Spring Creek Administrative Site

The Spring Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 06-06-07, requested for withdrawal on 08-05-07, and withdrawn on 10-23-07 from GLO lands in connection with the administration of the YFR. This 49-acre site was located at T5N, R42E, Section 34. Prior to 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, this site had already been recalled because part of it was outside the boundary of the Forest.[596] The only additional information available on this site is that in 1932, a house was moved from the Spring Creek site and set up at Porcupine Ranger Station (see above).[597]

Swan Valley Ranger Station and Work Center

The original Swan Valley Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn from the TNF on 07-16-09. This 69.19-acre site was located at T2N, R44E, Sections 33 and 34 — near enough to be confused with the Rainey Creek Administrative Site nearby (see below).[598] Various improvements were soon made at the Swan Valley Ranger Station. In 1912, a toilet was constructed, and by 1915, a dwelling had been constructed there as well. A barn may have also been constructed by this date because by 1917-1918, a request was made for a larger hay barn and storeroom. Thereafter, in 1918, a frame wood-shingled hay shed was constructed, and in 1921 a barn was shingled.[599]

However, in 1922, it was determined that the old site was not very accessible and in that year, the Swan Valley Administrative Site was moved to TN1, Range 43E, Section 1. Previously, this site was the Swan Valley Reservoir site of the Minidoka project and was owned by the USRS. In March 1922, the USFS appropriated this site on the South Fork of the Snake River from the USRS, and it was thereafter used as a yearlong ranger headquarters since that time.[600]

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[594] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History; and File: Swan Valley Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[595] File: 1640 Audio Visual, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[596] File: Administrative Sites—Trail Creek, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[597] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1933, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[598] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[599] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-1918, and 1922, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[600] File: Swan Valley Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In the early 1920s, the Swan Valley Ranger Station and Headquarters received several improvements. However, they included only the reconstruction of removed structures from other ranger stations. For instance, in 1924-25, a 12' x 14' frame storeroom from the "old" Rainey Ranger Station was removed to the new Swan Valley Ranger Station location.[601] Additionally, between 1923 and 1927, a barn was built by re-using the material from one removed from the Indian Creek Ranger Station, along with some material salvaged from a still earlier Swan Valley Ranger Station barn.[602]

During the 1920s, the Swan Valley Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF, and several improvements were made during this decade as well.[603] In 1928, a cellar was constructed for a ranger station, and in 1929, the "Old Indian Creek Ranger Station" was taken down and moved to the Swan Valley Ranger Station and became the new dwelling there. In the same year, the storeroom and a woodhouse were painted. In 1930, painting the barn was recommended.[604]

Between 1933 and 1936, several other buildings were added to the Swan Valley Ranger Station and soon there were nine buildings located thereon. New construction included a one-story 28' x 36' rectangular wood-frame and shiplap sided dwelling that most likely came from the Indian Creek Ranger Station. This dwelling with five rooms and three closets was gable roofed with wood shingles and was reconstructed in 1933. This reconstruction used USFS funds ($2,250), ECW funds ($1,350), and CCC contributed labor ($430).[605]

Additional improvements occurred between 1933 and 1936, and were funded by a combination of USFS funds, ECW funds, and some contributed CCC labor. They included an office and storeroom (1933—Plan R4-51), a garage and woodshed (1933—Plan R4-23), and a four-horse barn with a 12' lean-to added to the length of the structure (1933—Plan R4-11). In addition to these buildings, the CCC built a toilet (Plan R4-70), equipment shed (1936—Plan R4-36), a gashouse (Plan R4-95), a chicken coop (1934—non standard plan), and a powder house (1936—Plan R4-126F).[606] In 1935, the ranger station appears on a Ranger District 7 map as a ranger station with a building symbol.[607]

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[601] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1925, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[602] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[603] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello; Idaho.

[604] File: Administrative Sites—Medicine Lodge [Indian Creek], and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1928-1931, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[605] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Swan Valley Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[606] Ibid.

[607] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

The next improvement period for the Swan Valley Ranger Station occurred in the early 1950s. In 1951, a bunkhouse from the Long Springs Administrative Site (see above) was moved to the Swan Valley Ranger Station to be rebuilt according to a special plan for use as a bunkhouse for the seasonal Ranger Assistant.[608] The Swan Valley Ranger Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map.[609] In 1958, the Swan Valley Ranger Station was demoted to a summer headquarters. In that year, the Palisades Ranger District was made district headquarters, primarily because it was more centrally located than the Swan Valley Ranger Station, and because the workload had shifted to the vicinity of the newly constructed Palisades Reservoir.[610]

In 1968, the Swan Valley Ranger Station and associated dwelling lay outside the forest boundary, and a future administrative site (5 acres), which was under consideration at the time, was also outside the forest boundary.[611]

In 1976, the Swan Valley Ranger Station was evaluated for historical value to determine if it was suitable for an interpretive center. The historical survey report determined that the buildings were in fair to good shape and were still being used by district project crews. This report declared that because the buildings were still being used, they therefore were not suitable as an interpretive facility.[612]

In 1978, a Historical Record sheet for each of the buildings at the Swan Valley Ranger Station was completed along with photographs of each building located thereon. They included the following: Dwelling, Bunkhouse no. 1, Bunkhouse no. 2, Office, Recreation Shop/Warehouse, Range and Trail Building, Gas House, Herb and Storage Building, Pump House, Toilet, and Seed Storage Building (Palisades Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Swan Valley Work Center).

In 1983, USFS Archaeologist McDonald assessed the condition and historical integrity of the Swan Valley Ranger Station buildings. He wrongly believed that, with the exception of the chicken coop, the CCC had constructed all the 1930s buildings. However, he also commented that because of extensive remodeling and modifications of the exteriors and interiors, they no longer held integrity and

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[608] File: Swan Valley Administrative Site, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.
[609] Targhee National Forest Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[610] File: Swan Valley Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[611] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[612] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

therefore were not eligible for the National Register. McDonald's report contains photographs of each of the buildings, as well as new duplexes added to the site.[613]

In 1985, information and photographs of the buildings and site were taken in regard to administrative site withdrawal review.[614] In 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative Sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Swan Valley Ranger Station, office, dwelling #1122, barn, garage/shop, garage/storeroom, seed storage, and paint storage. The garage/shop and the garage/storeroom were recommended for long-term preservation. However, the other buildings were not recommended for long-term preservation.[615]

In 1994, the USFS wished to move several trailers onto the site, but under a Section 106 Evaluation, the Idaho SHPO informed the USFS that this would be an adverse effect on the historic properties located thereon. In April 2002, the USFS proposed several improvements to the Swan Valley Work Center, but there is no record of the SHPO response to these improvements.[616]

Trail Creek Ranger Station

The Trail Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 05-27-07, requested for withdrawal on 07-13-07, and withdrawn on 08-05-07 from GLO lands in connection with the administration of the YFR (Idaho Division). This 16-acre site was located at T3N, R46E, Section 30.[617]

The Trail Creek site was most likely withdrawn as a ranger station site because a cabin was already located thereon, because it had good sources of water (Trail Creek and Mike Harris Creek), and because it was along the Jackson Hole Mail Route. Mike Harris probably built the cabin. He and his family apparently lived in the area for a couple of years prior to the date of withdrawal.[618]

By June 1910, when the PNF was created, Trail Creek was one of eight ranger stations that had been located thereon. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger

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[613] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[614] File: 1985 Withdrawal Review of Administrative Sites, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[615] File: Ashton Warehouse #1311, 7300 Buildings, Ashton Ranger District, Ashton, Idaho.

[616] File: Swan Valley Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[617] File: Administrative Sites—Trail Creek, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[618] File: Administrative Sites—Trail Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Stations.[619] Thereafter, Trail Creek was listed as a ranger station for District 2 from 1913 to 1916.[620]

However, up to August 1916, the Trail Creek Ranger site had not been used in any way.[621] To make matters interesting, in 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was sometimes confused with the Trail Green Station on the former PNF in the correspondence.[622] On 07-10-17, the site was enlarged with an additional 64 acres was added to the site in Section 30 bringing it to 80 acres total and was listed as a ranger station under District 5 from 1917 to 1919.[623]

No documentation could be found for the period from 1920 to the early 1950s. However, on 07-20-55, according to the Federal Register, 80 acres was withdrawn for the Trail Creek Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Teton Basin District (D-5).[624] In 1983, there was no evidence of any structures on the site.[625]

Wheaton Administrative Site

The Wheaton Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn on 11-30-14 from the PNF. This 56.61-acre site, adjoining the South Fork of the Snake River, was located at T3N, R42E, Sections 10 and 11. To distinguish it from the nearby Burns Spring Administrative Site (see above), which was abandoned, it was renamed the Wheaton Administrative Site. In 1914, no improvements of any kind had been made on the old or new locations. By late 1916, the site was not in use.[626] This site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Dwellings:

Idaho Falls Ranger Station Dwelling

The Idaho Falls Ranger Station Dwelling is located in T2N, R38E, Section 17 in Ranger District #1. In 1940, the land was acquired from the CAA and was formerly

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[619] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[620] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1917, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[621] File: Administrative Sites—Trail Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[622] Ibid.

[623] Ibid., File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1918-1920, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[624] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[625] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[626] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, and File: Administrative Sites—Wheaton, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

used as a radio station. The dwelling was constructed in 1942 and was located east of the Idaho Falls Golf Course. This dwelling was a two-room frame house set on concrete foundation with full concrete basement and front porch with dimensions of 23' x 30' and constructed at a cost of approximately $2,500 for the land, and $4,500 for the building. A 1942 as-built site plan shows a "special plan" house, a Plan R4-20 garage, a flagpole, and a fountain.[627]

Fire Lookouts:

Garns Mountain Lookout

There is no indication that this administrative site was ever withdrawn. However, in 1921, the Garns Mountain Lookout was constructed in T4N, R43, Section 24. Its location is near to where the proposed Elk Flat Lookout would have been constructed, which led to it being also known as the Elk Flat Lookout (see Elk Flat Administrative Site above). The Garns Mountain Lookout was a 30-foot wood tower with a glassed-in room at the top.[628] In 1926, the lookout was painted,[629] and the lookout appeared on a 1933 TNF map as a "Permanent Lookout Station."[630] In 1935, the lookout appears on a Ranger District 7 map.[631] At some point in time prior to 1943, the tower was removed.[632]

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[627] Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[628] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[629] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1927, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[630] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[631] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[632] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

E. TETON BASIN RANGER DISTRICT

The Grandview Ranger Station became the first headquarters of this region of the TNF in 1909, and in 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined; the Grandview Ranger Station became District 9 and later District 8 TNF headquarters until 1923. In 1924, the District Headquarters were reconfigured, and thereafter the Victor Ranger Station assumed responsibility for this portion of the TNF as the District 6 Headquarters. In 1951, the Victor District was consolidated with the Rapid Creek District. The Victor Ranger Station continued as District 6 Headquarters until at least 1960, the ending date of this study.

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

The following is a list of administrative sites, ranger stations, and guard stations that are currently within the boundaries of the Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho (see Map Seven below). They are differentiated by whether any administrative improvements were constructed at the site, or not. They are listed as ranger stations and/or guard stations if this type of improvement was made at the site. If no such improvement were made, they are listed as administrative site only.

Badger Administrative Site

The Badger Administrative Site was approved or withdrawn 07-21-09 and was located at T6N, R45E, Section 1. This 160-acre administrative site was released on 01-16-14, and revoked on 04-07-61.[633]

Clawson Administrative Site

This site has an unknown boundary, and may have been the name of ranger station near Clawson, Idaho. It existence was noted for the years 1910 to 1914.[634]

Corral Ranger Station

The Corral Ranger Station was approved on 01-14-14.[635] See Victor Ranger Station below.

De Coster Ranger Station

The De Coster Ranger Station was proposed for withdrawal on 07-21-09 for the TNF. The 120-acre site was located at T7N, R45E, Sections 10 and 15. The site was a suitable location, had a natural stream (Dry Creek) sufficient for water for culinary and domestic purposes, and was proposed to serve as a ranger station and

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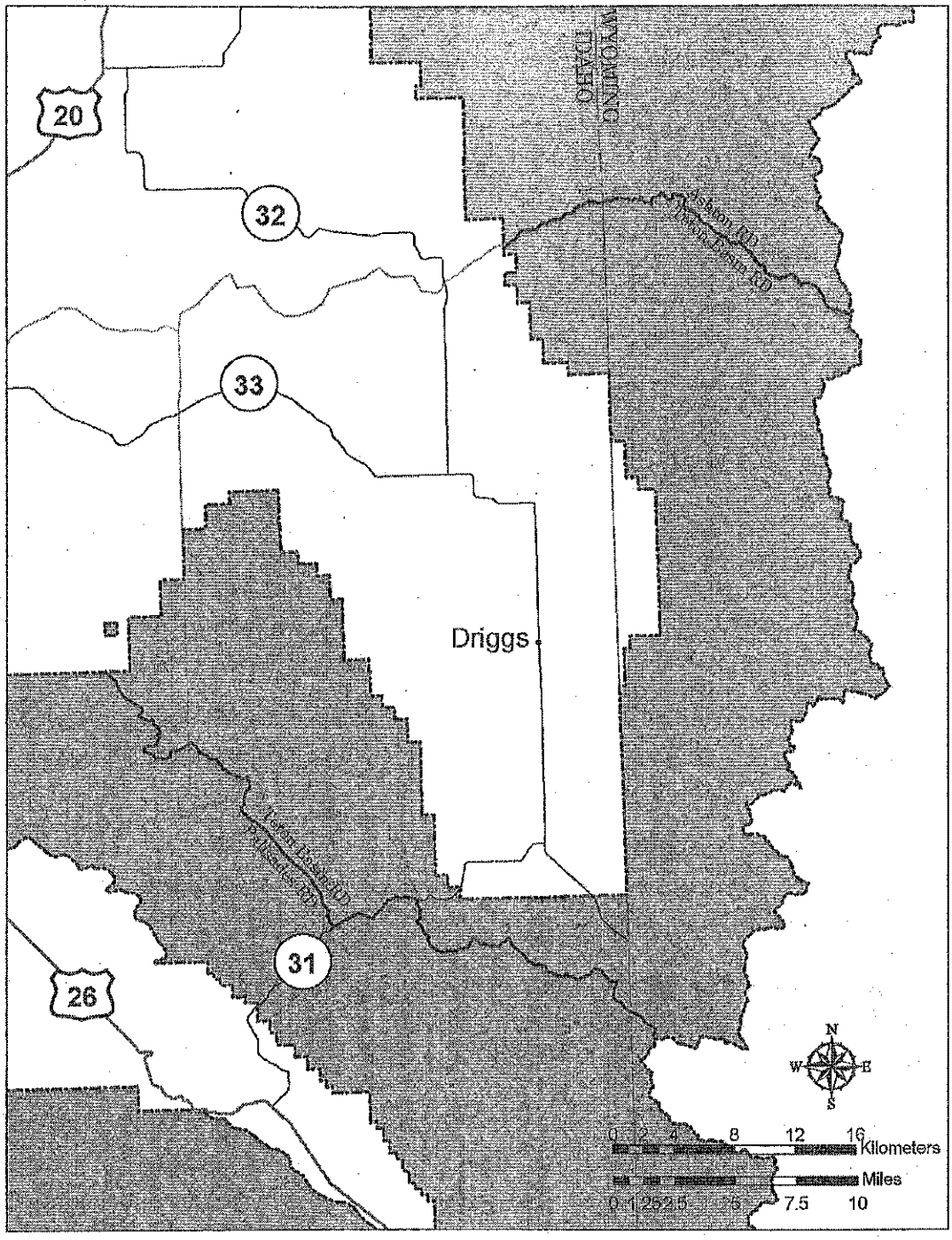
[633] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[634] District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[635] Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.



Map Seven: Teton Basin Ranger District, 2003

also for the storage of fire tools, etc. On 07-21-09, the site was recommended for approval and on 04-04-10, the site was approved or withdrawn for the PNF.[636]

[636] File: Administrative Sites—De Coster, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Improvements to the De Coster Ranger Station did not come until after August 1916. At that time a two-room 12' x 24' cabin with a shingle roof was constructed.[637] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[638]

Over the next decade or so, this temporary station for the District Ranger and forest guards saw only minimal use and only minimal maintenance and construction expenditures are associated with it. By 1918, the ranger station had not been painted and the yard fences at site needed repair. In 1924, a telephone line was extended to this ranger station, and in 1931, a pasture fence was constructed.[639]

In 1933, a TNF map still indicated it as an administrative site, but no building symbol appeared on the map.[640] In 1937, the De Coster administrative site also appears on a Porcupine Ranger District map as an administrative site with no building symbol.[641] In 1941, the cabin was described as in very bad shape, and the USFS recommended it be razed. Instead, in 1942, it was sold to a private individual and removed. In 1953, the De Coster Administration Site was withdrawn again.[642] On 04-08-61, the site was revoked.

Driggs Ranger Station and Work Center

In May 1950, the USFS began to look for a site for a new ranger station in the town of Driggs. The USFS had an existing ranger station at Rapid Creek only a few miles east of Driggs, but it was felt that a ranger station in Driggs would be of greater service to the public, not requiring the public to make the longer trip.[643]

In late 1950, the USFS acquired the land located at T5N, R45R, Section 35, and a Site Improvement Plan from Region 4 was soon designed. This 1950 site plan shows the ranger station on the west side of US Highway 33 (Main Street), and the plan also shows a Plan R4-1-C7 house, which was constructed in 1951, a Plan R4-51 office (moved instead to Ashton, Idaho), and a Plan R4-11 four horse-stall barn with store and grain rooms which were moved from Rapid Creek Ranger Station (see above) in 1951. The 1950 improvement plan also indicated the following

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[637] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[638] Fil: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[639] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1919, and 1931-32, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[640] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[641] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[642]

[643] Fil: Driggs Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Teton Basin Ranger Station, Driggs, Idaho.

additions: a 2-car 18' x 24' garage, a 7' x 12' storeroom, and another smaller storeroom.[644]

The Driggs Ranger Station was withdrawn 01-04-51. The Driggs Ranger Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map.[645] Maintenance and repair records from the 1960s and 1970s, including photographs exist. At some point in time prior to the 1970s, a warehouse (Building #1340), and an oil house (Building #1343) were also located onto this site.[646] Now known as the Driggs Warehouse Site, it is in the process of being sold under special Congressional authority.[647]

Grandview Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Grandview Ranger Station and Headquarters was recommended for withdrawal on 06-04-09 and requested to be withdrawn on 06-07-09 from the TNF. This 314-acre site was located at T6N, R43E, Section 25 with some of the acreage outside forest boundaries. This tract was considered an exceptionally valuable one because it was centrally located, could be used to raise oats and hay as well as pasture for several rangers, and water was available from springs and nearby Milk Creek which flowed past one corner of the tract. Even though approval was not authorized, construction work began immediately on improvements. The Grandview Ranger Station was responsible for the area from Mahogany Creek to Canyon Creek. By 1911, a pasture had been fenced around 30 acres, but some of it was on land entered upon by settlers. On 04-14-13, a new Grandview Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal. This site was located at T6N, R43E, Section 25 and contained nearly all of the land of the old site recommended in 1909. The request for recommendation was approved on 04-16-13 and withdrawn on 04-26-13.[648]

With this matter cleared up, as early as 1913, a dwelling, toilet, barn, a small springhouse and a cistern were constructed. The buildings were painted in 1914 and in 1916. The dwelling was three-room 24' x 24' log cabin covered with rustic siding with a porch. The barn was a 24' x 36' log barn with three stalls and a batten roof. The toilet was a 4' x 6' frame building with a shingle roof. The springhouse was an 8' x 8' frame building with shingle roof. By 1917, a telephone line had been

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[644] Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952—Driggs Ranger Station, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah; District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District and File: Driggs Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[645] Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[646] Fil: Driggs Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[647] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[648] File: Administrative Sites—Grandview, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; District History Book (White Binders), and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

run to the Grandview Ranger Station.[649] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, the site still existed. By this date, the area outside the Forest had been released, leaving 249.75 acres.[650]

By 1917-1918, the Grandview Ranger complained that the three-room cabin was not sufficiently large enough to care for all the work incident to the District Headquarters, and requested a new bunkhouse and storeroom. Thereafter in 1918, a frame, shingle-roofed bunkhouse and storeroom (12' x 14') was constructed. Two years later, a 12' x 18' frame tool house with a shingle roof was added to the site as well.[651]

In the 1920s and early 1930s, the Grandview Ranger Station enjoyed general repairs and maintenance to its facilities and pasture fence as required,[652] but in 1924, the District Headquarters had shifted to Victor, Idaho. By the early 1930s, the Grandview Ranger Station was being used as a temporary station for the Victor and Hawley Gulch Rangers.[653] Nonetheless, in 1935, the ranger station appears on a Ranger District 7 map as a ranger station with a building symbol.[654]

In 1936, the Grandview Ranger Station buildings were recommended for removal because no future use was seen for the ranger station or the pasture. At this time, only the dwelling, toilet, and the small springhouse remained on the property.[655] The fate of the barn and other improvements are not known. At some subsequent time the recommendation was acted upon, and by 1952 all improvements were removed from this site. In 1983, the cabin foundation and outhouse pit were still visible. It was recorded as TG-260 in report CRM-TG-45. A historic photograph (n.d.) of the Grandview Ranger Station is available.[656] This site was revoked 04-08-61.

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[649] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-18, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[650] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[651] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1918-19, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[652] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1921-22, 1929, and 1931-32, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[653] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[654] Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[655] File: Administrative Sites—Grandview, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[656] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

Henderson Administrative Site

The Henderson Administrative Site was withdrawn on 07-29-09. This 120-acre site was located at T4N, R44E, Section 25. This site was revoked on 06-18-15.[657]

Mahogany Administrative Site

The Mahogany Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 01-28-09 from the PNF. This 160-acre site was located at T4N, R44E, Section 14, and was selected for a ranger station because it was on a main road to a sawmill and to an important body of timber. The tract contained good water from Mahogany Creek, and year-round pasturage was accessible. On 07-09-12, approval of the site was recommended for the PNF. However, by 1916, no improvements had been made at this administrative site.[658] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[659] This site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Mail Cabin [Teton Pass] Administrative Site

The Mail Cabin [Teton Pass] Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-28-09 and appropriated for administrative purposes on 09-08-09 from the TNF. This 8.50-acre site was located at T41N, R118 W, Section 23. The tract was selected for a Ranger Station because it was the only suitable tract for a seasonal pasture. Trail Creek ran through the site providing plenty of water for domestic use and irrigation if necessary. However, by 1916, no use had been made of this site.[660] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests merged, the site still existed.[661]

In 1953, an 80-acre administrative site was withdrawn for Mail Creek but in Section 22.[662] The site was revoked on 07-23-59. On 07-29-59, according to the Federal Register, 160 acres was then withdrawn for the Mail Cabin Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Teton Basin District (D-5).[663]

Milk Creek Administrative Site

The Milk Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn 04-01-07 from GLO lands. This 89-acre site was located at T5N, R43E, Section 1. This site was revoked on 08-06-

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[657] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[658] File: Administrative Sites—Mahogany, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[659] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[660] File: Administrative Sites—Mail Cabin, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[661] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[662] Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[663] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

09.[664] However, by June 1910, when the PNF was created, Milk Creek appeared as one of eight ranger stations that had been located thereon. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[665]

Pack Saddle Administrative Site

The Pack Saddle Administrative Site was withdrawn on 04-01-07 from GLO lands. This 100-acre site was located at T5N, R44E, Section 8. This site was revoked on 02-21-17.[666]

Pony Creek Administrative Site

The Pony Creek Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-20-09 and approved on 07-25-09 from the TNF and was located at T6N, R43E, Section 34. This 160-acre tract was selected for a station because there was no other tract near which had water on it and because of its usefulness as a summer stopping place for rangers to pasture their horses. Water was also available from Pony Creek, which ran through the property.[667] However, by 1916, no improvements had been made at the site.[668] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site was still in existence.[669] The 160-acre administrative site was revoked on 04-08-61.

Rainey Creek Ranger Station and Proposed Nursery Site

The Rainey Creek Ranger Station and Proposed Nursery Site were recommended for withdrawal on 08-03-08. The area was named after Alec Rainey and his family, who settled in the area in 1885, and who occupied a ranch there until 1900. This 16.6-acre site located at T2N, R44E, Section 26 was recommended for a ranger station because it was conveniently located and contained good pastureland. However, this land had already been reserved by the USRS as the Swan Valley reservoir site. Eventually, the USFS recommendation was canceled and the USFS made an effort to secure land in the same vicinity for a ranger station.[670]

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[664] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[665] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[666] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[667] File: Administrative Sites—Pony Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[668] File: Administrative Sites—Beaver, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[669] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[670] File: Administrative Sites—Rainey Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Palisades Ranger District History, 1680 History, Palisades Ranger District, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Meanwhile, on 05-15-09, a 69.19-acre site in T2N, R44E, Sections 33 and 34 was recommended for withdrawal as a nursery site, and not as a ranger station. The tract was selected because it was an excellent agricultural area with an abundant water supply in an area where there was a need to do Forest planting.[671] However, by 1911, it was determined that a ranger station at that location was more valuable and in 1912, the nursery site was recalled. Thereafter, 08-24-12, an 80-acre site was approved or withdrawn by Executive Order for a ranger station at this location. This parcel was located at T2N, R44E, Sections 33 and 34. In March 1913, it was proposed to make the former nursery site the home of the new Swan Valley Ranger Station and then to build a house and barn at the site. However, the District Forester advised that the matter be allowed to rest for a few years. He wrote to the Forest Supervisor:

> To recommend the release of this land now, after having certified that there was no place inside the Forest suitable for a Station, would place this office in a very embarrassing position. It looks to me like blind administration, to say the least, to require action by two Departments and a special proclamation by the President, and then awake to the fact that after all the place can not be used, and is really not needed. Such things as this can only result in this office losing all confidence in your recommendations.

By August 1916, a ranger station log cabin, barn and storeroom were built on the site and the pasture fenced, but not soon long after, it was being referred to as the "Old" Rainey Creek station. On 11-05-16, all 80 acres of the site were revoked.[672] However, in 1919-20, the Rainey Creek Ranger station was listed as the District 10 Headquarters—which lasted for one year. It was abandoned soon thereafter, probably when the nearby Swan Valley Ranger Station (see above) was built.[673]

In 1924-25, the 12' x 14' frame storeroom from the "old" Rainey Ranger Station was removed to the Swan Valley Ranger Station.[674] Thereafter, a 1933 Forest recreation map shows this site as an "Administration Site" but without a building symbol, in 1935, the site appears on a Ranger District 7 map as an administrative site as well with no building symbol.[675]

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[671] File: Administrative Sites—Rainey Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[672] Ibid.
[673] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1920-21, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[674] Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1925, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[675] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Ranger District 7 Map, 1935, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1941, a memorandum indicates that the site should still be known as Rainey Creek Administration Site, and an internal form H-467 documents that the house and barn were once located north of Rainey Creek.[676]

Rapid Creek Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The Rapid Creek Ranger Station was recommended for withdrawal on 08-02-10 for the PNF. This 80-acre site was located at T43N, 118W, Section 5. This tract was selected because there was no other suitable place for a Ranger Station within several miles that could be taken for that purpose. The south fork of Rapid Creek passed through the land. However, upon further inspection, it was noted that there was little land suitable for cultivation and pasture at the site, and that the site was located in a canyon where it was impossible for the ranger to see any part of the district. Because of these problems, the recommendation was rejected in favor of a better location in the same section. The second tract was located outside the canyon and was so located that it gave the ranger a better view of his district. This second location was recommended for withdrawal on 08-04-10. However, there were several land questions that needed to be resolved before final approval of the withdrawal. While waiting for approval, the USFS fenced in a pasture at this location. The Rapid Creek Ranger Station was first responsible for areas south of Pratt and east of Driggs, Idaho.[677]

By March 1913, a dwelling, office and barn had been constructed on the second parcel. There is no description of the dwelling. The office was a framed building measuring 14' x 24'. The early barn was a 28' x 32" shingle-roofed, log building with four double stalls, and one single stall. These buildings were painted the next year.[678]

By April 1914, all land problems were resolved at the Rapid Creek Ranger Station. At that time, an additional 120 acres adjacent to the last withdrawal was recommended for withdrawal and added to the site on 04-14-13. At that time, the Rapid Creek Ranger Station most likely became the headquarters for District 1 of the newly combined Targhee and Palisades National Forests.[679] Thereafter, the Rapid Creek Ranger Station became the headquarters for several changing districts. Between 1918 and 1919, it was the headquarters for District 7. From 1920

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[676] File: Administrative Sites—Rainey Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[677] File: Administrative Sites—Rapid Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders), Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[678] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Targhee Improvement Records, FY 1918, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[679] File: Administrative Sites—Rapid Creek, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

to 1923, it was the headquarters for District 6. And, from 1924 to 1933, it was the headquarters for District 5.[680]

During the 1920s, the Rapid Creek Ranger Station improvements went through normal maintenance and repairs with few additions. These activities included water improvements, repairs to fences, chimney reconstruction, bath fixtures, as well as new foundations for various buildings.[681] In 1924, the dwelling was reconstructed, and an office, garage/woodshed, washhouse and a new barn were constructed. The office was one-story, two-room, wood-frame building built according to Plan R4-51. The garage/woodshed was a rectangular one-car wood-frame building built according to Plan R4-23. The barn was a four-horse, wood-frame design constructed according to Plan R4-11.[682]

In the early 1930s, general repairs and maintenance continued. These activities included concrete foundations, a cellar, installation of bath fixtures and washroom for the ranger station, painting the office and a tool room, and reconstructing the pasture fence.[683] In 1933, a new dwelling was constructed at the Rapid Creek Ranger Station. This dwelling was a five-room, one-bath, 30' x 34' log building with siding and a concrete foundation and a shingled roof. The older dwelling most likely was demolished at this time.[684]

In 1951, operations were moved from the Rapid Creek Ranger Station to Driggs, Idaho. In 1951, the Plan R4-11 four-horse barn at the Rapid Creek Ranger Station was moved to the Driggs, Idaho site. In 1952, the Plan R4-51 office and the Plan R4-23 garage at the Rapid Creek Ranger Station were moved to Ashton, Idaho and joined together. In 1960, the 1933 dwelling was sold, and in 1966-67, any remaining buildings were demolished. CRM-TG-537 describes these developments and includes historical and then current photographs.[685]

On 07-29-59, according to the Federal Register, 200 acres was withdrawn for the Rapid Creek Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in the Teton Basin District (D-5).[686]

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[680] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs various, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[681] Ibid.

[682] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[683] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs various, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[684] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[685] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and District History Book (White Binders) and File: Other Than Work Center, 7300 Buildings, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[686] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Teton Canyon Administrative Site

The Teton Canyon Administrative Site was withdrawn on 07-30-09 from the YFR. This 160-acre site was located at T44N, R118W, Sections 22 and 23. This tract was selected because of its suitability for a ranger station and many other reasons. The site at the mouth of Teton Canyon had about 100 acres suitable for agriculture and grazing, and had Teton Creek flowing through the tract. For these reasons, it was also proposed as a good nursery site.[687] By 1916, this site had not been used.[688] It is not known whether or not this site was ever improved.

In 1953, a second Teton Canyon Administrative Site was withdrawn at T44N, R118W, Sections 22 and 23.[689] This site was revoked on 07-23-59. Then on 07-29-59, according to the Federal Register, 160 acres was withdrawn for the Teton Canyon Administrative Site. In 1968, this site was located in Teton Basin District (D-5).[690]

Teton Ranger Station

See Victor Ranger Station below.

Twin Creek Administrative Site

The Twin Creek Administrative Site was withdrawn on 04-01-07 from GLO lands. This 100-acre site was located at T4N, 44E, Section 8.[691] By June 1910, when the PNF was created, Twin Creek was one of eight ranger stations that had been located thereon. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[692] In 1917, when the Targhee and Palisades National Forests combined, the site still existed.[693] This facility has no withdrawal date and has no indication of a building on any map.

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[687] File: Administrative Sites—Teton Canyon, and File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[688] File: Administrative Sites—Teton Canyon, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[689] Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger Station, Driggs, Idaho.

[690] File: List of TNF Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), 1968, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[691] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[692] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[693] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Westview Administrative Site

The Westview Administrative Site was recommended for withdrawal on 07-20-09 from the TNF, but not acted upon. This 160-acre tract was located north of the Pony Creek Administration Site at T6N, R43E, Sections 33 and 34 and was probably supplanted by that withdrawal.[694]

Victor Ranger Station and District Headquarters

The site history of the Victor Ranger Station is very complicated. First, the Victor Ranger Station started out as the "Teton" Ranger Station. The Teton Ranger Station was withdrawn from GLO lands on 04-01-07 in connection with the administration of the YFR (Idaho Division) as Station A on List No. 7. This 40-acre site was located at T3N, R45E, Section 20 and consisted of pastureland outside the boundary of the Forest.[695] However, by 1910 or so, it was referred to as the Victor Ranger Station by the District, and in 1910, the Victor Ranger Station appears on a map by that name. By June 1910, when the PNF was created, Victor [outside of the town of Victor] was one of eight ranger stations that had been located on the PNF. They included Canyon Creek, Elk Flat, Hawley, Milk Creek, Pine Creek, Trail Creek, Twin Creek and Victor Ranger Stations.[696]

In 1911, the site was posted with administrative signage. However, by 1913, the names for the station (Teton Ranger Station, Station A, and or Victor Ranger Station) became a major administrative concern. The name Teton Ranger Station was particularly confusing because it was suggested that people looking for it might think it was on the Teton National Forest, and not on the PNF. Therefore, in February 1913, the name was changed officially to the Corral Ranger Station—a name that would not stick.[697] Nevertheless, in January 1914, the location of the "Corral" Ranger Station was changed. The original 40-acre parcel was released on 01-21-14, and a new Corral 160-acre site was withdrawn on 01-14-14 for the PNF at T3N, R45E, Section 19.[698]

By August 1916, a dwelling using water from nearby Pine Creek, along with a small fenced pasture, had been built at the Teton/ Station A/ Victor/Corral Ranger Station. The 24' x 36' dwelling was a one-story wood-frame building with a hip roof. By this date, the station also had been connected with a telephone line as well. The next year a two-story, 24' x 24' gambrel-roofed barn was constructed as well. The barn

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[694] File: Administrative Sites—Pony Creek, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[695] File: Administrative Sites—Corral, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[696] Palisades National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming Map, 1910, Surveyor's Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[697] File: Administrative Sites—Corral, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[698] Ibid.

included grain and storage rooms and three stalls. In 1919, a combination storeroom and office (12' x 11') was constructed. There is no indication in the files that a standard plan was used in the construction of the dwelling, barn, or office/storeroom.[699] Meanwhile, despite the name changes, from 1910 to 1917, the Ranger Station continued to known as the Victor Ranger Station and seemed to be listed that way in improvement records. From 1910 to 1917, Victor Ranger Station was the District 2 Headquarters.[700]

In 1917, following the merging of the Targhee and Palisades National Forests, a third parcel was withdrawn on 12-28-18 for the TNF for the Victor Ranger Station from lands that had been purchased. This .25-acre site was located at T3N, R45E, Section 11. During the years 1918-19, the Ranger Station near Victor, Idaho, was listed as the Victor Ranger Station and served as District 8 Headquarters.[701]

From 1920 to 1923, the Victor Ranger Station was the District 7 Headquarters, and between 1924 and 1933, it served as the District 6 Headquarters. During this period from 1920 to 1933, normal maintenance and repairs took place. In 1926, improvement recommendations included a frame 12' x 16' woodshed and a coalhouse with a concrete foundation and a 6' x 8' cellar, and in 1928, a tool storeroom and woodshed was recommended as well. In the same year, the USFS recommended adding a rear porch (12' x 18") to the ranger station.[702]

For some unknown reason, on 11-21-30, the site was revoked. But, on 12-03-30, a .66-acre site addition was approved, or withdrawn in T3N, R45E, Section 11 for the Victor Ranger Station. In the following year, a coalhouse was built ($50) and the barn was moved ($100), and reconstructed into a hay barn, stable and garage ($260). The land addition may have had something to do with this construction.[703]

In 1935, the USFS decided to make major improvements to the Victor Ranger Station Headquarters. According to District 6 Forest Ranger James Kooch, the dwelling on the site was to be left intact, except for remodeling to change the office into a bedroom. The barn's interior was to be completely remodeled and sheet

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[699] Ibid; McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1917-20, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[700] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1918, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[701] File: Summary of TNF Administrative Sites, 1917, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

[702] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1927-1929, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[703] Targhee Improvement Records, FYs 1931-1933, Bound, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Land Status Atlas, Teton Basin Ranger District, Driggs, Idaho.

metal roofing on the slope addition was to be replaced by shingles. In addition, the tool house was to be moved to a new location and used as an oil house. New construction proposed included: (1) a 2-car garage and woodhouse; (2) a 24' x 32' warehouse-shop; and (3) an office building. However, to build the office, the purchase of an additional lot was necessary. The proposed building was a Plan R4-51 office-storeroom.[704]

The 1936 Site Plan (at WSU) shows the station on the north side of Center Street in the town of Victor, 1.5 blocks east of Main Street. The plan shows the house (shows room layout), a Plan R4-21 garage, tool house, oil house, outhouse, equipment shed/barn, proposed Plan R4-36 garage/storeroom, and proposed Plan R4-51 office. Other features noted included a fenced lot, flagpole, and clothesline. As far as can be determined, only the new two-garage was constructed. A woodshed apparently was moved and reconstructed as an oil house.[705] Thereafter, the Victor Ranger Station next appears in the historical record on a 1939 TNF Map.[706]

In 1951, the Victor District was consolidated with the Rapid Creek District and an Assistant Ranger occupied the Victor site.[707] The Victory Ranger Station next appears on a 1955 TNF Recreation Map with a building symbol.[708] However, this site was revoked on 04-08-61.

In 1970, the station was closed. Two years later, the Victor Ranger Station 3 bedroom frame dwelling and 22' x 36' frame garage with two small store rooms in the rear, and the 36' x 24' barn with 24' x 15' loft, granary, tack room, and small store room were declared excess real property.[709] By 1983, the station was no longer owned by the USFS and its current condition is unknown.[710]

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[704] File: Victor Administrative Site, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[705] Intermountain Region Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952—Victor Ranger Station, Bound, Weber State University USFS Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah; and McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[706] Targhee National Forest Map, 1939, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[707] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[708] Targhee National Forest, 1955, Map Drawers, Archaeologist Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[709] File: Victor Administrative Site, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[710] McDonald, 1983a, Archaeologist Office, SO, TNF, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

CHAPTER SEVEN: CARIBOU RANGER DISTRICTS AND ADMINISTRATION SITES

A. MONTPELIER RANGER DISTRICT

The Montpelier Ranger District (see Map Eight below) began as a ranger district on the Caribou National Forest (CNF) in 1920. From 1920 to 1927, the Montpelier Ranger District served as the District 6 Headquarters for the CNF. Thereafter, it served as the District 4 Headquarters for the CNF from 1928 to at least 1960, the ending date of this study. In 1965, on the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the USFS, the Montpelier Ranger District had a gross area of 203,564 acres within the boundaries of the CNF.[711]

Since 1973, the Montpelier Ranger District has been responsible for the management of the Bear River Division of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.[712] However the Bear River Division officially remains part of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest, but the Montpelier Ranger District of the CNF "administers" the northern end, which is located in Idaho. The part that lies in Utah forms the majority of the Logan Ranger District on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.[713]

In 1996, according to a CNF Facilities Master Plan (1996), four guard stations served the Montpelier Ranger District. They were the Clear Creek, Cub River, Egan Basin, and Eight Mile Guard Stations. At this time, there were two administrative sites. One was the Paris Administrative Site, which consisted of two dwellings, a trailer house, tool shed, garage, oil house, shop, and an A-frame. The other was the Montpelier Administrative Site, which consisted of a dwelling, equipment shed, garage, storage building, tack building and a shop. The USFS rented space for the District Ranger's office in Montpelier, Idaho.[714]

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

Blackstone Ranger Station

The Blackstone Ranger Station originated on the CANF, when 18.1 acres were withdrawn on 08-04-17 in T15S, R43E, Section 17. There may have been a later

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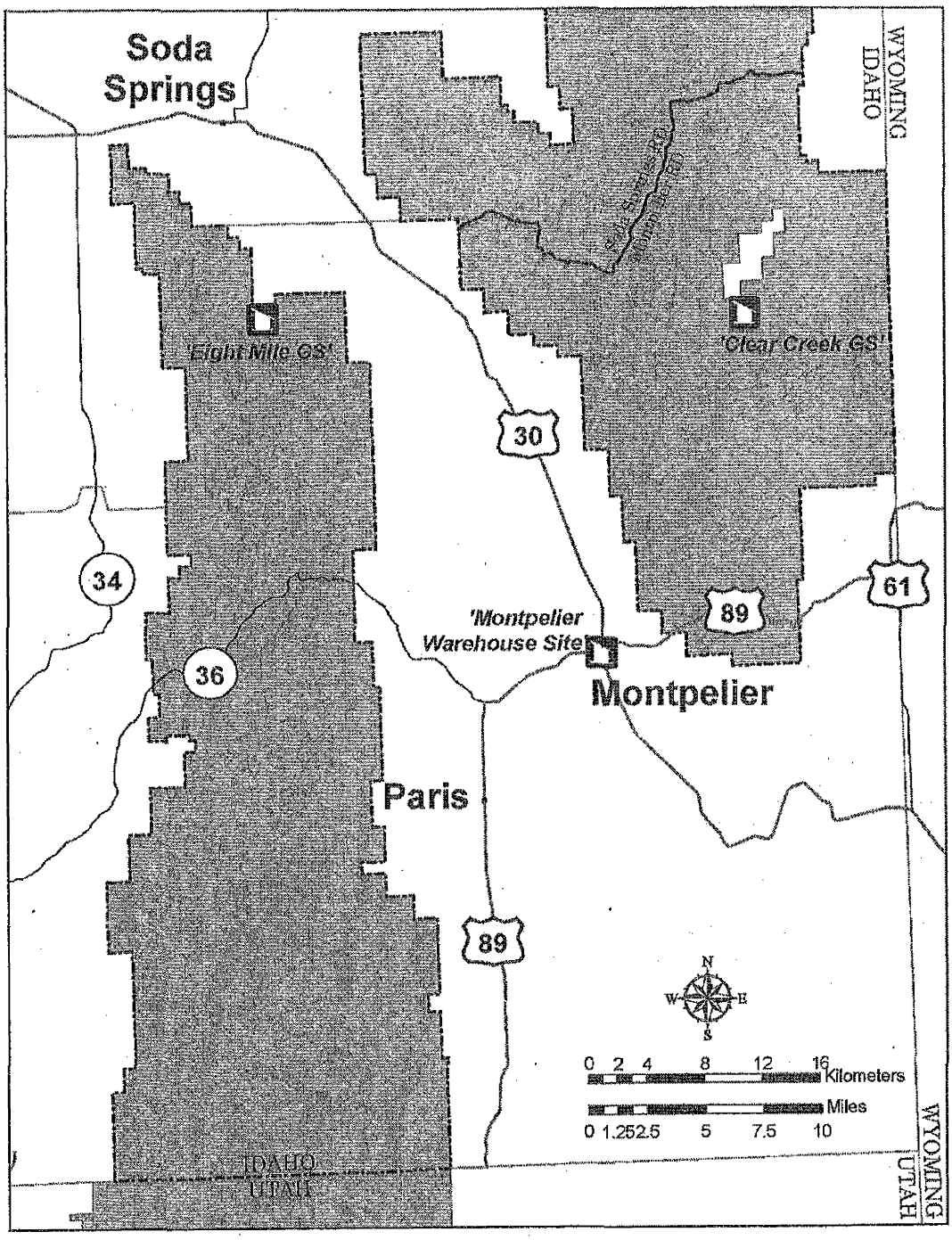
[711] File: Caribou History, "Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings," Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[712] File: Montpelier Ranger District, 1680 History, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.

[713] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[714] File: Facilities Master Plan, 1996, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.



Map Eight: Montpelier Ranger District, 2003

withdrawal, leaving a total of 39.24 acres. During 1918-1922 proposed improvements included the construction of a barbed wire fence, which was completed in 1917 for $63; and a 14' x 22' shingle-roofed dwelling in 1918, which

may have been abandoned by a mining claimant.[715] Nothing more is known regarding this ranger station site.

Brush Creek Ranger Station

In 1910, a one-room log cabin (($150) and a pasture was fenced with poles ($100) at this site. Nothing more is known regarding this ranger station site, including its location on the CNF.

Bloomington Creek Ranger Station

The Bloomington Creek Ranger Station originated on the CANF. On 07-23-18, 38.8 acres in T14S, R42E, Section 23 was withdrawn for this site but was later released on 07-31-19 for unknown reasons. Nothing more is known regarding this particular ranger station site.[716]

Clear Creek Ranger Station

The Clear Creek Guard Station was located at T10S, R45E, Section 26, and was one of the first sites used as a stopover shelter for Forest personnel on the Montpelier Ranger District. In 1910, a cabin was built by rangers there, which served until 1917. Apparently, this building burned, but no one has an explanation of just exactly when and how. A second building was constructed a year or so later to replace it. During the tenure of Ranger Tatterson Smith (dates unknown), another cabin was moved on to the Clear Creek site. This cabin had first been located in Georgetown Canyon, later at Dry Valley, and finally was moved to Clear Creek at an unknown date. In 1980, YACC crews added one additional A-frame to the site.[717]

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Clear Creek Guard Station complex (CRM-CB-104). All the extant buildings were surveyed, but since that date many changes to the buildings may have occurred (e.g. aluminum siding, building removal, etc.) This 1984 cultural resource survey also included historic and/or current photographs of the buildings.[718] In 1987, based upon a review of the draft Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), the Montpelier Ranger District requested that the Clear Creek Guard Station complex (all CRM-CB-104 entries) not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.[719]

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[715] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[716] Ibid.

[717] File: Geographical Guide, Montpelier District, 1680 History Drawer, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[718] File: CB-85-147, Montpelier Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[719] Ibid.

Clydesdale Ranger Station

Clydesdale Ranger Station was located at T8S, R38E, Sections 6 and 7. This ranger station site was withdrawn on 12-10-07 and revoked on 11-09-16.[720] Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Crow Creek Ranger Station

In Fiscal Year 1916, the USFS constructed a pasture fence for this ranger station, but its location is unknown.[721]

Cub River Ranger Station

The Cub River Ranger Station was probably the first ranger station on the newly formed CNF. When the CNF was established in 1907, it was determined that activity in Cub River Canyon justified the construction of a guard station there. Therefore, on 12-11-07, the USFS withdrew 17.67 acres in T15S, R41E, Section 4 for this ranger station, which was on the southwestern part of the Bear River Division in Idaho of the CANF. Thereafter, in 1908, the USFS built a small 12' x 14' single-room frame cabin with an iron roof at the junction of Cub River and Carter Creek. At the same time, the USFS constructed a 16' x 18' two-stall frame barn with a board roof and a pastured fenced.[722]

The Cub River Guard Station was originally established on the old Preston District of the CANF. However, the current building located on the CNF is the fifth one to bear the name. The first one was built in 1909 and was located about one mile from the current station. However, it literally wore out with use, and about 1922, the USFS replaced it with a second unit. Other than an occasional painting, this second unit served the USFS with no additional improvements until 1934. The dilapidated structure was either torn down or moved to another location, perhaps Preston, Idaho. Nonetheless, by that date, the USFS built a third guard station, which burned shortly after its construction. Thereafter, with emergency construction funds, a fourth guard station was built approximately 200 yards above the present-day Cub River Guard Station on the north side of the road. This fourth guard station was built in 1935, and, according to correspondence written in 1951, it may have only been a tool room used by the nearby CCC camp. The CCC constructed the fourth Cub River Guard Station in the 1930s and was located at T15S, R41E, Section 9.[723]

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[720] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[721] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1916, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[722] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho, and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[723] File: Geographical Guide, Montpelier District, 1680 History Drawer, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

At about this time, the CCC perhaps constructed a garage/warehouse and a shed and corrals as well.[724]

The 1935 Cub River Guard Station building was included in a 1950 list of guard stations, and served the USFS until 1957, when, in October, improper lighting of a gas lantern caused the building to be burned to the ground. Two years later, in 1959, a fifth Cub River Guard Station was constructed under contract to Duane McKenzie, a Preston, Idaho contractor. There is a good historical photograph of it after completion.[725]

In 1995, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Cub River Station and related structures. Previous to this survey the Garage/Warehouse, Building #1343 (CRM-CB-187) had been declared unsafe and not repairable. This inventory declared the building not to be unique in design, and it recommended against any restoration or preservation. The 1995 cultural resource inventory also found that a shed and corrals located there were also ineligible for the National Register. This cultural resource survey has historic and/or current photographs of the Cub River Garage/Warehouse and other historic improvements. The documents do not indicate the fate of these buildings, but they most likely were either removed or destroyed.[726]

Dry Valley Ranger Station

Little is known about the Dry Valley Ranger Station. Apparently, it was located at T9S, R44E, Section 2, and the first building located on it was a 1914 dwelling that in 1934 had been removed to there from the Trail Ranger Station. Thereafter, a well and pump was developed at the site. [727] On 11-04-41, the Dry Valley Ranger Station was withdrawn and then revoked. On 05-21-45 it was withdrawn again, and then revoked on 09-26-55.[728] The Dry Valley Guard Station does appears on a 1962 map of the Montpelier Ranger District (D-4), CNF,[729] but nothing more is known regarding this site.

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[724] File: Misc. Reports/Information/Photographs, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[725] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and Green 3-Ring Binder, Montpelier Ranger Station, Montpelier, Idaho.

[726] File: Misc. Reports/Information/Photographs, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[727] File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[728] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[729] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Eight Mile Ranger Station

The Eight Mile Ranger Station was withdrawn on 11-10-08. This 100-acre site was located in T10S, R42E, Section 29 on the northern end of the Bear River Division, formerly the Bear River Forest Reserve of the CANF. In 1909-1910, Ranger Andrew L. Romero built the first dwelling there. It was a 16' x 26' two-story, frame dwelling with four rooms and shingle roof. In the same year, a 4' x 4' frame outhouse with shingle roof was constructed and a pasture fenced. Thereafter, in 1911, a 16' x 32' three-stall frame barn was constructed and added to the ranger station. A few years later, in 1918, a 12' x 16' frame shed with lumber roof was attached to the barn. At the same time, a plumbing system with sink was installed in the dwelling occurred, and the nearby spring improved with a concrete intake, trench, and 1" inch pipe to the dwelling.[730] There is a historical photograph of the original ranger station with a caption that states that it had high porch designed to throw the packs on as they were taken from the animals.[731]

The Eight Mile Ranger Station next appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[732] In that year, C.N. Woods made an inspection of this summer station on the north end of the main division of the CANF. Inspector Woods wrote that the house and barn roofs needed paint, that the porch floor needed repair, and that the pasture fence needed reconstruction.[733]

The Eight Mile Ranger Station next appears on a 1932 map of the CANF, and also appears on a 1942 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[734] However, it appears that no improvements were made to the Eight Mile Ranger Station in the 1930s or 1940s, even though in the 1940s, record timber cuts were being made in the canyon. Nearly 4 million board feet were removed at this time, which were either sawed into lumber in the canyon or shipped by rail where it was used to fill military contracts. The Eight Mile Ranger Station does appear on a 1950 list of guard stations.[735]

In 1961, a new and more modern guard station replaced the old guard station. This guard station was constructed by Nate Construction of Montpelier, Idaho, and 1962, a new barn was built (Building #1345) was constructed as well. By 1966, the water

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[730] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[731] Green 3-Ring Binder, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[732] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[733] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[734] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Utah Map, 1932, and File: Historical Data for Preston District, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[735] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

systems had been installed at the guard station and guards were assigned each summer at the Eight Mile Guard Station.[736]

In 1995, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Eight Mile Barn Facility. All the extant buildings were surveyed, but since that date many changes to the buildings may have occurred (e.g. aluminum siding, building removal, etc.) At this time, the 1962 barn located at the Eight Mile Guard Station was not evaluated for the National Register because it was determined not an "historical" building at the time. A proposal at the time indicated that the District wished the barn to be removed because it was not being used. The cultural resource survey has historic and/or current photographs of the extant buildings.[737]

Elbow Ranger Station

The Elbow Ranger Station and pasture was located at T12S, R45E, Section 34, but is not in the administration books so the withdrawn date is not known. The Elbow Ranger Station and pasture first appear on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF,[738] and also appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[739] However, during this time period, the site served only as a pasture for the USFS, which was re-fenced in 1931 with five-strand wire and posted with treated cedar posts.[740]

Thereafter, several improvements occurred at the Elbow Ranger Station. In 1933-34, a one-room cabin (Plan R4-4) with a porch at a cost of $1,100, a frame fly shed (Plan R4-14) at a cost of $250, and a frame 4' x 5' toilet (Plan R4-70) at a cost of $30 were constructed. A year later a water system for domestic water was also built.[741]

The Elbow Guard Station next appears on a 1962 map of the Montpelier Ranger District (D-4), CNF.[742] This site was revoked on September 26, 1955. The fates of the buildings are unknown.

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[736] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[737] File: Misc. Reports/Information/Photographs, Randy Thompson Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[738] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[739] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[740] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1932, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[741] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1933-34, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[742] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Georgetown Canyon Administrative Site

Georgetown Canyon Pasture was located on Section 13, T10S, R44E and was withdrawn at an unknown date. In 1914, the USFS proposed the construction of a one-room 14' x 16' log cabin ($200) needed for summer station and also to store fire and planting tools and equipment. The Forest Service also proposed that the wagon road to Crow Creek be repaired. Both improvements were completed in 1916.[743]

Nothing more is known about the site until 1928. At that time, the named Georgetown Canyon Administration Site was withdrawn 12-12-28, but was relocated to Section 12.[744] In 1928, a request was made to fence a 20-acre pasture, which was completed in 1934.[745]

In 1941, the Georgetown Canyon Cabin or Guard Station was constructed similar to Plan R4-4 without porch at a cost of approximately $350, but was located in T10S, R44E, Section 13. In the same year, a toilet for the cabin, based on Plan R4-70 ($30) was constructed as well.[746] The Georgetown Guard Station next appears on a 1962 map of the Montpelier Ranger District (D-4), CNF,[747] but nothing more is known regarding this site.

Grace Ranger Station

The Grace Ranger Station was withdrawn 04-30-09, and was located at T10S, R41E, Section 6. There is no date for a revoke or release, nor is there any further documentation regarding this site.

Green Basin Ranger Station

The Green Basin Ranger Station originally was located on the CANF. This 67.1-acre site was located in T13S, R42E, Section 32 and was withdrawn on 12-30-07. Starting in 1911, a series of improvements occurred at this site. They included a 14' x 16', one-room, shingle-roofed log dwelling, a water pump probably for domestic purposes and a fenced pasture.[748] Over time, the Forest Service proposed improvements that included repairing the roof and inside walls of the dwelling, and

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[743] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1915-1917, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[744] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[745] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1929-1935, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[746] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[747] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[748] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

constructing a foundation for the cabin.[749] The Green Basin Ranger Station thereafter next appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[750]

Construction events in the late 1920s and early 1930s included the construction of a toilet (1928), and proposed improvements using emergency construction funds for a fly shed and reconstruction of pasture fence (1.25 miles) (1934).[751] The Green Basin Ranger Station next appears on a 1942 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF,[752] but nothing more is known regarding this site.

Lago Ranger Station

The Lago Ranger Station was withdrawn for the CANF on 11-09-07. This 160-acre site was located at T11S, R41E, Section 27. Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Meadow Creek Ranger Station

The Meadow Creek Ranger Station has an unknown date of withdrawal and an unknown location. However, in 1910, the USFS constructed a wood-frame four-room dwelling for $500 for this site. At the same time, a pasture was fenced with barbed wire ($225), a pole corral constructed ($25), a well with a pump ($75) and a wood-frame outhouse ($15) were constructed as well. Two years later, a wood-frame barn ($200), a wood-frame wagon shed ($50), and five acres were plowed and sowed with the use of a one-mile long irrigation ditch.[753] Unfortunately, nothing more is known regarding this early ranger station.

Meadow View Ranger Station

The Meadow View Ranger Station was located on the CANF. This 51.23-acre site was withdrawn on 08-29-13 and was located in T11S, R42E, Section 28. In 1913, a 15' x 17' one-room, log, shingle-roof dwelling was completed and a pasture fenced.[754]

In the 1920s, a "new foundation" was proposed for the dwelling,[755] and the Meadow View Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[756] In 1928, Inspector C.N.

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[749] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1917-1927, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[750] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[751] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1929-1934, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[752] File: Historical Data for Preston District, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[753] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1911-1913, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[754] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[755] Ibid.

[756] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Woods recommended that a barn be constructed at the site, which was proposed over and over again, but perhaps was never completed.[757]

The Meadow View Ranger Station next appears on a 1932 map of the CANF,[758] and appears on a 1942 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[759]

In 1951, the Meadow View Ranger Station was moved to a USFS lot at Paris, Idaho to be used for seasonal housing. "While in transit, the building fell off the trailer, causing some minor damage." However, eventually, with modifications and additions based on Plan R4-7, it served its purpose as the Assistant Ranger Dwelling building, or Guard Dwelling.[760] For additional information on this building see Paris Ranger Station below.

Montpelier Canyon [Creek] Ranger Station

The Montpelier Canyon Ranger Station was located at T12S, R45E, Section 27. In 1914, a pasture fence was constructed. Nothing more is known regarding this site.[761]

Montpelier Administrative Site

In 1932-36, the Montpelier Administrative Site was created in the town of Montpelier, Idaho. In 1932, a new construction request was made for a 24' x 24' frame storeroom, new construction, and in 1934-1935, the Montpelier Warehouse (storeroom and workshop), was constructed at a cost of $5,000. In 1935-1936, a Plan R4-51B office and storeroom building was constructed and concrete walks, grading, and other improvements ($2,500) were made at the site. In 1936, the Montpelier Ranger Station Garage and Workshop was constructed at a cost of approximately $650. In the same year, a Plan R4-1 dwelling (see below for history) was built as well. In 1937-1938, the Montpelier Gas and Oil House was constructed based upon Standard Plan R4-95 ($550), and in 1938, Montpelier Administrative Site Equipment Shed (Plan R4-35) was constructed for the storage of road and trail equipment.[762]

An undated site map (perhaps from the 1950s) indicates that at that time, the dwelling was east of several buildings located at the Montpelier Administrative Site.

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[757] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1930-1932, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[758] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Utah, Map, 1932, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[759] File: Historical Data for Preston District, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[760] File: Paris Ranger Station Not Included, 6440 Real Property, and File: Paris Ranger Station, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[761] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1914-1915, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[762] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Montpelier Ranger District, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

The latter buildings were in a discreet fenced area, and included a north and south warehouse, tack shed, and pesticide storage building.[763]

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Montpelier Ranger Station complex (CRM-CB-103). All the extant buildings were surveyed, but since that date many changes to the buildings may have occurred (e.g. aluminum siding, building removal, etc.) The cultural resource survey has historic and/or current photographs of the buildings.[764]

In 1987, based upon a review of the draft MOA, the Montpelier Ranger District requested that the Montpelier Ranger Station complex (equipment shed, gas/oil house, garage and storeroom, and shop (all CRM-CB-103 entries) not be listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).[765]

In 1936, the Montpelier Ranger Station Dwelling was constructed in the City of Montpelier at 153 North 4th Street. Jeggins Lumber, Soda Springs, Idaho constructed the dwelling using Plan R4-1. The building cost approximately $5,800 and was financed with ECW and ERA building funds. The building had a 30 year estimated life and was in District #4 at the time. A photograph of the building taken in the 1940s is in the files.[766]

In 1958-59, the interior of the Montpelier Ranger Station Dwelling was extensively remodeled at a cost of $3,900. At this time, the bedroom was extended and enlarged. An undated landscape plan, probably associated with this remodeling, indicates many plantings and flagged terrace leading to the front of the residence.[767]

In 1980, the Montpelier Ranger Station Dwelling was insulated and sided with vinyl siding. In 1984, the building was surveyed but no determination of National Register eligibility was made at the time by the USFS. By 1984, the dwelling was used as employee bunkhouse.[768]

North Canyon Ranger Station

The North Canyon Ranger Station was located on the CANF, and was withdrawn on 12-15-08. Before this 40-acre site in T12S, R42E, Section 9 was released on 01-23-19, a pasture had been fenced with barbed wire.[769]

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[763] File: Montpelier Ranger District, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.
[764] File: CB-85-147, Montpelier Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[765] Ibid.
[766] Ibid.; and File: Montpelier Ranger District, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.
[767] File: Montpelier Ranger District, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.
[768] Ibid.
[769] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Paris Ranger Station

The original Paris Ranger Station consisted of nearly 60 acres withdrawn in 1913. It was located in T14S, R42E, Section 13 — the site of the present-day Paris Springs recreation site. Records do not indicate that this first site was significantly developed as a ranger station. A barbed wire fence, possibly for a pasture, was completed in 1915 and as of 1921; the ranger rented an office in the town of Paris. From 1918 to 1922, the CANF sought funds to build a 16' x 20' frame barn. (It may have been constructed. In 1953, a barn was moved from the Paris Ranger District to the Randolph Administrative Site on the CANF. Nonetheless, it has since been torn down.)[770]

In 1928, a new Paris Ranger Station was established in town on 1.16 acres of donated land in T14S, R43E, Section 11. (This was supplemented in July of 1962 with purchases of 0.09 acres from Angus Porter and 0.23 acres from John B. Hoge.) Budget estimates for FY1930 recommended several improvements for the new lot: sidewalks and a garage to store graders and road equipment. Two years later, the Forest's budget estimates included painting of the "tool house" (most likely the garage) and moving buildings from the Laketown Ranger Station to the site.[771] The Paris Ranger Station next appears on a 1932 map of the CANF.[772]

The availability of New Deal funds and labor led to significant development of the site. In 1933-34, the CCC constructed a Plan R4-51 office (now the shop), a Plan R4-1 dwelling, a Plan R4-12 barn, and a Plan R4-24 garage. The following year, the Forest (possibly with the CCC) planted a lawn and more trees to supplement the large trees already on the site. The CCC also improved a "garage/storeroom" that was already on the site—probably a circa 1931 garage previously mentioned. In addition to these improvements, in 1939, an extensive landscaping planting plan was developed and approved for the Paris Ranger Station.[773] During the 1930s, the USFS, in conjunction with the CCC, also constructed a beautiful campground near the head of Paris Creek.[774]

In 1980, the Paris Ranger Station Dwelling was insulated and covered with vinyl siding.[775] In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Paris Ranger Station complex (CRM-CB-102). All the extant buildings were surveyed, but since that date many changes to the buildings may have occurred (e.g. aluminum siding, building removal, etc.) This cultural resource survey has historic and/or

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[770] Ibid.

[771] Ibid.

[772] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Utah, Map, 1932, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[773] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and File: Paris Administrative Site, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[774] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[775] File: Paris Administrative Site, 6440 Real Property, and File: Paris Administrative Site, 6440 Real Property, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

current photographs of the buildings, but made no evaluation of the buildings eligibility for the National Register.[776]

Sharon Ranger Station

The Sharon Ranger Station was located on the CANF. This 140-acre site was located in T12S, R42E, Section 12 and was withdrawn on 06-08-09.[777] Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Strawberry Springs Ranger Station

The Strawberry Springs Ranger Station was located at CANF. This 20-acre site was withdrawn on 11-27-07 and was located at T13S, R41E, Section 11. In 1908, a 16' x 26' two-room frame shingle roof house was built, and in 1909, a pasture fenced with smooth fence wire. Nothing more is known regarding this site until 1928, when Inspector C.N. Woods made his inspection. At that time, he recommended that a barn be built at the station.[778]

Thereafter, the Strawberry Springs Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF, [779] and on a 1942 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[780] However, in July 1943, the original 1908 Strawberry Springs Ranger Station dwelling had outlived its usefulness and was demolished.[781]

Other Buildings:

Summit View Caretakers Cabin

The Summit View Caretaker's Cabin is located at 10S, R44E, Section 15. In 1936-1937, the Summit View Caretakers Cabin was constructed based upon Plan R4-5 at a cost of approximately $1,700.[782] The Summit View Guard Station thereafter appears on a 1962 map of the Montpelier Ranger District (D-4), CNF.[783]

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[776] File: CB-85-147, Montpelier Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[777] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[778] Ibid.

[779] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[780] File: Historical Data for Preston District, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[781] File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and Green 3 Ring Binder, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[782] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[783] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

B. SODA SPRINGS RANGER DISTRICT

The Soda Springs Ranger District (see Map Nine below) is located in Soda Springs, Idaho, which became the District 5 Headquarters in 1920 and held that responsibility until at least 1936. In 1937, under a reorganization of the CNF, Soda Springs became the District 2 Headquarters, a position it held until at least 1960, the ending date of this study.

In 1986, the Soda Springs Ranger District administrative facilities consisted of one warehouse complex built in the late 1970s, and six guard stations: Trail Guard Station (1934), Bald Mountain Guard Station (1936, or 1940-41), Johnson Guard Station (1934), Stump Creek Guard Station (1934), Grays Lake Guard Station (1933), and the Caribou Basin Guard Station (1926).[784]

In 1996, according to a CNF Facilities Master Plan (1996), five guard stations served the Soda Springs Ranger District. They were the Bald Mountain, Caribou Basin, Grays Lake, Johnson Guard and Stump Creek Stations. At this date, the Caribou and Johnson Guard Stations were being used as fieldwork centers, while the Stump Creek Guard Station was considered adequate for its purpose as a guard station. On the other hand, the Bald Mountain Guard Station was considered surplus. Nonetheless, the District recognized and considered it an historical building. At this time, space was rented in Soda Springs for the District Ranger's Office and there were two dwellings owned by the USFS in Soda Springs, Idaho.[785]

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

Auburn Ranger Station

The Auburn Ranger Station was withdrawn on 12-04-19, and this station was located at T32N, 119W, Section 4, where the town of Auburn, Wyoming is now located. Auburn had been the District 3 Headquarters for the CNF since 1908, when the Forest was established with the office located in leased space at an unknown location. From 1913 to 1919, the Auburn location had served as the District 4 Headquarters.

Shortly after its withdrawal, a 12' x 24' three-room frame dwelling was immediately constructed for the ranger working there. Other improvements for the District 4 Headquarters soon followed, such as the construction of a well, barn and storehouse (20' x 32' frame shingled-roof building) at the Auburn

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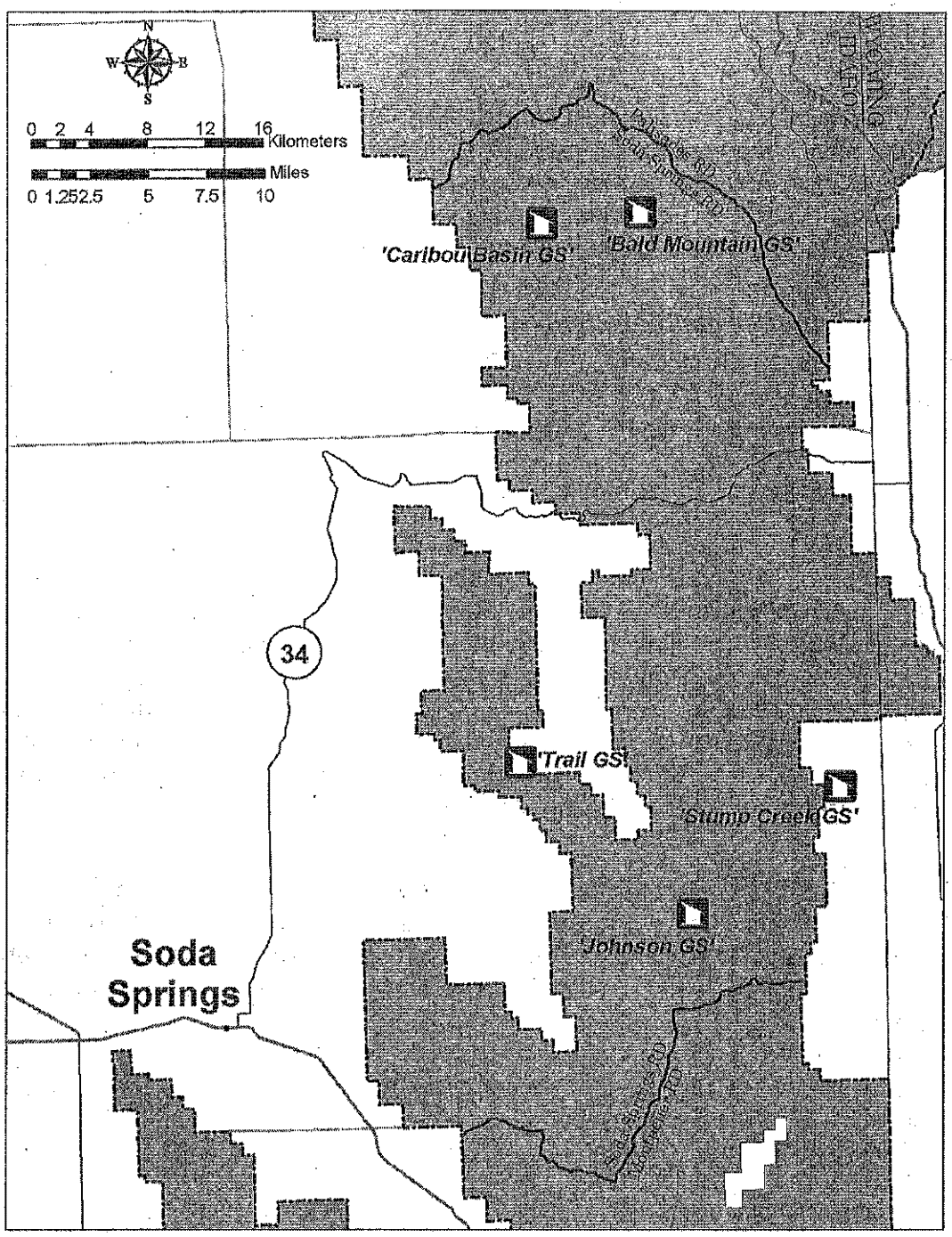
[784] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[785] File: Facilities Master Plan, 1996, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.



Map Nine: Soda Springs Ranger District, 2003

Ranger Station. At this time, a one-acre lot was also fenced. The construction of these elements completed the planned improvements with the exception of an office and bunkhouse.[786]

In the mid-1920s, several improvements occurred. They included water development (kitchen sink, piping, and cesspool), adding a porch to the ranger station, and an office and storeroom.[787] The Auburn Ranger Station continued to serve as District 4 Headquarters until 1927, when a reorganization of the CNF eliminated it. The fate of the Auburn Ranger Station dwelling and barn is unknown.

Bald Mountain Administrative Site and Guard Station

The Bald Mountain Administrative Site was withdrawn on 12-17-07. This 120-acre site was located at T14S, R41E, Section 4. On 06-29-08, forty acres in Section 5 were withdrawn as well. However, apparently on 07-31-19, both tracts were released.[788]

Prior to 1925, a new withdrawal at T3S, R45E, Section 18 was made largely only for pastureland. At this time a five-acre pasture was fenced.[789] However, this administrative site may have been released on 01-12-28 for a new location at T3S, R45E, Section 13. The Bald Mountain administrative site continued at this new location as a horse pasture until either 1936, or 1940-41, when a Plan R4-6 one-room dwelling was constructed at a cost of $500 as a guard station for rangers to be used while on field trips. A framed latrine was constructed, and the pasture was re-fenced at the same time.[790] The Bald Mountain Guard Station next appears on a 1962 map of the Freedom Ranger District (D-3), CNF.[791]

In 1970, the USFS recommended the removal of the 10' x 16' Bald Mountain Guard Station from the site, or that it be destroyed in place. However, in 1974, when the Bald Mountain Guard Station was officially declared excess, the Fish and Wildlife Service acquired use of the Bald Mountain Guard Station, which stayed its demolition.[792]

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[786] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1920, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[787] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1924-1925, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[788] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[789] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1926, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[790] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[791] File: Historic Places Inventory Site Form, 2340 Special Interest Areas, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[792] File: Bald Mountain Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Bald Mountain Guard Station (CRM-CB-96). This cultural resource survey has historic and/or current photographs of the buildings.[793] However, in 1985, a facilities plan indicated that the Bald Mountain Guard Station was once again considered surplus, but that it was considered historical at that time.[794] A year later, the Bald Mountain Guard Station consisted of a one-room dwelling with a wood-burning cook stove. A small horse pasture also was on this site. At that time, the building was recommended as excess and that the land returned to the Bald Mountain Sheep and Goat Allotment.[795]

In December 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Bald Mountain Guard Station Complex and the Bald Mountain Guard Station Cabin, which were found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed. Meanwhile, in January 1987, the USFS planned to move the Bald Mountain Guard Station to the Soda Springs warehouse site and convert it into a tack room.[796]

Apparently, this action did not take place, for 1988, the Bald Mountain Guard Station was still listed as a historical structure, but was currently unused.[797] Thereafter, in 1993, a facilities action plan officially indicated that the Bald Mountain Guard Station stated that the one-room building was based upon a design that was unique in the Region, and therefore had historical significance. By this date, this building was no longer used as a guard station. However, the horse pasture had been removed, and the existing building was still being considered for a move to the Soda Springs warehouse complex to be used as a tack shed if archaeological clearance was given.[798] Presently, the Plan R4-6 cabin and Plan R4-70 latrine remain on the site but are unused.[799]

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[793] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360, Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[794] File; Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[795] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[796] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interests—Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[797] Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[798] File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[799] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Bench Ranger Station

The Bench Ranger Station was withdrawn 12-12-08 and was located at T10S, R41E, Section 22. There is no date for the revoke or release.[800]

Blackfoot Ranger Station

The Blackfoot Ranger Station was withdrawn 06-24-08 and located at T7S, R44E, Section 17. It was revoked 01-20-21.

Caribou Basin Guard Station

Although it was not withdrawn until 1926, in the early 1920s the site of the Caribou Basin Guard Station was used as horse pasture.[801] For instance, the site for the Caribou Basin Guard Station was first considered for withdrawal in 1922 and was used at that time as a pasture (10 acres), and in 1925, it was reported as an unauthorized pasture.[802]

Because of the site's usefulness, in early 1926, the USFS made contact with the Wolverine Placer Mines Company, a local company, whose operations had discontinued in the Caribou Basin. The Forest inquired regarding the possibility of acquiring one of their buildings. The mining company thereafter agreed to allow the USFS the use of one of its cabins for Forest Service purposes.[803]

With the use of a cabin in the vicinity, on 06-07-26, the Forest Service recommended that a site located at T3S, R44E, Section 20 be withdrawn for the Caribou Basin Ranger Station. This withdrawal occurred on 06-28-26. This tract was selected by the USFS for pasture purposes and because of its central location with respect to handling grazing in that locality.[804] Thereafter, the Forest Service acquired the ranger's temporary station or dwelling from the mining company. It was a 12' x 14' frame building, and was either donated by the Wolverine Placer Mining Company at the time the site was withdrawn, or it was purchased from the Caribou Construction Company. According to one source, the Caribou Gold Mining Company had built the building.[805]

In the early 1930s, several improvements were made to the Caribou Basin Guard Station. In 1931, a new metal roof was put on the cabin, and in 1933, the cabin was entirely remodeled by the installation of the following: new rock foundation, new metal roof, outside walls plastered with concrete and sand, inside walls sealed with

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[800] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[801] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1921-1923, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[802] Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[803] Ibid.

[804] Ibid.

[805] Ibid.; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

3/8 inch beaded ceiling, and new window and door frames. In 1933, a 4' x 5' frame toilet (Plan R4-70) was constructed as well. In 1933, a lawn was seeded at this station, but no planting took place.[806]

The first Caribou Basin Guard Station was extant in 1952 when Ranger Bruce Reese first saw it. According to a letter by Ranger Reese, it was part of the Soda Springs Ranger District. When he saw it, he mentioned that there were several other older log buildings near it, which were built by gold miners. However, in 1955, the Caribou Basin Cattle Association built a new cabin there and burned the gold miner cabins. Later, according to Reese, a new Caribou Basin Guard Station dwelling was built in front of the old dwelling. There are also historical photographs (1958, 1963, 1967, and 1970) of the first Caribou Basin Guard Station and the early outhouse.[807]

The new dwelling mentioned by Ranger Reese was constructed in 1960-61. Contracted on December 15, 1960, the new Caribou Basin Guard Station was based upon Plan R4-179A and completed by C.E. Jewell & Son on July 15, 1961.[808] This Caribou Basin Guard Station appears on a 1962 map of the Soda Springs Ranger District (D-2), CNF.[809]

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Caribou Basin Guard Station (CRM-CB-73 or 93). The cultural resource survey has historic and/or current photographs of the buildings.[810] A year later, a facilities plan indicated that the Caribou Basin Guard Station was being used as a field work center, but that the buildings needed some repairs and painting. Long term plans included upgrading this field work center with additional permanent housing, storage, and a workshop.[811] In June 1985, Forest Supervisor Paul R. Nordwall agreed that the Caribou Basin Guard Station had some significant historical value and informed the Regional Forester that it was the intention of CNF to use and maintain it in its present condition.[812]

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[806] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1932-1933, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory; 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, and File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[807] File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[808] Ibid.

[809] File: Bald Mountain Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[810] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[811] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[812] File: CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory; 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, and File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

In 1986, the Caribou Basin Guard Station consisted of a two-room cabin (1961 house), and an old mining cabin built prior to 1926 surrounded by a pole and wire fence. A horse pasture was located on the east and south side. The small mining cabin, according a Soda Springs Ranger Station maintenance and improvement plan, had considerable historical value and needed protection. According to this report, this particular building also need close coordination so the building maintained its historical integrity.[813] Thereafter, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Caribou Guard Station Complex and the Caribou Basin Guard Station dwelling (#5502), which was found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed.[814] Two years later, the Caribou Basin Guard Station still consisted of two Forest Service owned cabins, one used as a bunkhouse, and one as a storage shed. There was also a log cabin used by the Cattleman's Association.[815]

In 1993, a facilities action plan indicated that the Caribou Basin Guard Station consisted of a an old mining cabin (pre-1926), a two-room cabin (1961 house), horse pasture, a handicap accessible toilet, and a range permittee tack shed. The older cabin was used for storage, had a tin roof, and had been declared a historic site and was to be maintained as such in terms of improvements to the exterior. The main cabin had two rooms, one for sleeping and one for eating/cooking.[816]

Freedom Ranger Station and Headquarters

The Freedom Ranger Station was withdrawn in 06-25-19 and was located at T35S, R119W, Section 28. Apparently, prior to this withdrawal, leased space in Freedom, Wyoming was used for the Freedom Ranger District 3 Headquarters from 1913 to at least 1918. After its withdrawal in 1919, improvements were made to this site, and the Freedom Ranger Station continued as the District 3 Headquarters until at least 1960, the end date of this study.

Improvements at the Freedom Ranger Station included the construction of a 24' x 26', frame, four-room dwelling, and a 30' x 36' frame barn. A year later, a 12' x 24' frame storehouse, a well, and one-acre lot was fenced, and then in 1920-1924, an office/bunkhouse, and 4' x 6' framed toilet were constructed. Additional improvements in the 1920s included a bath and septic tank, a porch for the ranger station, and a woodshed. In the late 1920s, several requests were made for other

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[813] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[814] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interests—Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[815] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[816] File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

improvements. They included a two-room office building and concrete walkways, as well as a fenced pasture.[817]

In the early 1930s, the Forest Service made several improvements to the Freedom Ranger Station, when Lewis Later, a local carpenter, built a number of buildings there. First, in 1931-32, Lewis Later constructed a framed warehouse/shop, which was not based upon any standard plans at a cost of $600. Next, in 1933, Lewis Later built the Freedom Ranger Station Barn based upon Plan R4-11 with extra hay storage at a cost of approximately $1,000. It stored hay and tack for the Freedom Ranger Station for many years. Horses were occasionally fed in barn stalls. In addition to the barn, in 1933, Lewis Later built the Freedom Ranger Station Garage, which was constructed based upon Plan R4-24 at a cost of approximately $500. There is a 1966 photograph of this building, when it was used to park the Ranger's truck. In 1934, the Freedom Ranger Office and Bedroom was constructed based upon Plan R4-51 at a cost of approximately $1,500, and probably was also built by Lewis Later. Finally, in 1936, Lewis Later constructed the Freedom Ranger Station dwelling, which was constructed based upon Plan R4-1 at a cost of approximately $6,300. It was built on Lot 2, T35S, R119W, Section 28 and was financed with ECW and ERA building funds. In that same year, Lewis Later constructed a woodshed. By 1966, it was used to store lumber, firewood, signs, and bulky storage materials.[818]

In 1952, new construction took place at the Freedom Ranger Station. In that year, a second garage was constructed at the Freedom Ranger Station. It was built by Wilford Haderlie and was a prefab building. There is a 1966 historical photograph of the building erected by Haderlie. Other additions to the Freedom Ranger Station came in the early 1960s. In 1960, the Tin Cup Guard Station was moved to the Freedom Ranger Station and was used as a gas storage building for paints, gasoline and other flammable liquid storage. There is a 1966 photograph of the building. However, the original Freedom Ranger's office (1934) burned to the ground. A year later, 1961, a new Freedom Ranger's office was constructed by Udell Nate to replace the original office. A 1967 photograph of this building is available. In addition, there is an undated site plan of the Freedom Ranger Station (post 1960). It shows an office with three rooms and a bath with the remark "useable?", an old six-room dwelling with bath and basement, front and rear garages, a woodshed, a two-stall barn, along with a gas house and a workshop/fire

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[817] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1918-1932, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[818] File: Freedom Administrative Site, Closed 7/83, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho; and Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1932-1936, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

cache building.[819] The Freedom Ranger Station thereafter appears on a 1962 map of the Freedom Ranger District (D-3), CNF.[820]

Despite its long history and service to the USFS, on December 30, 1972, the Freedom Ranger District was officially dissolved. Administration of former Freedom District lands was divided among the Idaho Falls, Soda Springs, and Montpelier Ranger Districts. Also at that time, a portion of the Caribou Basin area formerly on the Idaho Falls Ranger District was added to the Soda Springs Ranger District. At that time, alternatives were being looked into for the future use or disposal of the Freedom Ranger Station site, however the fates of the buildings at the Freedom Ranger Station are unknown.[821]

Grays Lake Ranger Station (Headquarters) and Guard Station

The Grays Lake District Ranger Station was withdrawn 06-18-08 and was located at T4S, R35E, Sections 26 (40 acres) and 35 (40 acres). Shortly after this withdrawal, the USFS improved the site and made it the District #2 headquarters for the CNF — a position of responsibility it held until at least 1926. In 1910, a five-room log or frame house ($490), a 36'x 40' log barn ($279), and a 18' x 20' shed ($126) were all built along with 25' deep well ($101) on Section 35, and a horse pasture fenced with 2 miles of four-wire barb-less fence ($167) on Section 26. In 1913, 25 acres were plowed for crops to support the ranger station ($89), and by 1914, it was connected with the Montpelier Supervisor's Office and to the Snake River Ranger District on the Palisades National Forest (PNF) by telephone line.[822]

It was determined in 1914 that the tract in Section 35 was too small. Therefore, on 06-26-14, 40 additional acres in Section 35 were added to the original site. The 40-acre tract in Section 35 was withdrawn because it had good forage during the grazing season, and because it adjoined the original Grays Lake Administrative Site. On 10-28-14, Section 35 was temporarily withdrawn from settlement and reserved for the USFS by Executive Order #2067 by President Woodrow Wilson. In 1916, both the ranger station and the pasture were used and there was sufficient water for domestic and stock use. The Grays Lake Ranger Station appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[823]

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[819] File: Freedom Administrative Site, Closed 7/83, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[820] File: Historic Places Inventory Site Form, 2340 Special Interest Areas, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[821] File: Newspaper Clippings, 1650 Press, Radio, and Television, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho.

[822] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1909-1915, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[823] File: Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho; and Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

Thereafter, during the late 1910s and the early to middle 1920s, normal maintenance and general repairs to the Grays Lake Ranger Station and buildings took place. The only real improvements at this time were the addition of a blacksmith shop (1928)—a round galvanized iron building (Butler Building?) with a galvanized roof and concrete floor, and a one-mile enclosure used as a horse pasture (1930).[824] The Grays Lake Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF, but by this date, it no longer was the District Headquarters. In 1927, District 2 (Grays Lake) was combined with District 1 (Idaho Falls).[825]

Nonetheless, with the beginning of the New Deal era in 1933-34, many new buildings were constructed for the Grays Lake Ranger Station. They included: a dwelling (Plan R4-7) ($2,000); a four-horse barn (Plan R4-11) ($1,200); a one-car garage (Plan R4-23) ($700); and a frame 4' x 5' toilet (Plan R4-70). At this time, the site was probably downgraded to a Guard Station.[826]

In the 1950s, the Grays Lake Guard Station began to be broken up. First, in 1953, the Plan R4-23 garage/storeroom (1933) was moved to 290 East 200 North in Soda Springs, Idaho, and placed behind Dwelling #1124.[827] Then, in 1955, there was a partial relinquishment of the 1908 Grays Lake Administrative Site. Section 25 of the site lay outside the forest boundary and had not been used for administrative purposes for a number of years. There were no Government-owned improvements on the forty acres of land, and this portion of the site was eventually revoked.[828]

In 1958, and in the mid-1960s, the Grays Lake Guard Station was recorded for building maintenance purpose and photographs were taken of all extant buildings.[829] The Grays Lake Guard Station appears on a 1962 map of the Soda Springs Ranger District (D-2), CNF.[830]

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[824] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1918-1931, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[825] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[826] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1933-1934, Bound, Archaeology Office, and File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory; 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[827] File: Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[828] File: Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[829] Ibid.

[830] File: Bald Mountain Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

In 1971, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) wished to acquire the Grays Lake Administrative site, but this request apparently was denied.[831] In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Grays Lake Guard Station (CRM-CB-100). All the extant buildings were surveyed, but since that date many changes to the buildings may have occurred (e.g. aluminum siding, building removal, etc.) The cultural resource survey has historic and/or current photographs of the buildings.[832] However, long-term Forest Service plans, according to a 1985 facilities plan, included phasing out the use of the Grays Lake Guard Station and either placing it on surplus, or using the building for trading stock for new office.[833]

In 1986, the Grays Lake Guard Station consisted of a three-room house with sleeping, kitchen, and eating areas, a large barn with loft, and an outhouse. By this date, the house had metal siding applied with metal windows. A horse pasture was located on the north and east side of the site. In 1984, an A-frame building was moved onto the site.[834] In that year, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Gray's Lake Guard Station Barn, which was found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed.[835]

In 1988, the Grays Lake Guard Station consisted of a dwelling, an "A" frame bunkhouse, and a barn.[836] In 1992, long-term plans for Grays Lake Guard Station indicated that it was still identified for disposal. At this time, a report pointed out that the house had not been occupied over the last twenty years and that there was no planned resource work scheduled for the area that would make the site a strategic location.[837] A year later, a facilities action plan indicated that Soda Springs Ranger District was working towards transferring jurisdiction of the site and structures to the USFWS, which had existing facilities adjacent to it.[838] Today, the Grays Lake Guard Station is in the possession of the USFWS.[839]

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[831] File: Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[832] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[833] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[834] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[835] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interests—Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[836] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[837] File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, and File: Grays Lake Guard Station, #1111, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[838] Ibid.

[839] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Iowa Bar Ranger Station

The Iowa Bar Ranger Station was withdrawn 09-08-14 and was located at T4S, R44E, Section 2. In 1913, a pasture was fenced with 3/4 mile of three-wire fencing ($22).[840] By 1916, the Iowa Bar Ranger Station site was still being used, but only for a pasture.[841] This site was revoked 12-05-21.

Johnson Ranger and Guard Station

The Johnson Ranger Station was withdrawn 10-03-10 and was located at T8S, R45E, Section 21. It was named after James J. Johnson, one of the first rangers on the CNF.[842] Shortly after its withdrawal, several improvements were made to this site. In 1911, a 14' x 28' two-room house was built at a cost of $449, and a 26-acre horse pasture was fenced at a cost of $138. A year later, an 18' x 20' log barn was constructed. Thereafter, in 1916, a wagon road was constructed from Deep Creek to the Johnson Ranger Station at a cost of $200.[843] The Johnson Creek Ranger Station next appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[844]

The Johnson Ranger Station served as the summer headquarters for the District 5 Ranger. Later, this practice was discontinued when the area east of Diamond Creek was added to the old District 4 region, with permanent headquarters located first at the Stump Creek Ranger Station, and then later at Auburn, Wyoming. The Johnson Ranger Station then became an important over-night camping place for the rangers from Districts 4 and 5 and was also extensively used by the Supervisor when on inspection trips, and by range survey and timber survey crews.[845]

In the 1920s, few improvements were made to the Johnson Ranger Station other than the addition of a shingle-roofed 4' x 5' framed toilet (1926) to replace an older one, and re-fencing the horse pasture occasionally (1925 and 1932).[846] The

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[840] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1914, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[841] File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[842] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[843] Ibid.; and Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1910-1915, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[844] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[845] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[846] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1926-1933, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Johnson Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF,[847] and then on a 1932 map of the CANF.[848]

In 1934-35, several improvements happened at the Johnson Ranger Station, then located in District 4 of the CNF. First, the 1910 cabin was sold to the Soda Springs Golf Club. Second, the Johnson Guard Station Dwelling was constructed. It was a two-room cabin based on Plan R4-7 and was built at a cost of approximately $2,700. The building was constructed with "novelty" siding and wallboard walls, and the standard plan was followed throughout. In the same year, the Johnson Guard Station Garage and Storeroom was constructed based upon Plan R4-23 at a cost of approximately $625. It also had "novelty" siding and was built according to the standard plan. Originally, a Plan R4-21 garage was planned for the site. Finally, a year later, a fly shed based upon Plan R4-14 was built ($200).[849] In addition to these improvements, in 1934, the 1926 toilet was moved to a location farther from the dwelling. By 1936, little landscaping had been done at the site. However, the cabin was situated in a clump of very fine aspen trees and was almost completely surrounded by them.[850] After these improvements, the District Ranger extensively used Johnson Guard Station when on general administrative work, especially in connection with improvement and range inspection work.[851]

The Johnson Guard Station appears on a 1962 map of the Montpelier Ranger District (D-4), CNF, after the concluding date of this study.[852]

In 1983, a historical record for the Johnson Guard Station was completed, which included photographs of all the buildings, including the guard station, garage/storeroom, but not the outhouse.[853] The next year, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Johnson Mountain Guard Station (CRM-CB-97).[854] In 1985, a facilities plan indicated that the Johnson Guard Station was being used as a field work center, but that the buildings needed some repairs and

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[847] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and

[848] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Utah, Map, 1932, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[849] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1933, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[850] File: Johnson Guard Station, #1115, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[851] Ibid.

[852] Ibid.

[853] Ibid.

[854] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

painting. Long-term plans included upgrading the site with additional improvement to housing, storage and a workshop.[855]

In 1986, the Johnson Guard Station consisted of a two-room house with sleeping and kitchen facilities, a combination garage and storage building, and an outhouse. By this date, the Johnson Guard Station Dwelling had been sided with metal siding and metal windows had been installed. A fly shed and pasture were located west of this building. Finally, two years earlier, two A-frame buildings were moved to the site and placed near the house. In addition to this intrusion on the integrity of the site, during the summer months two to three USFS camp trailers were parked on the east side of the fenced compound.[856] A 1986 MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Johnson Guard Station Storeroom, which was found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed.[857] Two years later, the Johnson Guard Station consisted of a cabin and two "A" frames used as bunkhouses, a storage shed and a fly shed.[858]

In 1992, Evelyn Roeder performed a maintenance condition survey of the Johnson Guard Station for the Soda Springs Ranger District. According to Roeder, the Johnson Guard Station (Building #1115) needed only minor repairs to its foundation and roof.[859] A year later, a facilities action plan indicated that the Johnson Guard Station consisted of the two-room house (1934) with one room for sleeping and the other as a kitchen. The structure had metal siding and a shake roof. On site was a double "A" frame bunkhouse, an outhouse, and a garage/storage building. Across the road was a horse pasture with a catch pen and a fly shed.[860] Since 1992, the A-frame buildings have been removed.[861]

Lanes Creek Ranger Station

The Lanes Creek Ranger Station was withdrawn on 07-01-13 and was located at T6S, R44E, Section 3. In 1913, a 16' x 18' one-room log cabin with a shingle roof was constructed and a pasture fenced with one mile of 4-strand, barb-less wire.

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[855] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[856] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[857] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[858] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[859] File: Johnson Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[860] File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[861] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Lanes Creek Ranger Station was a temporary station[862] and it appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[863]

During the 1920s and early 1930s, several improvements were made to the Lanes Creek Ranger Station. They included re-fencing the pasture (1924), construction of a rustic frame shingle roof 4' x 5' toilet, and additions and betterments to the cabin, such as adding a ceiling. In addition, the Lanes Creek Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[864] However, its fate is unknown.

Slug Creek Ranger Station

The location or information on the withdrawal of the Slug Creek Ranger Station is unknown, and it probably was a temporary station. In 1915, a 40-acre pasture was fenced for this ranger station, and in 1916, a one-room, 14' x 16' log cabin was constructed for $250, and a 14' x 20' barn was built for $125.[865] Nothing more is known regarding this site.

Stump Creek Ranger and Guard Station

The Stump Creek Ranger Station site was withdrawn on 08-18-09. This site was located at T7S, R46E, Section 21, and was located next to the historic Lander Trail. In 1910, shortly after its withdrawal, the USFS built a three-room log house for the ranger stationed there, and in the next few years fenced a horse pasture (1911) with 12.5 miles of 4-strand barb-less wire at a cost of $300. The Forest Service also built a 30' x 30' log barn (1912) at a cost of $116, and plowed 12 acres of land ($43).[866] In 1916, CNF Supervisor Lucas W. Hastings indicated that the site had a ranger station and a fenced pasture, and that the Forest Service used nearby Horse Creek as a source of domestic water as well as to irrigate 20 acres of land.[867] The Stump Creek Ranger Station thereafter appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF,[868] and in 1919, Forest Ranger James B. Bruce, District 4 (Auburn,

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[862] Caribou Improvement Records, FY 1914, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[863] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[864] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1925-1933, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[865] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1916-1917, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[866] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1909-1914, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; Richa Wilson; and File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.

[867] File: Stump Creek Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[868] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

Wyoming), CNF requested information on the construction of a telephone line from the Stump Creek Ranger Station to the Tin Cup Ranger Station.[869]

In the 1920s, normal repair and maintenance took place at the Stump Creek Ranger Station. Improvement items included re-fencing part of the horse pasture (1924), finishing one room in the station and painting the roof (1924), and replacing the old toilet with a new outhouse (1925-26).[870] The Stump Creek Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[871]

During the early 1930s, major improvements took place at the Stump Creek Ranger Station, which thereafter was relegated to guard station status. In 1933-34, Lewis Later built a two-room Stump Creek Guard Station with storeroom based on Plan R4-5 and at a cost of $1,100, as well as a Plan R4-24 garage ($250). In the same year, USFS employees built a frame fly shed based upon Plan R4-14 ($375) using logs from the old guard station, which apparently was torn down. Additional improvements included a Plan R4-70 toilet ($50), the reconstruction of part of the horse pasture fence, and a 14' deep well and pump.[872]

The Stump Creek Guard Station appears on a 1962 map of the Freedom Ranger District (D-3), CNF, after the concluding date of this study.[873] By 1966, the District still used the cabin constructed by Lewis Later for forest crews while they worked on projects at the south end of the district. The garage was used to store equipment and materials, rather than for vehicle storage. There are historical photographs available of these buildings.[874]

In 1975, an inventory of government quarters located on the National Forests indicated that the 42-year old, two-room, frame (435 sq. feet) Stump Creek Guard Station with a garage was in satisfactory condition and vacant.[875]

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[869] File: Stump Creek Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[870] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1923-1926, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[871] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[872] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1933-35, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Stump Creek Guard Station, #1125, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[873] File: Historic Places Inventory Site Form, 2340 Special Interest Areas, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[874] File: Stump Creek Guard Station, #1125, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[875] File: Stump Creek Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Stump Creek Guard Station (CRM-CB-101).[876] In that year, the buildings had metal siding and windows installed. Two years later, the Stump Creek Guard Station consisted of a two-room house with sleeping and cooking facilities, a garage, and an outhouse. A fly shed was located in a nearby horse pasture. A combination pole and wire fence surrounded the main buildings.[877] In 1985, a facilities plan indicated that the Stump Creek Guard Station buildings were adequate, but needed a few minor improvements,[878] and in 1993, a facilities action plan indicated that the Stump Creek Guard Station still consisted of a cabin used as a bunkhouse, a garage, and a fly shed.[879]

Photographs were taken of the Stump Creek site in 1994, and in 1998. Evelyn Roeder performed a maintenance condition survey for the Stump Creek Guard Station and indicated that the Guard Station (Building #1125), Garage (Building #1333), Comfort Station (Building #1621) and Fly Shed (Building #1332) needed minimal maintenance.[880]

Tin Cup Ranger Station

The Tin Cup Ranger Station was located on T5S, R45E, Section 17. This site was withdrawn on 07-17-16. Soon thereafter, several improvements were made to the site. In 1918, a five-room frame house was constructed ($650); a 14' x 20' wood-frame barn ($250), and an 80-acre pasture was fenced with 4 strand barb-less wire ($200). At the same time, the Tin Cup Ranger Station received a concrete and rock cellar ($100).[881] In that year, the Tin Cup Ranger Station Pasture appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[882] In the late 1920s and early 1930s, small improvements were made including re-fencing the pasture.[883]

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[876] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[877] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[878] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[879] Ibid.; and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[880] File: Stump Creek Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Stump Creek Guard Station, #1125, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[881] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1919-1920, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[882] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[883] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1929-1934, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Little more is known regarding this site until 1960, when the Tin Cup Guard Station dwelling was moved to the Freedom Ranger Station to be used as a gas storage building for paints, gasoline and other flammable liquid storage.[884] However, the Tin Cup Guard Station does appear on a 1962 map of the Freedom Ranger District (D-3), CNF.[885]

Trail [Creek] Ranger and Guard Station

Trail Creek Ranger Station was withdrawn on 08-07-12 and was located at T7S, R44E, Section 18 on the Blackfoot River along an old river bottom that extended northward toward the Rasmussen Valley. The site was withdrawn by Executive Order #1600 authored by President Howard Taft. A homestead entry had been made on the site at the time, but after several years, the USFS won a lawsuit against the claimant.[886]

In 1912, shortly after the Trail Creek Ranger Station withdrawal, Rangers Leroy Lindsay and Robert E. Gordon constructed a 10' x 22' one-room, log cabin. At the same time, a pasture was fenced with 1/2 mile of four strand barb-less wire. The pasture was used by the ranger on the Soda Springs District extensively for a headquarters for his horses when they were not in use during the grazing season. Later in 1914, a porch was added to the Trail Creek Ranger Station, giving the building an overall 18' x 22' dimension. A year later, a frame 16' x 24' barn with a board roof was added to the site. The barn was used to protect the ranger's horses from flies and cost $150.[887]

By 1916, the Trail Creek Ranger Station was in full use, and it appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[888] It was used extensively during the summer months by the ranger of the district, and by other forest officers in the discharge of their duties on the Forest.[889]

During the 1920s, steady improvements were made to the Trail Creek Ranger Station. They included improvements to the ranger station, such as flooring (1924), daubing the interior walls (1925), and a water system connecting the cabin to a

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[884] File: Freedom Administrative Site, Closed 7/83, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[885] File: Historic Places Inventory Site Form, 2340 Special Interest Areas, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[886] File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[887] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1912-1916, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[888] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[889] File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

spring on hill (1927). Other improvements to the site included re-fencing the pasture (1924 and 1929), and the addition of a 4' x 5', shingle-roofed frame toilet (1927), which was not built according to the standard plan.[890]

However, during the summer of 1933, the Forest Service decided that the old log cabin had served its usefulness and therefore, on October 31, 1933, work commenced on the foundation for a new station. In 1933-1934, the original one-room log cabin was replaced with a two-room 18' x 32" cabin (Plan R4-7) at a cost of approximately $1,350. Davis and Nelson did the carpenter work, and the job was completed on the outside during the month of November 1933. In the spring of 1934, the inside work, consisting of cabinets and other fixtures was completed, and the building was painted in July 1934. The inside walls were covered with wall board and painted with "plastic" paint.[891]

On September 29, 1933 work commenced on an 18' x 24' Plan R4-23 garage, which was built at a cost of $625, along with a new, framed fly shed. The only change or departure from the original plans was the reversing of the location of the storeroom and garage so as to fit in the location of the station. At this time, the old log cabin was moved to the Dry Valley Ranger Station.[892] With the construction of the new ranger station dwelling, garage, and fly shed, the administrative site was downgraded from a ranger station to the Trail Guard Station.

The Trail Guard Station next appears on a 1962 map of the Soda Springs Ranger District (D-2), CNF, after the ending date of this project.[893] In 1967, a historical record was completed for the Plan R4-7 guard station, the Plan R-23 garage (known as a storehouse then), and an undated barn (perhaps the 1915 barn,[894] and in 1978, a cultural resource inventory was conducted of the Trail Guard Station site, but no determination of eligibility for the National Register was made at this time.[895]

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[890] Ibid.; and Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1925-1928, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[891] File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[892] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1933-35, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.. For more details see also File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[893] File: Bald Mountain Guard Station, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[894] File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[895] Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

In 1984, a second cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Trail Guard Station (CRM-CB-98).[896] Two years later, the Trail Guard Station consisted of the two-room house with a small shower unit built onto the front porch, a garage with a storage room, and a fly shed located in the horse pasture. The site at that time was fenced into two horse pastures with the house surrounded by a pole fence. Because of health concerns, the water system was shut down, and the outhouse locked. In that year, the buildings on the site were declared excess, and the site was used as an administrative pasture only.[897] In 1986, an MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Trail Creek Guard Station Complex and the Trail Creek Dwelling, which were found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed.

Meanwhile, all buildings were removed and the site returned to is original use of grazing. By January 1987, the Trail Creek Guard Station dwelling, and garage/storehouse had been disposed of by the USFS.[898] In 1988, the Trail Creek Guard Station consisted of a pasture only. In 1993, a facilities action plan indicated that the only building standing was the fly shed in the horse pasture.[899] There are historical photographs of the former Trail Guard Station taken in the 1940s, and in 1958.[900]

Trail Green Ranger Station

The Trail Green Ranger Station was withdrawn on 12-21-06 and was located at T6S, R43E, Sections 32 and 33. However, it was revoked December 23, 1910. Nothing more is known about this site.

Dwellings and Other Buildings:

Soda Springs Dwelling Site (290 East 200 North)

Soda Springs Dwelling #1124 was built in October 1952, after the site was inspected in August 1951. Based upon a 1952 site plan it was located on the southwest corner of 200 North and 300 East, described as Lot 20 Mountain View Subdivision,

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[896] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[897] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[898] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interests—Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[899] File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, and File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[900] File: Trail Guard Station, #1129, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

City of Soda Springs, Caribou County; formerly described as Lot 8, Block 2, Horsley Subdivision. The house was a "Special Plan," and completed in September by the Coffin Construction Company, Pocatello, Idaho. There are several historical photographs of the building as completed in 1952 and later.[901] Soda Springs Dwelling #1124 had 2 bedrooms upstairs, 1/2 finished basement and an attached garage. Its original cost was $10,935.[902]

In 1959, the Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1124 was dropped from a Class A to Class B dwelling and the rental rate to the rangers adjusted accordingly on March 24, 1969.[903]

Long-term plans, according to a 1985 facilities plan, included phasing out the use of this dwelling, and another dwelling in Soda Springs, and to use them as trading stock for new office space.[904] In 1992, long-term plans for Dwelling #1124 continued to be identified for disposal, because the house was no longer needed to ensure housing was available for USFS employees.[905] A year later, a facilities action plan indicated that the house (#1124) had two bedrooms, bath, living room, and kitchen on the main floor. The basement had one bedroom. There was an attached garage and a fence enclosed the backyard. Behind the back fence was a garage/storage structure used by the Soda Springs District for storage, which is described below.[906]

In addition to the dwelling, this site also had a garage. In 1953, a Plan R4-23 garage/storeroom, which was constructed in 1933 at the Grays Lake Ranger Station, was moved to Soda Springs and placed behind Dwelling #1124. Two years later, the garage/storeroom was remodeled. There are several historical photographs of the building as remodeled in 1955.[907]

In 1982, the Soda Springs Garage/Storeroom/Warehouse was sided with metal siding. Two years later, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Soda Springs Garage and Storeroom (CRM-CB-99). The cultural resource survey

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[901] Soda Springs Dwelling, Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952, Weber State University Forest Service Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah; and File: Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[902] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[903] File: Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1124, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[904] File: Facility Analysis, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[905] File: Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[906] Ibid.

[907] File: Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

contains historic and/or current photographs of the building.[908] Today, both the dwelling and the garage still exist at 290 East and 200 North.[909]

Soda Springs Dwelling Site (359 Rose Avenue)

Facilities records indicate that the Soda Springs Dwelling #1132 was constructed on this site in 1960.[910] The property and dwelling were last appraised on January 24, 2000.[911]

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[908] File: CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[909] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[910] Ibid.

[911] File: Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1132, 6440 Real Property, General Records, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

C. WESTSIDE RANGER DISTRICT

The Westside Ranger District was formed in 2000, when the Pocatello and the Malad Ranger Districts merged (see Map Ten below). The Pocatello Ranger District once was comprised of two separate units—the Pocatello Unit, or the mountainous country south of Pocatello and surrounded by the valleys of the Portneuf, Marsh, and Bannock Creeks; and the Portneuf Unit, or the Portneuf Range and its slopes east of Inkom.

In 1996, according to a CNF Facilities Master Plan (1996), three guard stations—the Pebble Creek, the Toponce, and the Bannock Guard Stations, served the Pocatello Ranger District. At this time, the Bannock Guard Station served as a work center and consisted of a dwelling, garage, storage house, gas house, barn, hay shed, pasture, warehouse and a workshop. The USFS rented space for the District Ranger's office in a General Services Administration (GSA) leased building in Pocatello, Idaho.[912]

In 1996, according to a CNF Facilities Master Plan (1996), the Malad Ranger District was served by one guard station—the Summit Guard Station, and by four administrative sites. One was the Deep Creek Administrative Site, which consisted of two bunkhouses, barn, bathhouse, and a mess hall. Another was the Grandine Administrative Site, which consisted of a mobile home, an A-frame (both used as bunkhouses), a metal storage building, and a 1,000-bushel granary. A third administrative site was the Malad Warehouse Administrative Site, which consisted of a barn, tack house, and shop and utility shed. The final two administrative sites were the Salyer and the Jenkins Hollow Administrative Sites, both of which consisted of a single A-frame. The Forest Service rented space for the District Ranger's office in Malad, Idaho.[913]

Administrative Sites, Ranger Stations, and Guard Stations:

Bannock Ranger Station

The Bannock Ranger Station was located alongside the Pocatello Planting Guard Station (see below for history), which was established on December 31, 1906 and located at T8S, R35E, Sections 7 and 18. There are photographs of the first Bannock Ranger Station taken circa 1908, as well as undated historic photographs of the early Bannock Ranger Station.[914]

From 1907 to 1918, the Bannock Ranger Station was associated with the Pocatello Nursery, but after that date, it was used as the summer headquarters for the

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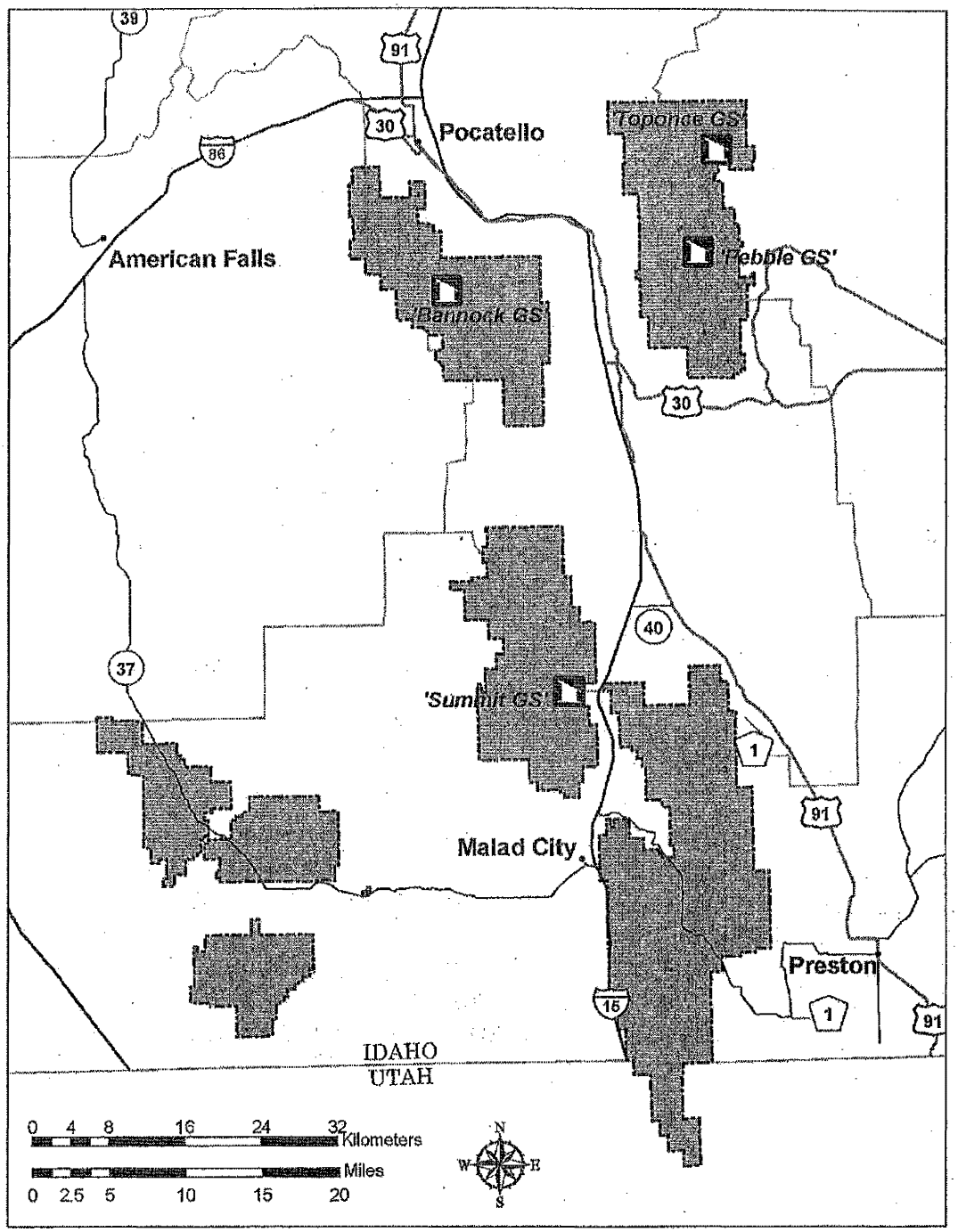
[912] File: Facilities Master Plan, 1996, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.
[913] File: Facilities Master Plan, 1996, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger Station, Pocatello, Idaho.
[914] File: Caribou History, 1680 History, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.



Map Ten: Westside Ranger District, 2003

Pocatello Ranger District with the District Ranger living at this site for six months of the year. At that time, there was a five-room dwelling, a two-room office building, a bunkhouse with two large rooms, a four-horse barn with loft, a garage, a warehouse, and a workshop and machine storage shed. However, during the winter of 1924-25,

an arsonist burned down the dwelling, the barn, garage, warehouse, and shop. Nevertheless, the Bannock Ranger Station remained an administrative site.[915]

A rebuilding period began during the New Deal era. In 1933, the CCC established a camp on Mink Creek just above the Bannock Ranger Station site. Thereafter, the Bannock facility was rebuilt using some CCC labor.[916] In 1934, a dwelling was constructed for administrative purposes based on Plan R4-1 with full basement, furnace installed, and septic tank and cesspool for a cost of $2,500. In the same year, a four-horse barn was constructed based upon Plan R4-11. It was built at a cost of approximately $1,800. Finally, in the same year, a water system was constructed. Two years later, additional improvements included: (1) an equipment shed for the storage of road equipment and trucks, as well as trail equipment; (2) a garage and storeroom ($2,400); (3) a single-unit toilet (Plan R4-70); and (4) landscaping and leveling the grounds that started in 1934 ($3,300).[917]

During the years 1937 to 1941, the CCC most likely added several improvements to the Bannock Ranger Station. They included a powder magazine (Plan R4-126F), a fenced pasture area, improvements to the dwelling and to a barn transferred from the CANF to the CNF, and the construction of a 12' x 14' storehouse with a concrete floor and shingle roof in 1940-1941 to protect blankets, kapoks, and other supplies from rodents ($2,500). The CCC also built rock masonry walls, such as the rock retaining wall west of the barn and workshop that still exist—a trademark of the CCC.[918] Thereafter, in 1940 the name of the station was officially changed to Bannock Ranger Station.[919]

After World War II, changes occurred on the Bannock Ranger Station site and additional improvements were made at unknown dates. In 1947, the Ranger's residence was moved to Malad, Idaho. At the same time, the guard's residence (unknown building) on the Bannock Guard Station was moved to a different location thereon, and modified to better accommodate residents. What was essentially a two-room dwelling was added on to and became a four-room house with an improved basement. In 1948, a kitchen, bathroom, basement and central heating were added to this modified residence.[920]

In 1960, a building, which used to be the "gas house" on the Inman Guard Station, was moved to the Bannock Guard Station site. Apparently, flooding at the Inman

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[915] File: Bannock Guard Station, E.A., 1979, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[916] Ibid.
[917] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.
[918] Ibid.; and File: Bannock Guard Station, E.A., 1979, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[919] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.
[920] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

site negated the usefulness of this building there.[921] There are historical photographs of the Bannock Guard Station taken in 1964 and 1968. The 1964 photographs show the Inman gas house being moved to the Bannock Guard Station. The 1968 photographs include the house, barn, long barn, shop, gas house, and a stone structure labeled the "seed house."[922]

Prior to 1978, modifications were also made to a garage, now referred to as the "shop," such as new overhead doors, sheet-rock walls, the addition of storage cabinets, and the construction of an attached toilet-shower facility. Between 1978 and 1988, other improvements were made including a wood stove, sidewalks, and electrical upgrades. Prior to 1978, modifications were also made to the "long" garage (1936 equipment shed), which apparently was part of the CCC camp. These improvements included new roofing, overhead doors, and new interior room modifications. Prior to 1978, major modifications were also made to the barn, which no longer provided inside housing for the district stock. Finally in 1974-75, the CCC constructed powder magazine building was moved.[923]

On February 28, 1979, an Environmental Assessment (EA) was made on the Bannock Guard Station. At this time, the Bannock Guard Station was the work center for the Pocatello Ranger District. The summer work force on the District numbered up to 50 persons in 1978, which included YCC and YACC non-residential programs. The winter work force at the site was primarily the YACC program, and numbered from 10 to 15 persons. This EA indicated that the existing improvements at the Bannock site included a house with lawn, two garages, barn, shop, gas house, weather station, explosive cache, spring box, and pipe water development, woodshed, hayshed, storage building, electrical service lines and poles, graveled parking lot, and utility roads. A fence complex enclosed and divided a pasture into six units. In 1979, the Bannock Guard Station residence was normally occupied by one of the District's Forestry Technicians. In 1979, a cultural resources inventory of the Bannock Guard Station was high on the forest priority list, but because of funding uncertainties, no cultural resource inventory was conducted at the time.[924]

In 1979, the residence was modified once again. At this time, a living room area was expanded onto the front porch and a wood heating system was added in the enlarged front room. Carpet was installed and the walls painted as well. Many additional improvements also occurred prior to 1988, such as new storm windows and doors and gutters.[925]

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[921] Ibid.

[922] Historic Photographs, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[923] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[924] File: Bannock Guard Station, E.A., 1979, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[925] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Bannock Guard Station and Work Center (CRM-CB-106). All the extant buildings were surveyed. This cultural resource survey found the Bannock Guard Station complex eligible for the National Register.[926] However, in June 1985, CNF Forest Supervisor Paul R. Nordwall disagreed that the Bannock Guard Station (Long Garage) had significant historical value. Outside of having a unique design, according to Nordwall, the building held no historical value. Supervisor Nordwall noted that the building had also been covered with steel siding and also had a concrete floor. He recommended to the Regional Forester that this building be dropped from consideration for preservation.[927]

In December 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Bannock Guard Station complex, which was found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed.[928]

Birch Creek Ranger Station

The Birch Creek Ranger Station was originally withdrawn on 06-18-08 and was located at T9N, R30E, Section 21 on the CANF. Apparently, the Birch Creek Ranger Station, which was constructed thereafter, was the first Ranger Station on the Preston District. However, this 80-acre site was released on 06-22-10, and the Birch Creek building moved to Mink Creek on the lot north of the Mink Creek Church. Once there, it was used as the ranger's dwelling from 1910 to 1934. In 1934, the dwelling was moved to private property. There is a 1962 photograph of the building, and it may be in existence still today.[929]

Black Hawk Ranger Station

The Black Hawk Ranger Station was located in T7S, R37E, Section 18. This station was withdrawn on 05-16-08 and was released on 09-18-16.[930] Nothing more is known regarding the history of this site.

Clark Ranger Station

The Clark Ranger Station was located on the CANF. This 80-acre site was located in T16S, R37E, Section 22, was withdrawn 07-17-09 and on released on 09-18-16.

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[926] File: CB-84-145, Pocatello Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[927] File: CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[928] File: CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[929] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah; and Green 3-Ring Binder, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[930] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Deep Creek Ranger Station

The Deep Creek Ranger Station was withdrawn 06-22-08. This 160-acre site was located at T14S, R37E, Section 22.[931] The exact date when improvements occurred at the Deep Creek Ranger Station is unknown, but by 1914-16, the Deep Creek Ranger Station ranger used a sheep camp for his living quarters, and a pasture had been fenced with barbed wire. Prior to that date, the ranger used a tent in lieu of a cabin. However, the tent was not satisfactory, so the ranger bought a sheep camp. The Deep Creek Ranger Station also used a reconstructed flume for irrigating the pasture for forage crops at this ranger station.[932]

In 1919, the Deep Creek Ranger Station was on the Malad Division of the CANF.[933] A list of proposed and completed projects included the Deep Creek Ranger Station dwelling. The District Ranger and temporary guard located there in the summer months used the 14' x 22' shingle roof dwelling. During the 1920s, no additional improvements were made other than the pasture being re-fenced in 1928.[934]

In the 1930s, several improvements took place at this site. In 1931, a one-car frame garage was constructed at a cost of approximately $2,400, along with a 4' x 14' feed rack on concrete foundation for approximately $60. Thereafter, in 1933-34, a dwelling was repaired and improved. This work included re-shingling the roof, replacing and reframing a door and window, a new concrete foundation, and other improvements at a cost of $500. At approximately this date, the dwelling also received water connections for a sink and shower. Additional improvements to the site included re-fencing the pasture. In 1936, a corral and feed rack were constructed for $400, in addition to implementation of a landscaping plan for the grounds for $500.[935]

There is a 1961 photograph of the Deep Creek Dwelling, which was up for sale at the time.[936] The fate of the other improvements at the Deep Creek Ranger station is unknown.

Dietrich Ranger Station

The Dietrich Ranger Station was located at T7S, R34E, Sections 24 and 25. This station was withdrawn on 12-10-07, and was revoked on 09-19-16.[937] Nothing more is known regarding this site's history.

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[931] File: Deep Creek Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho.
[932] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.
[933] File: Early History of Caribou National Forest—Notes to 1945 Work [Extensive Collection], Temporary Storage, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[934] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.
[935] Ibid.
[936] File: Deep Creek Administrative Site, 6440 Real Property, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho.
[937] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Herman Ranger Station

The Herman Ranger Station site was located at T3S, R43 E, Sections 21 and 28, and was withdrawn on 06-24-08 where the town of Herman, Idaho is now. Several years after its withdrawal, improvements were made to the site. They included a fenced pasture (1912), and a 14' x 18', one-room, shingle-roofed log cabin, which was used as a temporary station.[938] The Herman Ranger Station appears on a 1918 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF.[939]

In the 1920s, the Forest Service made several additional improvements. They included re-fencing the pasture (1922), and a 3.5' x 4.5' framed toilet with a board roof (1925).[940] The Herman Ranger Station appears on a 1928 map of the CNF.[941] Requests for a new toilet and re-fencing of the pasture were made again in 1928-1929, and pasture fence request was approved in 1930.[942] There is no further documentation regarding this site, and nothing more is known regarding the history of this site.

Hartvigsen Ranger Station

The Hartvigsen Ranger Station was located on a 160-acre site in T13S, R37E, Section 3, was withdrawn on 06-29-10, and released 09-18-16. There is no further documentation regarding this site.

Hawkins Ranger Station

The Hawkins Ranger Station was withdrawn on 11-02-09 for the CANF. This 80-acre site was located in T11S, R35E, Section 1. It was also called the Hawkins Creek Ranger Station. In 1923-24, a pasture was fenced at this site. There is no further documentation regarding this site.

Inman Ranger Station

The Inman Ranger Station was withdrawn on 09-17-47 and it was located at T7S, R37E, Section 6. This site was revoked on 09-26-55. There is no further documentation regarding this site.

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[938] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1913-1914, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[939] Caribou National Forest, Idaho and Wyoming, Map, 1918, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.
[940] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1923-1926, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
[941] Caribou National Forest Map, 1928, Jan Hunt Office, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.
[942] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1929-1931, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

King Ranger Station

The King Ranger Station was withdrawn on 12-17-09 and was located at T7S, R37E, Section 15, but was released on 12-18-16. There is no further documentation regarding this site.

Malad Ranger Station and Warehouse

The Malad Ranger Station was located at T14S, R36E, Section 22, but a withdrawal date for the site is unknown. Nevertheless, prior to 1938 and perhaps as early as 1915, the Forest Service leased land and rented a 14' x 22', two-room, frame, shingle-roof office for its headquarters at an unknown location in Malad, Idaho.[943] Around 1937, the Forest Service purchased a one-acre tract of land for the Malad Administrative Site and eventually constructed a dwelling, office, garage, and warehouse. In 1937, or thereabouts, the Forest Service constructed a dwelling at this location (corner of 1st South and 1st East) based upon Plan R4-1A. At some point in time, most likely in the 1930s, a Plan R4-13 small barn or shed was added at the end of a gravel driveway.[944] In 1947, there was a proposal to modify the station by building a utility room addition, a Plan R4-20 garage, a Plan R4-33A warehouse/shop, and a Plan R4-11 barn with corral. Sometime, prior to 1961, the Plan R4-20 garage was added to the site. It is not known whether the other proposed buildings were built.[945]

The only known modification to the 1930s Malad Ranger Station dwelling took place in 1959, when the stairway of the dwelling was modified.[946] In 1961, the Forest Service still had plans to build a warehouse on this site, along with a Plan R4-172B dwelling north of the Malad Ranger Station (see below). There is no further documentation regarding this site, and nothing more is known regarding the history of this site.

Mink Creek Ranger Station

The original 175-acre Mink Creek Ranger Station site was withdrawn on 01-09-09 in T13S, R41E, Section 23 west of the former Bear River Forest Reserve, and was later part of the CANF.[947]

Little is known regarding the improvements on the Mink Creek Ranger Station site. Apparently, a 24' x 28' frame dwelling with 7 rooms, bath, pantries, closets, and shingle roof, was approved 1908 and finished in 1915.[948] A number of other

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[943] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[944] File: Malad Ranger Station Dwelling, 7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho; and Malad Ranger Station, Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952, Weber State University Forest Service Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah.

[945] Ibid.

[946] File: Malad Ranger Station Dwelling, 7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho.

[947] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[948] Ibid.

buildings were then moved to the Mink Creek Ranger Station. In 1910, the Birch Creek Ranger Station was moved to the site, where it was used as the ranger's dwelling from 1910 to 1934. In 1934, the dwelling was moved to private property, but there is 1962 photograph of the building. It may be in existence today.[949] In 1911-12, the Bald Mountain Ranger Station was also moved to the Mink Creek Ranger Station site, where it was modified. Water developments, such as installing pipes, trench, and cesspool were then approved in 1913 and finished in 1917.[950]

In the 1920s, or possibly earlier, the Mink Creek Station became a Ranger District Headquarters for the CANF. At this time, proposed improvements included painting the dwellings and barn, building a 14' x 16' cellar/coal shed because the ranger had no place to keep fruit and vegetables at this year-long station, completion of a plumbing system (toilet, lavatory, interior and exterior pipe), construction of a concrete walk, and modifying the dwelling by building a partition and changing the bathroom to provide one room for office use. There is no evidence that these changes happened.[951]

In 1928 Inspector C.N. Woods recommended building a new office, house, hayfork and track in the barn, and a wood and coal shed.[952] Woods' recommendation was entertained in the budget estimates for Fiscal Years 1929-1934, but may never have come to fruition in the 1930s.[953]

Nonetheless, in 1940-1941, the Mink Creek Bunkhouse was constructed. It was of log construction, had dimensions of 24' square with a masonry foundation and a shingle roof. It was built for approximately $1,500.[954] The Mink Creek Ranger Station appears on a 1942 map of the Montpelier Ranger District, CNF. Around this time, the District Headquarters was moved from Mink Creek to Preston, Idaho.[955] Little accurate data exists regarding the fate of the Mink Creek Ranger Station site after this date.

Mountain Spring Ranger Station

The Mountain Spring Ranger Station was withdrawn on 10-11-07. This 25-acre site on the CANF was located in T13S, R36E, Section 4, and T12S, R36E, Section 33. This site was released on 11-09-16.

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[949] Green 3-Ring Binder, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho.

[950] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1917-1920, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[951] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1920-1922, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[952] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[953] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1929-1934, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

[954] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[955] File: Historical Data for Preston District, 1680 History, Montpelier Ranger District, Montpelier, Idaho; and Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

Norman Ranger Station

The Norman Ranger Station was withdrawn on 7-10-08 and was located at T8S, R37E, Section 7. This site was revoked on 11-9-16. There is no further documentation regarding this site, and nothing more is known regarding the history of this site.

Pebble Ranger and Guard Station

The Pebble Ranger Station was first located at T8S, R38E, Section 9 and was withdrawn on 07-23-07 for the Portneuf Forest Reserve, which was created in 1907, and later attached to the CANF. Thereafter, several improvements were completed. In 1908, a three-room, frame, 22' x 24' dwelling was built. In 1910, a 16' x 20' office and hall was then added to the dwelling. In the same year, other improvements included a four-stall, 18' x 26' barn with a shingle roof, a one-room 10' x 12' tool house with a shingle roof, and a fenced yard area. Thereafter in 1914, some water development also occurred at the site—probably a pipe link to the nearby spring.[956]

From 1916 to 1928, normal and routine maintenance and improvements occurred at the Pebble Ranger Station. In 1916, budget items for the dwelling included papering the walls, providing storm windows and doors, painting the dwelling and barn, and digging a cellar under the dwelling. Proposed water developments included constructing a concrete reservoir at a nearby spring and providing a plumbing system for the dwelling. In addition to these improvements, a pasture needed to be fenced with barbwire for the production of forage.[957]

In 1928, C.N. Woods conducted an inspection of the Pebble Ranger Station. Inspector Woods recommended several improvements, including a new one-room cabin, re-fencing the pasture and a barn. The next year, the Forest Service fenced in a 40-acre pasture area using four-strand barbed wire and lodgepole posts.[958]

Despite this improvement at the Pebble Ranger Station, on 03-07-32, a second site was withdrawn for the Pebble Creek Ranger Station. This 120-acre site was located at T7S, R37E, Section 35 on the East Division of the Pocatello Ranger District of the CNF, however, the site was downgraded to the Pebble Creek Guard Station. Soon thereafter, administrative improvements were made at this new site. They included the construction of a dwelling, garage, and tool shed. The 1932-35 dwelling was a one-room cabin (not based upon Plan 1A), and the garage was 16' x 20' frame building. In 1934-36, using emergency construction funds, an outside toilet (Plan R4-70), a fly shed with manger and floor (Plan R4-14), and water development for

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[956] Ibid.
[957] Ibid.
[958] Ibid.

the dwelling (pipe line with connections for culinary and irrigation water) were built.[959]

Little more is known regarding the Pebble Creek Guard Station until the 1980s. In 1983, the cable was moved from its original site because the site had become inundated with water. A new foundation was poured 150 feet NE of the original site, and the cabin moved there in the fall of 1983. At the time the cabin was moved, the old porch was replaced with a new porch. Other improvements included linoleum floors, steel siding and storm windows, a new roof, and the addition of propane gas and appliances. In the early 1980s, modifications were also made to the garage and the barn. The garage needed a new roof, probably to prevent or stop leakage, and window on the rear of the structure was boarded up in 1980.[960]

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Pebble Guard Station (CRM-CB-108). All the extant buildings were surveyed, elevations were prepared for all buildings, and a floor plan was drawn for the dwelling. However, the Pebble Creek Guard Station was unevaluated for eligibility for the National Register.[961]

By the late 1980s, the Pebble Guard Station was used as a remote work headquarters for summer recreation and fire staff, and as temporary quarters for forest personnel working in the vicinity. At that time, three buildings made up the Pebble Guard Station. The guard house was a one-room building with an attached screen porch. The two-car garage was then being used as a storage building for the summer guard. Finally, there was a two-horse barn with a 1/2-acre pasture. The two-horse barn was rejuvenated in 1987 with a new roof, windows, loft vents, and a coat of paint. At the same time, pole fencing replaced the existing wire corral in front of the barn [962]

In the early 1990s, the 1930s Pebble Guard Station (Building #1121) and garage (Building #1322) were still extant and in good condition. In addition, the barn (Building #1323), which was built in the 1930s as well, was still extant. However, there is no evidence of the Plan R4-14 fly shed that was built in the early 1930s. Apparently, in 1986-88, the original R4-70 outhouse (Building #1618) was replaced with a new comfort station.[963]

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[959] Ibid.

[960] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[961] File: CB-84-145, Pocatello Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[962] Ibid.

[963] Ibid.; and File: Pebble Guard Station, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Piute Ranger Station

The Piute Ranger Station was withdrawn on 08-24-09 and was located at T7S, R34E, Section 2. This site was released on 10-9-17.[964] There is no further documentation regarding this site, and nothing more is known regarding the history of this site.

Pocatello Administrative Site

The Pocatello Administrative Site is located at 1640 McKinley Avenue, Pocatello, Idaho. The site sits on the east side of McKinley Street and across the street from the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. It was the first administrative site in Pocatello.

A 1942 improvement plan provides the only concrete information pertaining to the history of this site. This 1942 plan indicates that at this time the tract was an L-shaped lot with county road (McKinley Street) on west, and US Highway 91 on the north. The Bannock County Fairgrounds tucks into the ell of the site (south and east). Furthermore, the 1942 improvement plan indicates the presence of several buildings, which were constructed prior to 1942. This plan shows a house with a yard fenced, along with a garden, a flagpole, and a clothesline. Other buildings on the 1942 plan include a pump house, barn/garage, and a proposed warehouse with a loading dock. Two pastures, a horse corral, and a sunken equipment yard in the east leg of the lot, also exist with the later noted as a "pit to be filled."[965]

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Pocatello Administrative Site (CRM-CB-149). All the extant buildings were surveyed, and the cultural resource survey also provided historic and current photographs of the buildings. The only buildings remaining at this time were the warehouse/shop, the "old barn," and the gas and oil shed, all of which the survey lists as being constructed in 1942. Attached to the survey are elevations, floor plans, and specifications for the Pocatello Warehouse and Equipment Building, dating to October 3, 1941. Comments attached to the survey state "this site is used as a warehouse and storage yard. There is nothing unique about the site or buildings which requires preservation." At this time, it was recommended that the Pocatello Administrative Site and building be deleted from the Forest Service list of historical sites and buildings."[966]

At some point, the Idaho SHPO may have stated that the Pocatello Administrative Site was eligible for the National Register, for, in June 1985, Forest Supervisor Paul R. Nordwall disagreed with this viewpoint. Outside of age, according to Nordwall, there was nothing unique about this site or its buildings. Furthermore, Nordwall

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[964] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[965] Pocatello Ranger Station, Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952, Weber State University Forest Service Library/Store Room, Ogden, Utah.

[966] File: CB-84-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Ranger Headquarters

The "Ranger Headquarters" was withdrawn on 12-21-06 and was located at T8S, R35E, Section 31. This site was revoked on 07-31-19.[972] There is no further documentation regarding this site, and nothing more is known regarding the history of this site.

Robin Ranger Station

The Robin Ranger Station was withdrawn on 10-27-09. This 200-acre site was located in T15S, R38E, Sections 19 and 20. At some point in time, 80 acres was released, leaving 120 acres. No further documentation regarding this site is available.

Summit [Creek] Ranger Station

The Summit [Creek] Ranger Station was located on T12S, R35E, Sections 28 and 29, and at the time of its withdrawal on 07-23-08, it was comprised of 15 acres of agricultural land and 105 acres of grazing land.[973] In 1908, improvements were approved and completed in 1910. They included a two-room, 16' x 24', log dwelling with shingle roof, which was constructed at the Mount Springs Ranger Station in 1908 and moved to Summit in 1910. In 1909, a pasture was fenced as well.[974]

In 1919, the Summit [Creek] Ranger Station was on the Malad Division of the CANF. The house at this station was adequate, however there were no outbuildings or corrals located there. At that time, the Summit Creek Ranger Station was not used to a great extent, except for the ranger keeping his horse in the pasture and some grain being raised. This lack of use caused the consideration of moving the district headquarters to Malad, Idaho.[975]

In the 1920s, several improvements and repairs were made at the Summit [Creek] Ranger Station. They included re-fencing the pastures (1925 and 1934) using strands of barbed wire, and juniper and aspen posts alternating approximately one rod apart; a new rock foundation for the dwelling (1925-1929), a rustic-sided two-hole toilet, and a feed rack (1929).[976]

In the 1930s, the USFS made additional improvements. In 1934, the Summit Ranger Station Dwelling was constructed at a cost of approximately $1,100 in Section 28. Unknown modifications occurred in 1935 for a cost of approximately $500. The dwelling was based on Plan R4-5 and was 18' x 30' in dimension. In 1934-1935, the 12' x 18' Summit Ranger Station Barn was built at a cost of

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[972] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[973] File: Summit Ranger Station, 7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho.

[974] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[975] File: Early History of Caribou National Forest—Notes to 1945 Work, Temporary Storage, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[976] Caribou Improvement Records, FYs 1926-1930, Bound, Archaeology Office, Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

approximately $500. In 1934, the water system was used in connection with Summit Campground development.[977] In 1936, the general grounds were fenced ($800), and a landscape plan was drawn with a plant list which included Oregon grape, Mount Laurel, blueberry elder, dogwood, round leaf snowberry, golden currant, chokecherry, red birch, big tooth maple and Douglas-fir. It is not known whether this landscape plan was ever implemented. The landscape plan also shows the Plan R4-5 dwelling, and a small barn.[978]

After the 1930s, little is known regarding this site. However, around 1978, according to Jerry Tower, the Summit Ranger Station Barn was moved to the Malad Warehouse Site. Its concrete foundation is still visible east of the dwelling.[979]

In 1984, the Summit Guard Station was declared eligible for the National Register because of its significant historical value. In June 1985, Forest Supervisor Paul R. Nordwall did not agree with this recommendation. Outside of age, according to Nordwall, there was nothing unique about the building, and that the building's design was well documented in the old design handbook. Furthermore, he stated that there were probably numerous other buildings throughout the region with the same design on sites that might have greater historic significance. Nordwall recommended to the Regional Forester that it be dropped from consideration for preservation.[980]

Today, cottonwoods, willows, Douglas fir, and birch characterize this rural site. It is located next to a babbling brook. The dwelling sits inside a 2-rail yard fence.[981]

Toponce Guard Station

The Toponce Guard Station was built in 1940 to accommodate employees working in that portion of the forest. Prior to this date, a related administrative site was located at T7S, R37E, Section 2. However, this facility was released on December 11, 1940. This previous site had been fenced for a horse pasture since 1936 ($400), and perhaps in 1940, a log 11' x 15' fly shed with board roof had been constructed there, as well, as the pasture re-fenced ($700).[982]

The Toponce Guard Station had two buildings: a cabin and an outhouse, both of log construction. Along with these buildings were a fenced horse pasture and corrals.

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[977] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[978] File: Malad Ranger Station Dwelling, 7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho.

[979] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[980] CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #1104, 6440 Real Property, Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[981] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

[982] Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

In 1940-1941, the cabin was constructed at a cost of approximately $1,200 based upon log Plan R4-6 with a porch in T6S, R38E, Section 31.[983]

In 1984, a cultural resource inventory survey was conducted on the Toponce Guard Station (CRM-CB-107). All the extant buildings were surveyed. This cultural resource survey also has historic and current photographs of the buildings. This survey noted that the buildings located thereon were in good shape, but no evaluation was made regarding the eligibility of the log Toponce Guard Station for the National Register.[984]

Improvements to the Toponce Guard Station occurred over time at the Toponce Guard Station. They included: several applications of log oil preservative to the log dwelling, a new door to replace one destroyed by vandals (1981), and a new porch, and replacement of the old roof support posts (1984). The concrete and native stone porch was replaced with a redwood deck and stairs, and the roof supports were replaced with Douglas-fir posts. In 1987, the old shingle roof was replaced with new cedar shingles, and treated with raw linseed oil as a preservative. Over the years, new fences at the horse pasture occasionally replaced fencing that was worn out.[985]

Sometime in 1985, the Toponce Guard Station was declared eligible for the National Register. In June 1985, CNF Forest Supervisor Paul R. Nordwall agreed that the Toponce Guard Station had some significant historical value and informed the Regional Forester that it was the intention of CNF to use and maintain it in its present condition.[986] In December 1986, a MOA between the USFS and the Idaho SHPO was drafted regarding the eligibility of certain USFS administrative sites and buildings for the National Register. This MOA included the Toponce Guard Station, which was found eligible for the National Register. However, the MOA was not signed.[987]

Two Mile Ranger Station

The Two Mile Ranger Station was withdrawn on 08-14-09. This 100-acre site was located in T14S, R37E, Sections 32 and 33. This site was released on 08-28-16. No further documentation regarding this site is available.

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[983] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[984] File: CB-84-145, Pocatello Ranger District, Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[985] File: Bannock Guard Station, Maintenance and Improvement Records, 1987-88, 7310 Buildings, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

[986] File: CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho; and File: Caribou Basin Guard Station #11046440 Real Property, , Soda Springs Ranger District, Soda Springs, Idaho.

[987] File: CB-84-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory, 2360 Special Interest Cultural Resources, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

Wright Creek Ranger Station

The Wright Creek Ranger Station was withdrawn on 06-29-08, and this 80-acre site was located at T11S, R35E, Section 34. There is no record when this site was revoked, and it is not on the current map. No further documentation regarding this site is available.

Dwellings:

Malad Ranger Station Dwelling

In 1960-61, a second Malad Ranger Station Dwelling was completed based upon Plan R4-172B. This dwelling may have been built on property donated in 1946 by a Mr. Williams.[988]

In 1967, a memorandum of understanding was drawn between the USFS and the BLM, whereby the BLM was allowed to occupy the dwelling and a double car garage at the Malad Ranger Station. However, this understanding may have ended in May 1969.[989]

Nurseries:

Pocatello Planting Station or Nursery

The Pocatello Planting Guard Station was established on December 31, 1906 and was located at T8S, R35E, Sections 7 and 18, alongside the Bannock Guard Station. By this date, so many acres in southeastern Idaho had been almost completely destroyed by severe fires, that the Forest Service decided to replant or reforest some of these areas. Known as the Pocatello Planting Station, it was developed under the leadership of Peter Wrensted, the first Forest Supervisor of the PFR.[990]

At the peak of the nursery's operation, it produced Douglas fir in nine beds, which were five feet wide and seventy feet long, and yellow pine in 6 beds, which were five feet wide and thirty feet long. Seed for the nursery came from the Payette and the Pocatello Forests, and these beds were broadcast seeded. In addition to these seedbeds, there were 180,000 Douglas fir and 13,000 yellow pine trees kept there for research purposes. The Pocatello Nursery provided trees to the Caribou and Pocatello National Forests as well as to the Payette, Salmon, and Wyoming National Forests. However, in 1917, plans were made to discontinue the nursery after complete disposal of all stock on hand. The Pocatello Nursery closed in 1918,

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[988] File: Malad Ranger Station Dwelling, 7300 Buildings, Malad Ranger District, Malad, Idaho

[989] Ibid.

[990] File: Caribou History, 1680 History; and File: History of Pocatello Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data, Westside Ranger District, Pocatello, Idaho.

and no additional nursery work was done on the PNF. By 1918, the Pocatello Nursery had grown thousands of pine and fir seedlings and these seedlings were transplanted to suitable areas up and down Mink Creek and elsewhere.[991]

[991] Ibid.

APPENDIX A: TIMELINE

1806	Captain Lewis of the Lewis and Clark party named the South Fork of Snake River as Lewis River on their return trip to the East.
1808	John Colter saw Swan Valley and Teton Basin first while passing through on his exploration of the Teton and Yellowstone Park areas. Teton Basin called Pierre's Hole after Vieux Pierre, and Iroquois from the Hudson Bay Company who visited the valley.
1810	Wilson Price Hunt 66-man exploring party was the first group of non-Indian men to really visit the Snake River area.
1810	Henry's Fort established on the north fork of the Henry's Fork River.
1818-40s	Fur trapping period for the Port Neuf, Blackfoot, Bear and upper Snake drainages.
1829-40	Rendezvous in Teton Basin or Pierre's Hole for trappers and Native Americans
1843-60	Pioneer settlement "Oregon Fever."
1862	May 15: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is established.
	General P.E. Connor and a colony of people built Fort Connor at Soda Springs.
1870	Gold discovered on McCoy Creek near Mt. Pisgah (Caribou Mountain).
1872	F.V. Hayden Survey of Teton Valley
1875	September 10: American Forestry Association is formed.
1875-79	Cattle grazing era begins in the Soda Springs area.
1881	Division of Forestry is established in the USDA.
1882-89	Mormon settlers begin to arrive and set up communities in Teton Valley
1888-89	Severe winter kills 85% of all the cattle in the area.
1889	Large bands of sheep from Utah, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming were trailed into the Caribou National Forest region.
1891	March 3: Forest Reserve Act is passed, giving the President power to establish forest reserves from public domain.
	March 30: President Benjamin Harrison creates first forest reserve (Yellowstone Timberland Reserve), which is administered by the GLO in the Department of the Interior (DOI).

1893 President Harrison leaves office after creating 15 reserves compiling 13 million acres. Grover Cleveland adds 5 million acres to forest reserve area.

1897 February 22: President Cleveland creates 13 forest reserves including the Teton Forest Reserve.

June 4: Congress passes the Organic Act, which specifies the purposes for which forest reserves can be established, their administration and protection. The act allowed hiring employees to administer the forests and opened the reserves for use.

1898 July 1: Gifford Pinchot succeeds Bernard Fernow as Chief of the Division of Forestry.

1899 February 28: Act is passed allowing recreational use on the forest reserves.

1900 Miners seeking coal discovered phosphate deposits in the Caribou Mountains.

1901 USDA Division of Forestry is renamed the Bureau of Forestry. A new Division of Forestry is created in the DOI's General Land Office.

1902 The Minnesota Forest Reserve was established. It was the first forest created by Congress and not by Presidential proclamation.

1903 September 5: Pocatello Forest Reserve created by President Roosevelt.

1905 February 1: Forest reserves are transferred from DOI to USDA.

March 3: Act is passed renaming the Bureau of Forestry as the Forest Service (USFS), effective July 1, with Gifford Pinchot as Chief.

May 23: Creation of the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho.

June 12: Creation of the Cassia Forest Reserve, Idaho.

Publication of the first USFS manual, *The Use Book,* which codifies laws, regulations and standards for administration.

1906 June 8: American Antiquities Act is passed, authorizing protection of antiquities and features of scientific or historical interest on land owned or controlled by the Government.

June 11: Homestead Act is passed, allowing agricultural lands within forest reserves to be available for homesteading purposes.

Pinchot organizes the forest reserves into three inspection districts.

Range abuse evident on the Caribou National Forest area.

1907 The three inspection districts are reorganized into six districts. District Four's headquarters were in Salt Lake City.

January 15: Caribou Forest Reserve, Idaho and Wyoming created and use regulations put into effect. First headquarters located in Idaho Falls, Idaho.

March 2: Utilizing the initial land base of the Yellowstone Timber Reserve, President Roosevelt added lands to it from the states of Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho to create the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.

March 2 Port Neuf Forest Reserve, Idaho created.

March 4: Forest Reserves renamed National Forests: establishment or enlargement of forests in six western states (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming) is forbidden except by Act of Congress.

1908 May 23: Act is passed to require 25% of all money received by national forests be paid to States to benefit public schools and public roads of counties containing national forests.

July 1: Creation of Targhee National Forest from Henry's Lake Forest Reserve and part of Yellowstone Forest Reserve by Executive Order #871.

July 1: Creation of the Pocatello National Forest when the Pocatello Forest Reserve and the Port Neuf Forest Reserve are combined.

July 1: Creation of the Beaver Head National Forest.

1910 January 7: Gifford Pinchot is fired by President Taft and replaced by Henry S. Graves.

June 28: Part of the Targhee National Forest is transferred to establish the Palisade National Forest. Also elimination of 44,390 acres from Targhee National Forest.

June 28: President Taft by Proclamation #1055 transfers land from the Beaver Head National Forest to the Targhee National Forest.

Act is passed authorizing the President to reserve public lands for irrigation or waterpower sites.

Severe forest fires in Idaho and Montana burned more than 3 million acres and killed 85 people.

1911 March 1: Weeks Act is passed. Authorizes federal and state cooperation in forestry and fire protection, as well as government purchases of land in the headwaters of navigable streams and of forestland in the East. Leads to numerous additions to and eliminations of national forest lands. Forest boundaries are moved to ridgelines.

Addition and elimination of acreage from Targhee National Forest.

Caribou National Forest headquarters moved from Idaho Falls to Montpelier, Idaho.

1915 Strong support for recreational development.

USFS Branch of Research is established.

March 15: The term lease law is passed, allowing permits for stores, hotels, summer homes, and other structures on national forests.

July: Pocatello Forest is included in the Cache National Forest

1916 Elimination of acreage from Targhee National Forest.

First USFS campground is constructed.

1917 The Palisade National Forest is added to the Targhee National Forest.

1922 March 20: Act is passed, allowing the exchange of land in national forests for private land within forest boundaries.

1923 Victor and Grandview Districts are combined.

1924 June 3: First wilderness area is established on the Gila National Forest in New Mexico.

June 7: Clarke-McNary Act is passed, expanding the 1911 Weeks Act authority for Federal-State cooperation in fire protection and forestry efforts. Allows purchases of forestlands in watersheds, not just the headwaters, of navigable streams.

Addition of acreage to Targhee National Forest.

1928 Woodruff-McNary Act is passed, providing money for more land purchases.

McSweeney-McNary Act is passed, establishing a ten-year forestry research program and survey of forestry resources. Establishes regional experiment stations.

1929 On May 1, the "districts" were renamed "regions" to avoid confusion with ranger districts

National Park Service assumes stewardship of the Tetons.

First year, major effort taken by Forest Service to fight insects on the Targhee National Forest.

1933 Forest Service sends the Copeland Report to the Senate, calling for a comprehensive management plan for the national forests, including plans for trails, recreation facilities, administrative facilities and lookouts.

April 5: Office of Emergency Conservation Work is established.

April 17: First CCC camp is established on the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia.

May 12: Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA or ERA) is established. Included a Works Division that later became the WPA.

1934 June 28: Taylor Grazing Act is passed; ending unregulated grazing on national forests.

1935 April 8: Emergency Relief Appropriations (ERA) Act is passed, permitting funding and operation of CCC camps.

Works Progress Administration is created from the Works Division of FERA.

1937 June 28: Emergency Conservation Work is renamed Civilian Conservation Corps

1938 Transfer of acreage from Targhee National Forest to Salmon National Forest.

1939 February: Caribou National Forest headquarters moved from Montpelier to Pocatello, Idaho.

1942 June 30: CCC is eliminated.

July 1: Malad District is annexed to the Caribou National Forest from the Cache National Forest

1944 Large phosphate mines opened in the Caribou Mountains north of Soda Springs.

Victor and Rapid Creek Ranger Districts combined. New District boundary is Dry Ridge. North of Dry Ridge becomes part of Porcupine Ranger District.

1946 The General Land Office and the Division of Grazing, both in the DOI, are combined to form the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

1948 Acreage added to Targhee National Forest from Salmon National Forest when Medicine Lodge District is transferred. By Public Land Order #542.

Victor and Rapid Creek Districts split. Victor becomes District 5. Rapid Creek becomes District 8.

1950 April 24: Granger-Thye Act is passed, upholding USFS authority to regulate and collect grazing fees.

1951 Victor and Rapid Creek Districts are combined again as District 5, this time at the County Courthouse, Driggs, Idaho.

1955 Golden Anniversary of the Forest Service.

1957 "Operation Outdoors," a five-year expansion and renovation plan for recreation facilities, is implemented.

The Palisades Reservoir was completed.

1959 Major earthquake in West Yellowstone area felt by all districts of the Targhee National Forest, but little damage caused to any administrative sites

1960 Congress passed Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act directing Forest Service to develop and administer the renewable resources (recreation, forage, water, timber and wildlife) on the National Forests for sustained yield.

1961 Acreage eliminated from Targhee National Forest and transferred to the Caribou and Bridger National Forests.

1962 Curlew National Grasslands west of Malad, totaling 49,770 acres, was added to the Caribou National Forest.

1972 December 30: Freedom Ranger District officially dissolved.

1973 Idaho portion of the Cache National Forest is thereafter administered by the Caribou National Forest.

April: Preston and Paris Ranger Districts consolidated with the Soda Springs and Montpelier Ranger Districts

1976 Idaho Falls District transferred to the Targhee National Forest from the Caribou National Forest.

1996 The Caribou National Forest has four districts with offices located at Soda Springs, Montpelier, Malad, and Pocatello, Idaho.

2000 Caribou and Targhee National Forest merged as one forest.

APPENDIX B: PERSONNEL

CARIBOU NF PERSONNEL, 1908-1960

The information below regarding the Caribou National Forest personnel is derived from the following sources: (1) Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933, Caribou National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; (2) Alumni Bulletin (April, 1921), USDA Forest Service, District 4—Intermountain, Ogden, Utah; (3) Palisade Ranger Station, 1680 History, Palisade Ranger District History; (4) Palisade Ranger Station, 1680 History, District Ranger Historical Comments; (5) Palisade Ranger Station, 1680, History, Black Binder, District Ranger Memoirs; (6) Westside Ranger District, 1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data—History of Pocatello Ranger District; (7) Westside Ranger District, 1680 History, Caribou History; (8) Westside Ranger District, 1680 History—Information on the History of the Forest Service in Southeast Idaho Area; (9) Westside Ranger District, Caribou History, "Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings; (10) Westside Ranger District, 1680 History—Caribou History; (11) Westside Ranger District, Jan Hunt Files, D-5 History; and (12) Information from Architectural Historian Richa Wilson, Region 4, Ogden, Utah.

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST SUPERVISORS, 1908-1960

Benedict, Miller S.
In the 1930s, Miller S. Benedict was Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Idaho, Caribou National Forest, 1935-37. Previous to this date, he was the Acting Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908 and became Forest Supervisor from 1909 until 1911. Miller also was the Sawtooth Forest Supervisor in 1916. He joined the war effort and by June 1917 was commissioned as a first lieutenant in the Tenth Engineering Regiment (Forestry). After World War, he was Forest Supervisor of the Sawtooth National Forest in the 1920s. In 1958, Benedict was living in Clarkdale, Arizona.

Bentz, George G.
George G. Bentz was Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Caribou National Forest, 1913-15. He resigned that position on February 15, 1916. Prior to this experience, Bentz was Inspector or Supervisor of the Lemhi (North) and Salmon River forests in 1907, operating from Salmon. In 1908, he was Supervisor of the Salmon National Forest, operating from Salmon. When Homer Fenn became the regional Chief of Grazing in 1909, he chose A.C. McCain and George G. Bentz as his deputies. Both men had field experience with grazing. In spite of his strictness, George Bentz proved to be a fair and popular administrator. He established many of the programs that were to preserve the District for future use. He worked well with people and communities in the establishment of projects for their betterment. Water projects on the CNF, which would eventually serve many communities and farms, began with his administration.

Fenn, Homer E.
Homer E. Fenn was Forest Supervisor of the Caribou Forest Reserve in 1907, operating from St. Anthony, Idaho. In 1908, he became Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest (see below), also operating from St. Anthony.

Hastings, Lucas W.
Lucas W. Hastings became Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Caribou National Forest, on February 1916, and resigned that position on May 1, 1917 to become a rancher living at Tetonia, Idaho. Prior to becoming the Caribou National Forest Supervisor, Hastings was Deputy Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Caribou National Forest, 1913-15.

Moore, F. S.
F.S. Moore was Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Idaho, Caribou National Forest, from May 1928 to April 1934.

Sanford, Earl C.
Earl C. Sanford was Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Idaho, Caribou National Forest, from October 1919 to May 1928. In 1965, he was retired and living in Oregon.

Simpson, Charles D.
Charles D. Simpson was Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Caribou National Forest, from May 1917 to November 1918. In 1965, he was retired and living in Baker, Oregon.

Snell, N. E.
N.E. Snell became Forest Supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in March 1909 and served there until at least June 1911. Prior to this service, Snell was Inspector or Supervisor of the Fishlake and Glenwood forests in 1907, operating from Salina, Utah. In 1908, he was Supervisor of the Fishlake National Forest, operating from Salina.

Varner, Irvin M.
Irwin M. Varner was Forest Supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in the 1940s.

Wedemeyer, John T.
John T. Wedemeyer became the first Forest Supervisor of the Caribou National Forest in 1908, operating from Idaho Falls. Prior to that date, Wedemeyer was the Inspector or Supervisor of the Caribou Forest Reserve and Yellowstone Forest Reserve in 1907, operating from Afton, Wyoming.

CARIBOU NATIONAL FOREST DEPUTY SUPERVISORS, RANGERS, ASSISTANT RANGERS AND OTHER PERSONNEL, 1908-1960

Albano, John "Jack"
John J. Albano was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa in 1888, and dated the daughter of Targhee Forest Supervisor Samuel Stoddard at one time. Evidently, around 1916, he took the ranger examination and his first assignment was the Grandview District on the Caribou National Forest before he left for World War I. At some point in time, worked at the newly built Indian Creek Ranger Station, which was later made part of the Swan Valley District. In 1923, he rejoined the Forest Service and was the District Ranger at Afton, Wyoming. Other assignments included the Mountain Home District, Boise National Forest, 1940. He may have been the Preston District Ranger, 1945-1953. See also Targhee National Forest below.

Allison, Robert B.
Robert B. Allison was the Paris District Ranger from 1955 until June 30, 1957.

Andreasen, Andrew L.
Born circa 1879, Andrew L. Andreasen had little education and worked with sheep, on a farm, in a creamery, and a small sawmill before joining the Forest Service. His parents had emigrated from Denmark, and he was from the Mink Creek area, where he and his parents owned a farm. He began working on the Bear River Forest Reserve on May 15, 1907 as a Forest Guard and by the following November was promoted to Assistant Forest Ranger, working from Mink Creek, Idaho. Bear River Forest Supervisor Willard Clark (see below) recommended his promotion to Deputy Forest Supervisor in late 1907. The following summer, Clark wrote a letter stating he didn't feel Andreasen was qualified to become chief ranger of the Mink Creek area. Andreasen resigned from the Cache National Forest on March 10, 1909.

Averill, Wallace S.
Wallace S. Averill apparently was a "live wire ranger" on the Paris District in 1919-32, and later a ranger on the Minidoka in 1940.

Bedwell, Jess L.
Jess L. Bedwell was the Forest Ranger, District 1 (Snake River Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest, 1921-22.

Bruce, James B.
James B. Bruce had a long career on the Caribou National Forest. His career included the following assignments: Forest Ranger, District 4 (Auburn, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1917-23; Senior Forest Ranger, District 6 (Montpelier, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1924-27; Senior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Montpelier, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1924-28; Principle Forest Ranger, District 4 (Montpelier, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1929-34; and District Forest Ranger, Montpelier District 4 (Montpelier, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1935-44. Following an assignment in Pocatello, he returned in 1950 for a two-year stint before retiring and continuing his residence in Montpelier to at least 1965.

Butler, Frank M.
Frank M. Butler's career included the an assignment as Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake), Caribou National Forest, 1915-17. Butler resigned that position on April 15, 1918 to become a rancher and stockman, Henry, Idaho.

Briggs, Alonzo Eugene "Gene"
Alonzo Eugene "Gene" Briggs was born and raised on a farm and livestock ranch in southeast Idaho, and became a forest ranger on November 18, 1924 at the age of thirty. His assignments included the following: Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake), Caribou National Forest, 1925-26; Forest Ranger, District 2 (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1927; Forest Ranger, District 1 (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1928; and Senior Forest Ranger, District 1 (Idaho Falls, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1929-31. His next job was District Ranger of the Warren District on the Idaho National Forest, then the Kamas Ranger District on the Wasatch National Forest. Briggs became Assistant Forest Supervisor for the Nevada National Forest on March 1, 1937. A year later, he was sent to Reno for two months before he was transferred back to Ely as the Forest Supervisor for the Nevada National Forest. He started in this position on August 1, 1938 and finished on November 1, 1945 when he transferred to Burley, Idaho as Forest Supervisor of the Minidoka National Forest. While in Ely, Briggs was very active in the community, serving as President of the Ely Lions Club and Chairman of the White Pine County Civil Defense Council. He also wrote the civil defense emergency fire protection plan that was used by all of the counties throughout the state. Briggs retired in 1956 and was living in Ogden in 1958. He later wrote the book, Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, which was widely distributed. He died in December 1971.

Campbell, William H.
William H. Campbell worked on the Cache National Forest as a ranger from 1916 to 1929. He was ranger at Pebble Ranger District in 1923, when Sterling Justice went there to review records of the Portneuf District. That summer, Campbell was transferred to Malad to take over the Oxford and Elkhorn districts. He was the Laketown District Ranger from 1926 through 1928. Thereafter, Campbell became Assistant Clerk for a few years (1929-1936) before serving as a Laketown District Ranger again from 1936 until at least 1940.

Christensen, Ivan
Ivan Christensen was District Ranger on the Malad Ranger District prior to becoming the District Ranger on the Snake River Ranger District. Thereafter, he was District Forest Ranger, Snake River District, Caribou National Forest, 1953-58. Ivan Christensen retired in 1959.

Christensen, Moses
Moses Christensen was raised in Cache Valley, Utah. He majored in agriculture at Utah State Agricultural College in Logan. In 1904, Christensen began his career with the Department of the Interior, and handled land and grazing matters and taught agriculture on the Umatilla Indian Reservation. He joined the Forest Service around 1907, serving as a Forest Guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve when it became part of the Cache National Forest in 1908. Christensen served as Ranger on the Oxford-Elkhorn District from 1914 to 1922.

Clabby, R. E.
R.E. Clabby was n the Malad District (Cache National Forest) from 1932 until at least 1939.

Clark, Willard W.
Willard W. Clark was the Bear River Forest Supervisor from March 1907 until his death in 1908. He reportedly died of pneumonia on the porch of the Card Ranger Station.

Cook, S. Bryson
S. Bryson Cook was the Preston District Ranger, 1925-29 and 1931-1936.

Deets, Neil A.
Neil A. Deets was the District Forest Ranger, Montpelier District, Caribou National Forest 1959-65, and he may have served longer. Preceding this service, he had various assignments on National Forests in California for six and half years.

Draney, Jesse E.
Jesse E. Draney had a long career on the Caribou National Forest. During this service he served in the following assignments: Ranger, Snake River District, Targhee National Forest, 1922-23; Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest, 1923; District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Auburn, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1924-27; Forest Ranger, District 3 (Freedom, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1928; Senior Forest Ranger, District 3 (Freedom, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1929-34; District Forest Ranger, Auburn District 3 (Freedom, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1935-36; and District Forest Ranger, Freedom District 3 (Freedom, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1937. In 1972, he wrote a brief history of the Snake River Ranger District, 1922-1923.

Dyreng, Ivan L.
Ivan L. Dyreng was the District Forest Ranger, Snake River District, Caribou National Forest, 1951-52.

Favre, Clarence E.
Clarence E. Favre was born circa 1888. Clarence Favre studied at old Salubria, Cambridge and at a prep school in Moscow, Idaho before obtaining his degree in forestry from the University of Idaho. After working for a year, he returned to get his Masters degree. In 1915-16, Favre did grazing studies on the Caribou National Forest. Clarence Favre then worked on the Humboldt National Forest, first as a ranger (1916) and later as Forest Supervisor (1917 to January 1923). His Forest Service career was interrupted by his U.S. Army service in 1918-19 and his job as District (Regional) Forest Inspector in 1920-21. In 1923, Favre became Forest Supervisor of the Wyoming-Bridger National Forest. By the late 1930s, he was at the Regional Office as Assistant Regional Forester in charge of the Division of Range Management. In 1946, he became Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest, where he remained until December 31, 1950 when he retired. Favre Lake, in the Ruby Mountains, is named after him.

Ferguson, Jon A.
Jon A. Ferguson was the Assistant Forest Ranger, District 5, Caribou National Forest from 1913-15.

Goodwin, Victor O.
Victor O. Goodwin was the District Forest Ranger, Snake River District, Caribou National Forest from 1946-51.

Gordon, Robert E.
Robert E. Gordon worked as the Forest Ranger, District 5 (Georgetown), Caribou National Forest from 1917 to 1918. He resigned that position on April 30, 1920 to ranch and raise livestock at Ovid, Idaho. However, it turned out that his retirement was short. In 1921, he became a Forest Ranger-At-Large for the Caribou National Forest. Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake), Caribou National Forest, 1922. According to correspondence from Forest Supervisor Earl Sanford, "Bob has rendered excellent service for the past six years, and has made an enviable reputation for fairness and efficiency in administering his district."

Gray, Charles T.
Charles T. Gray served in the following Caribou National Forest assignments: Senior Forest Ranger, District 1 (Idaho Falls), Caribou National Forest, 1932-34; and District Forest Ranger, Snake River District 1 (Idaho Falls), Caribou National Forest, 1935-37.

Hann, Jay B.
Jay B. Hann worked on the Evanston Ranger District from 1928 to 1935. Thereafter, he became the Paris District Ranger from 1938 to 1955. In 1955, Hann transferred from the Paris Ranger District of the Cache National Forest to the Montpelier Ranger District of the Caribou National Forest. In October of 1964, he signed the Brighton Guard Station planting plan as Acting Regional Forester.

Hansen, J. Deloy
J. Deloy Hansen graduated from the Utah Agricultural College's forestry school. Eventually, he served ranger on the Paris District (1936-37) and then became the Assistant Forest Supervisor of the Cache National Forest from 1939 to 1942.

Hansen, W. L.
W.L. Hansen was Technical assistant on the Cache National Forest in 1933-34, and then became a Ranger on the Pocatello District from 1936 until at least 1940.

Heikes, Rama
Rama Heikes was an early Forest Clerk on Caribou National Forest. She resigned that position on November 22, 1915.

Henderson, G. G.
G.G. Henderson operated from Pocatello as a Ranger from 1912 to 1915 when he took over the Logan District. Later, he served as Deputy Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Caribou National Forest, 1917-19. Henderson resigned that position on November 30, 1919 and moved to Kingsburg, California to head the Kingsburg Joint Union High School.

Hess, Charles E.
Charles E. Hess served as Paris District Ranger from 1909 until July 27, 1911 when he resigned from the Forest Service.

Hite, James S.
James S. Hite was the Preston District Ranger on the Cache National Forest (now on the Caribou National Forest) from 1905 to 1910.

Hoffman, Henry C.
"Hank" C. Hoffman worked for the Forest Service for 33 years. He received his master's degree in mathematics from the University of Idaho in 1928 and worked as a Ranger in Weiser and McCall, Idaho, as well as Ogden, Utah. H.C. Hoffman then served as a Junior Forester on the Paris District (1932-1935) and then Paris District Ranger (1935-36). From 1944 to 1961, he served as the Las Vegas District Ranger. After retiring from the Forest Service, Hoffman worked as a building engineer. He died August 21, 1986 in Las Vegas.

Hoge, William B.
Born circa 1883, William B. Hoge taught school and worked at his father's office before entering the Forest Service. His father was president of the Liberty Sawmill Company, which had interests on William's district. His brothers' cattle business, Hoge Brothers, was described as "the canniest and most unscrupulous Mormon outfit" in the Bear Lake Country. William B. Hoge started out his Forest Service career as a Forest Guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve on October 22, 1906. A few months later he was promoted to Assistant Forest Ranger and received a permanent appointment in July of 1907. However, because of his family connections Bear River Forest Supervisor Clark did not trust William Hoge. In 1907, Clark proposed to move him out of his home area on the Paris Ranger District to the Elkhorn or Franklin districts in Idaho, with the hope that this would cause Hoge to resign. He did so on November 30, 1908.

Hurd, M. K.
M.K. Hurd served as Forest Ranger, District 1 (Snake River Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest in 1923.

Hyatt, Melvin
In 1955, Melvin Hyatt transferred to the Freedom Ranger District from the Indianola Ranger District on the Salmon National Forest.

Irby, J. E.
J.E. Irby served as Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest in 1924.

Jacobs, James L.
James L. Jacobs started work on the Lemhi National Forest in 1929. Thereafter, he was a ranger on the Caribou National Forest from 1937 to 1942, and he may have worked on the Payette National Forest thereafter. In 1944, he was appointed to the range staff position of the Boise National Forest when the Boise absorbed the Payette. Within a month, he was switched to the timber staff to placate grazing permittees, however, he had little background for the timber position. In 1950, he became Uinta National Forest Supervisor, but was replaced in 1957 by Clarence Thornock. In 1957, James L. Jacobs next became Assistant Regional Forester for Information and Education. By 1990, Jim Jacobs was deceased.

Jensen, C. E.
C.E. Jensen served as District Ranger on Mink Creek District or the Preston District Ranger, 1936-1939.
Jensen, Franklin R.
Franklin R. Jensen served as the Preston District Ranger from 1958-1963.

Johnson, James H. or Marion T.
James H. Johnson was the Assistant Forest Ranger, District 4, Caribou National Forest in 1913, but resigned that position on June 19, 1913.

Joice, Earnest P.
Earnest P. Joice served as Assistant Forest Ranger, District 3, Caribou National Forest, 1913, but resigned that position on August 6, 1913.

Jones, Rees V.
Rees V. Jones was a Forest Guard on the Bear River Forest Reserve in 1907. Described as a "typical cowpuncher . . .with little use for a sheep herd," the 27-year old Jones was expected to resign on December 1, 1907 because he failed the Civil Service exam. Supervisor Clark attributed this to the man's poor education.

Justice, Sterling Righteous
Sterling Righteous Justice was born in Idaho where he worked on a ranch before joining the Forest Service on April 1, 1908. Justice worked in several districts on the Idaho forests before he was transferred to the Santa Rosa Ranger District on January 1, 1943. He was a Ranger on the Pocatello District from 1920 to circa 1936. In 1923, he also acquired the Portneuf District when William Campbell went to the Malad to take over the Oxford and Elkhorn districts. Justice retired in October of 1946 at the age of 62. The following year he started working for the Quarter Circle A cattle outfit. In 1958, he was living in Nampa, Idaho.

Libby, Josiah A.
Josiah A. Libby served as a ranger on the Cache National Forest from 1927 until at least 1933. He was Preston District Ranger from 1929 until 1931 when he was placed on leave without pay. He was reinstated as Paris District Ranger (1932-33) followed by a stint as the Logan District Ranger.

Lindsay [Linsey], Leroy [Roy]
Leroy Lindsay served as Forest Ranger, District 2 (Trail Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest, 1917. Later he was in charge of the Preston District of the Cache National Forest (circa 1918-1925).

Mathews, Lewis C.
Lewis C. Mathews was Forest Ranger, District 2 (Grays Lake), Caribou National Forest from 1918-21.

McCarthy, Edward F.
Edward F. McCarthy was a Forest Assistant on the Caribou National Forest at an unknown location, but resigned that position on October 4, 1911.

McQueen, Alexander
Alexander McQueen was described as "a little redheaded Scotsman," and was a native of Preston, Idaho where he worked on his father's ranch. He was employed at a general store and with the railway mail service before joining the Forest Service in 1909. He first worked as an Assistant Ranger on the Pocatello National Forest, leaving after five years to pursue work in the private sector. He returned as a Ranger (reportedly on the White Pine District) in 1916 and two years later became Deputy Forest Supervisor of the Humboldt National Forest. He was only there for a short time before he was promoted to Forest Supervisor of the Nevada National Forest in 1918. In 1923, he transferred back to the Humboldt and served as Forest Supervisor there until 1938. While in Elko, he was very active with local sportsmen in reviving the Elko County Fin and Feather Club. In 1938, McQueen was sent to Reno where he became Forest Supervisor of the Toiyabe National Forest. He suffered a severe stroke in the spring of 1943, and retired from his position effective December 31, 1943.

Nelson, Camas
Camas Nelson served in a number assignments for the Caribou National Forest. They included: Forest Ranger, District 1 (Snake River), Caribou National Forest, 1915-19; Forest Ranger, District 6 (Montpelier, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1920-23; and Forest Ranger, District 1 (Snake River), Caribou National Forest, 1924-26.

Olsen, Foyer
In 1955, Foyer Olsen was transferred from the Freedom District, Caribou National Forest to the Navajo Lake Ranger District on the Dixie National Forest.

Peterson, Arthur
Arthur Peterson had a long and steady career on the Caribou National Forest. His assignments included the following: Forest Ranger, District 5 (Soda Springs, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1920-28; Senior Forest Ranger, District 5 (Soda Springs, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1929-31; Senior Forest Ranger, District 2 & 5 (Soda Springs, Idaho and Wayan, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1932-34; District Forest Ranger, Soda Springs District 5 (Soda Springs, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1935-36; and District Forest Ranger, Soda Springs District 2 (Soda Springs, Idaho), Caribou

National Forest, 1937. Apparently, he may have served as Forest Ranger in Soda Springs until at least 1945.

Poorman, Ray M.
Ray M. Poorman was a Ranger on the Sherman Peak District (Cache) from 1922-1923. Sterling Justice said Poorman was a new ranger when he arrived to help Justice on the Pocatello Ranger District in 1923. On June 1, 1923 Poorman took over the Soda Springs Ranger District, as Ranger Rowen was resigning.

Rees, Max
In 1955, Max Rees transferred from the Montpelier Ranger District, Caribou National Forest to the Heber City District on the Uinta National Forest.

Reese, Bruce W.
Bruce W. Reed was the District Ranger at Randolph, Utah from 1949 to 1952; District Ranger at Soda Springs, Caribou National Forest, 1952 to 1957; and District Ranger, Ashton Ranger District, Targhee National Forest from 1957 to 1959. From 1959 to 1965, Reed served as District Forest Ranger, Snake River District, Caribou National Forest. In 1961, the Snake River District was renamed the Idaho Falls Ranger District. In 1972, he wrote a short narrative regarding his tenure on the Idaho Ranger District and the subjects of timber, fire control, lands, recreation, wildlife, watershed, range, and personnel.

Romero, Andrew L.
Andrew L. Romero was the Forest Ranger, District 5 (Elbow Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest in 1918. Thereafter he was the Paris District Ranger from 1912-1921. The 1940 Cache National Forest History states that Romero once lived at the Eight Mile Ranger Station and was on the Mt. Sherman Ranger District, which used to extend down to Eight Mile, where he lived as late as maybe 1940. There's a biography called the Romero Story written by Fonda Bybee and Pat Wilde. He left the Forest Service for a while and took over the timber section for McIlway who was in charge of the phosphate mines in Paris. Returned to Forest Service back to the Eight Mile Guard Station, which was at that time part of the Mt. Sherman Ranger District. Some of his family still lives up in Soda Springs.

Rose, Hyrum O.
Born circa 1871, Hyrum O. Rose homesteaded near Weston, Idaho and worked as a state sheep inspector for Oneida County before joining the Forest Service on November 1, 1906. Working as an Assistant Forest Ranger on the Bear River Forest Reserve, he received a permanent appointment a few months later. In November of 1907, Supervisor Willard Clark recommended his promotion to Deputy Forest Ranger. He was in this position by June 1908.

Sargent, E. Fred
He was the first ranger at Mountain View, Wyoming, and was Preston District Ranger, 1939-1945. In 1965, he was retired and living in Bishop, California.

Satterthwaite, Bart
Bart Satterthwaite worked on the Paris Ranger District in various capacities from 1928 to 1960. During the last several years of his employment, he was General District Assistant and, on occasion, ran the district between transfers.

Say, Arthur P.
Arthur P. Say was a Forest Ranger on the Caribou National Forest at an unknown assignment who resigned September 15, 1916. In 1921, he lived in Pocatello, Idaho.

Sevy, Thomas H.
Thomas H. Sevy was the Preston District Ranger, 1953-1958.

Smith, Clinton G.
Clinton G. Smith was a native of Iowa and graduate of forestry at Yale University. He worked on the Medicine Bow Forest in Wyoming and the Weiser forest in Idaho (as assistant). Smith served as Pocatello Supervisor from 1908-1909, then a Cache National Forest Supervisor from 1909 to 1915. In 1914, he was in charge of agricultural land classification work in the local district. In 1915, he was transferred to the Regional Office as Assistant District Forester in charge of the timber sale and forest planting business.

Spackman, Charles A.
Charles A. Spackman had a long career on the Caribou National Forest. He served in the following assignments: Assistant Forest Ranger, District 3 (Freedom, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1915; Forest Ranger, District 3 (Freedom, Wyoming), Caribou National Forest, 1916-1927; and Forest Ranger, District 2 (Wayan, Idaho), Caribou National Forest, 1928-31.

Standing, Arnold R.
Arnold Standing began work in 1918 on a Caribou National Forest improvement crew. After attending Montana State University and Utah State University, he began work as a ranger on the Cache National Forest (April 1, 1923), and as a Junior Range Examiner on the Fishlake (beginning June 1, 1924). He was the Dixie Forest Supervisor from 1936 until 1937. In 1938 he was Chief of Personnel in R4. He retired from this position on March 27, 1963. Appears that he had an interest in history. He was hired as a consultant to review the Wasatch National Forest's history documentation and made recommendations from this. He also conducted oral history interviews for this project

Strong, Robert
Robert Strong was Deputy Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Idaho, Caribou National Forest from 1920 to 1922.

Taft, William H.
William H. Taft was Forest Ranger, District 2 (Brockman Ranger Station), Caribou National Forest in 1919.

Tippets, Vaugh E.
Vaugh E. Tippets was District Forest Ranger, Snake River District, Caribou National Forest, 1943-45; and Paris District Ranger from 1957 until at least 1964. In 1990, Vaughn Tippets was living in Logan, Utah.

Toland, Alfred C.
Alfred C. Toland was Assistant Forest Ranger, District 5, Caribou National Forest, 1913; and Assistant Forest Ranger, District 4, Caribou National Forest from 1915 to 1916.

Ventor, Mrs. J. G. (Theresa M. Standing)
Theresa M. Standing or Mrs. J.G. Ventor was Forest Clerk for Caribou National Forest in the 1910s. She resigned that position on September 19, 1920, and moved to Pocatello, Idaho.

Winkler, Orval E.
Orval E., or Earnest Winkler appears to have been Targhee National Forest as early as 1918, but his assignments are unknown. From 1927 to at least 1929, he headed Region Four's Range or Grazing division. Thereafter, Winkler became the Ranger of the Paris District from 1937 to 1938 when he was "transferred away." Later he became the Cache National Forest Assistant Forest Supervisor from 1950 to 1957, after which he transferred to the Division of Range Management and accepted FAO assignments abroad.

Woolley, Herbert E.
Herbert E. Woolley was a Regional Land Examiner based in Ogden in July 1910 when he prepared a report on the proposed Santa Rosa National Forest. He then became a Ranger on the Caribou National Forest at an unknown assignment, but left the Forest Service on September 5, 1914.

Work, Herman
Herman Work was the Deputy Forest Supervisor, Montpelier, Caribou National Forest in 1916.

Wrensted, Peter T.
On March 7, 1904, Peter Wrensted became the Forest Supervisor for the newly created Pocatello Forest Reserve. His appointment, then under the General Land Office, was at a salary of $75 per month. One of his primary jobs was to determine his district boundaries and to regulate grazing to protect the water quality of the City of Pocatello. From 1905 to 1907, his duties grew to include not just the Pocatello Forest Reserve, but also the Cassia and Raft River Forest Reserves. His headquarters were in Pocatello, Idaho, and in 1906, a letter from Gifford Pinchot congratulated Wrensted, stating "I am very glad indeed to be able to congratulate you on your good work." On March 15, 1907, Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot notified him that he was placed in charge of the new Portneuf Forest Reserve, 100,000 acres east of Pocatello City, Idaho. In 1908, he was made Supervisor of the Pocatello National Forest, also operating from Pocatello. There are 1907-1908 photographs available of Peter Wrensted on horseback and near the Bannock Ranger Station.

TARGHEE NF PERSONNEL, 1908-1960

The information below is derived from the following sources: (1) Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933, Targhee National Forest, Idaho Falls, Idaho; (2) Alumni Bulletin (April, 1921), USDA Forest Service, District 4—Intermountain, Ogden, Utah; (3) Dubois Ranger Station—E. Bennett History, 1982: and (4) Dubois Ranger District—Bound Historical Material); (5) Idaho Island Park, 1680, History, File #1; and (6) Teton Basin Ranger District, District History Book (White Binders).

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST SUPERVISORS, 1908-1960

Barnett, David L.
David L. Barnett was responsible for the early administration of several new forest reserves in Nevada. He served as the Forest Supervisor of the Charleston and Vegas Forest Reserves (1907) and the Toquima, Monitor and Toiyabe Forests (1908). The latter three were consolidated as the Toiyabe National Forest in 1908, and Barnett served as its Forest Supervisor until 1909. He then became the Second Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest, resigning from that position on February 28, 1911. Apparently, Barnett was dismissed from the Forest Service for drunkenness in 1911.

Benedict, Miller S.
In 1938, Miller S. Benedict became the Ninth Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest. During his tenure range and grazing conditions were greatly improved. He was Forest Supervisor from 1936 to 1943.

Daugherty, Charles L.
Charles L. Daugherty was Assistant Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1940. Thereafter, in 1947, Charles L. Daugherty succeeded John Kooch as Targhee National Forest Supervisor. As the Tenth Forest Supervisor, Daugherty worked on and received recognition for projects pertaining to insect control, wildlife management, and range management. He was well received in the community, was protective of the watershed, and a stickler for safety programs on the Forest. However, apparently, he was not really good with personnel management. Charles L. Daugherty was Forest Supervisor from 1947 to 1949. He left the position in 1950 and transferred to Sawtooth National Forest as Forest Supervisor. Daugherty was replaced by Grant A. Morse, who transferred from Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Challis National Forest.

Farrell, J.W.
J.W. Farrel became the Sixth Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1934. Nothing more is known regarding his career or life.

Fenn, Homer E.
Homer E. Fenn was the First Forest Supervisor on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (1905-1907), in 1907, was the First Forest Supervisor of the Caribou National Forest (see above) and then became the First Forest Supervisor on the Targhee National Forest (1908). In 1908, he undertook a study to determine the actual amount of standing timber at that time on the Targhee. Apparently, he was a controversial supervisor, who often tried out his ideas without the permission of his supervisors. However, he laid out a good foundation for the Targhee National Forest and was very well respected. In 1909, he moved to the regional office in Ogden, Utah to become the first Chief of Grazing for Region 4.

Godden, Floyd W.
Floyd W. Godden became the Seventh Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1934. One of the first things Forest Supervisor Godden had to contend with was a new plan for fire protection, and there were disagreements over issuing fire tools at different locations. He was the Targhee National Forest Supervisor until 1936.

Kooch, John G.
John Kooch came to the Island Park area in the early 1900s, and in 1904 filed claims around the Henry's Lake Flats. Kooch started his career in the Forest Service in 1925 when he became the Assistant District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Island Park), Targhee National Forest—a position he held until 1926. Thereafter, he served in the following positions: District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest, 1927-28; Senior Forest Ranger, District 7 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest, 1929-34; District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Victor), Targhee National Forest, 1935; and District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs) (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1936.

At some point in time, Kooch transferred to the Weiser National Forest, where he was an Assistant Forest Ranger. But, in 1944, he came back to the Targhee National Forest as the Ninth Forest Supervisor and served in that position until 1946. During his tenure, sixty new summer home permits were issued to applicants whose permits were held up for the duration of World War II. All home permits were for the Big Springs District.

Morse, Chester B.
Chester B. Morse started out as an Assistant Forester. Part of his first assignment was to estimate timber on the Moose Creek Plateau, and figure annual loss due to decay and insect caused disease. Starting around 1914-1915, timber harvest of the area started in this area, where the trees would be cut, cold-decked, and then during spring runoff, floated downriver to the mills. Morse soon thereafter became the Fourth Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest. By this date, the Forest Supervisor Office was located in St. Anthony, Idaho. He served as Fourth Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest from 1915 to 1917.

Morse, Grant A.
Grant A. Morse became the Eleventh Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest in 1950, having transferred from Assistant Forest Supervisor on the Challis National Forest to replace Charles Daugherty. Under his tenure, a new ranger station/residence was built in Dubois, Idaho, a ranger dwelling was completed at Driggs, Idaho for the Rapid Creek Ranger, and a new dwelling was built at Ashton, Idaho. In 1955, Grant A. Grant transferred to the Black Hills National Forest.

Pack, Dan
Dan Pack was an early forester whose first assignment was near Lone Tree, Wyoming during a sheep war. In 1902, he transferred to the Nebo Forest Reserve, just outside of Payson, Utah. In 1911, became the Third Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest, but soon left the position.

Scribner, Sidney C.
Sidney C. Scribner became the Eighth Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest, a position he held from 1936 to 1938. Little more is known regarding his career or life.

Stoddard, Samuel W.
Samuel W. Stoddard and the Stoddard family were closely associated with timber operations in Utah and Idaho. The Stoddard family operations began in Utah, when in 1879, David K. Stoddard, Sam's father, moved his mill from Logan, Utah to Beaver Canyon. During the next 23 years, the Stoddards logged and milled in Beaver Canyon. In 1902, the mill was moved to Camas north of Button Butte. In 1903, Sam Stoddard established and operated his own mill in 1905, and harvested the first timber sale on Camas Creek on the newly created Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, later to become part of the Targhee National Forest. Samuel W. Stoddard continued to operate on the Henry's Lake Forest Reserve until 1908, when he sold off all of his mill and logging holdings to his brother and his own sons. Thereafter, Sam entered the Forest Service, starting out in 1908 as a Forest Ranger on the Big

Springs Ranger District. In 1910 he became the Assistant Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer) for the Targhee National Forest, and in 1915, he was promoted to District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest. His career in the Forest Service continued when in 1916, he was named Deputy Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest—a position he held until 1917. The following year (1918) he became the Fifth Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest. Stoddard held that position from 1918 to 1933, the longest tenure of any Forest Supervisor of the Targhee National Forest. While he served as Forest Supervisor, his brothers and sons continued logging and mill operations at various locations on the Targhee National Forest into at least until the 1940s.

Watts, Gordon L.
In 1956, Gordon Watts became the Twelfth Forest Supervisor for the Targhee National Forest. During Watts' tenure, there was considerable discussion regarding workload for both Districts and the Supervisor's Office. He started the "Keep Idaho Green" slogan, and he served as Forest Supervisor until 1959. Later, Gordon Watts served as Chief of the Forest Service.

TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST DEPUTY SUPERVISORS, RANGERS, ASSISTANT RANGERS, AND OTHER PERSONNEL, 1908-1960

Albano, John "Jack"
John J. Albano worked as a Forest Guard at Blowout, Idaho, Palisade National Forest in 1917 with Assistant to Forest Ranger duties. Thereafter, he worked as the District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Indian Creek), Targhee-Palisade National Forest, 1917; and as District Forest Ranger, District 9 (Grandview), Targhee National Forest, 1919. See also Caribou National Forest above.

Allan, Karl C.
Karl C. Allan had a long career of service on the Targhee National Forest. His assignments included the following: Assistant Forest Ranger, Districts 1 and 2, Targhee National Forest, 1915; District Forest Ranger, District 2, Targhee National Forest, 1916; District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Kilgore), Targhee National Forest, 1917-23; and Assistant District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Kilgore), Targhee National Forest, 1924-25.

Arrivee, David A.
David A. Arrivee served as the Deputy Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest, 1921-23; and was the Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest, 1924-35.

Baird, Carl J.
Carl J. Baird served the Targhee National Forest as District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Victor), 1951; District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Teton Basin), 1952-53; and as District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Teton Basin-Driggs), 1954-57.

Balch, A.P.
A.P. Balch was a Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Island Park, Idaho), Targhee National Forest in 1930, and then a Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Guild, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1931-33.

Bean, Charles A.
When Dan Pack became Supervisor of the Palisade National Forest in 1910, he received two new Deputy Forest Supervisors. Charles A. Bean, who came from the Targhee National Forest, was one of them. Thereafter, Bean was the Acting Forest Ranger, Spencer, Idaho, 1912.

Bond, Willard F.
Willard F. Bond was the Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest, 1941-42.

Brower, Joshua A. or C.
Joshua A. Brower served briefly on the Targhee National Forest in the following positions: District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Victor, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1918; District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Victor Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest, 1919; and District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Victor, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1920. Brower resigned his last position on February 15, 1920.

Brown, Roland W.
Roland W. Brown was the first Forest Ranger for Teton Valley area (1898), and was a Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest from 1908 to 1910. Brown resigned that position on June 30, 1910.

Bruins, J.F.
J.F. Bruins was an Acting Forest Supervisor on the Targhee National Forest in 1909.

Buckingham, Arthur
Arthur Buckingham was an Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest, from 1935 to 1937.

Bulfer, D.E.
D.E. Bulfer was a Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Guild-Idaho), Targhee National Forest in 1930, and a Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Kilgore, Idaho), Targhee National Forest from 1931 to 1932.

Butler, George S.
George S. Butler was an Assistant Forest Ranger, Irwin, Idaho, Palisade National Forest, 1916. Butler resigned that position on September 30, 1916.

Carringer, W. Dale
W. Dale Carringer was the District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, from 1952 to 1956.

Chase, Herbert E.
Herbert E. Chase was the District Forest Ranger, District 10 (Indian Creek Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest in 1921.

Colby, Gordon A.
Gordon A. Colby was the District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, from 1960 to 1961. He may have served longer in this position.

Coonrod, Melvin A.
Melvin A. Coonrod served in the following assignments for the Targhee National Forest: District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1936; District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1937; and District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), 1937-41.

Cowan, T.D.
T.D. Cowan had a good career with the Forest Service in the 1920s, and served in the following positions for the Targhee National Forest: District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Conant Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest, 1921; District Forest Ranger, District 10 (Swan Valley Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest, 1922-23; and District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest, 1924-27.

Cox, Donald E.
Donald E. Cox was the District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest from 1941 to 1943, and the District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1945.

Cuskelly, S.L.
S.L. Cuskelly was the District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Heise), Targhee National Forest from 1949 to 1953.

Enteman, David L.
David L. Enteman held several assignments for the Targhee National Forest during and following World War I. They included the following positions: District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Herbert, Idaho—Hawley Gulch), Targhee-Palisade National Forest, 1917; District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Big Springs), Targhee National Forest, 1918-20; District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Lake, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1920; and District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Big Springs), Targhee National Forest, 1921-23.

Evans, Charles F.
Charles F. Evans was the Forest Engineer, St. Anthony, Idaho, Palisade National Forest in 1916.

Farnsworth, C.E.
C.E. Farnsworth served as Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Guild, Idaho), Targhee National Forest from 1927 to 1928, and latter as Junior Forest Ranger, St. Anthony Supervisor Office, Targhee National Forest in 1929.

Fest, Leo E.
Leo E. Fest was the District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest from 1947 to 1954.

Fleming, Charles F.
Charles F. Fleming was a Forest Ranger, Targhee National Forest at an unknown location. He resigned that position on October 18, 1911.

Foulger, Howard R.
Howard R. Foulger was the District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Heise), Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1949.

Frisby, Wendell
Wendell Frisby was the District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest from 1958 to at least 1961. He may have served longer in this position.

Fry, George
George Fry served as the District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer) Targhee National Forest from 1958 to 1959.

Green, Max C.
Max C. Green was the District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest from 1955 to 1956.

Hall, Rufus H.
Rufus H. Hall had a long career of assignments to the Targhee National Forest during the 1930s and into the World War II years. They included: Junior Forester, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1934; Senior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1935; Senior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine) (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1936; and District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1937-43.

Halsey, William A.
William A. Halsey was a Forest Ranger on Targhee National Forest, position unknown. He resigned that position on September 10, 1913.

Harris, Alvin E.
Alvin E. Harris was an Assistant Forest Ranger, Driggs, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1916, and thereafter became a District Forest Ranger. Harris resigned that position on August 9, 1916, and became a civil engineer, Rexburg, Idaho.

Harris, Hensley G.
Hensley G. Harris was a Forest Clerk for Targhee National Forest, who resigned that position on July 15, 1917, and became a lawyer, St. Anthony, Idaho.

Hastings, Lucas W.
Lucas W. Hastings was an early Forest Ranger for Yellowstone Forest Reserve/Henry's Lake Forest Reserve (1905-07) and was located at Victor, Idaho. Hastings became a Forest Ranger for the Victor region, Targhee National Forest, 1910-11.

Hunicutt, E.W.
E.W. Hunicutt was an early Forest Ranger for the Targhee National Forest, but his exact position is unknown. He resigned that position on March 31, 1909.

Hutson, Leo J.
Leo J. Hutson enjoyed a long career of service to the Targhee National Forest in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s and he had the fourth longest tenure (24 years) as a District Forest Ranger on the Targhee Forest. His assignments included the following: District Forest Ranger, District 10 (Swan Valley Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest, 1921; District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1924-27; Senior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1928; Principal Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs), Targhee National Forest, 1929-34; District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs), Targhee National Forest, 1935; District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Victor, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1935-43; and Assistant Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest, 1944-45.

Hutton, Gordon A.
Gordon A. Hutton was the District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest in 1957.

Johnson, Robert
Robert Johnson was a Ranger stationed at Canyon Creek District (Victor) in 1916. Later, he became an Assistant Forest Ranger, Driggs, Idaho, Palisade National Forest, 1916-17, and then transferred to the Lemhi National Forest as the Medicine Lodge Ranger.

Johnson, Wendell
Wendell Johnson was the District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Dubois), Targhee National Forest from 1960 to 1961. He may have served longer in this position.

Jones, James H.
James H. Jones was the Assistant Forest Ranger, Driggs, Idaho, Palisade National Forest in 1916, and became a District Forest Ranger in 1917.

Ingram, John E.
John E. Ingram was the Forest Engineer, St. Anthony, Idaho, Palisade National Forest, 1917, and then the Forest Engineer, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest, 1917.

Jackson, R. Reid
R. Reid Jackson was the District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Heise), Targhee National Forest from 1956 to 1958. In 1958, Rexburg became the District 6 headquarters for the Targhee National Forest.

Keene, W.L.
W.L. Keene was the Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Island Park), Targhee National Forest in 1931.

Ketchie, Henry R. or L.
Henry R. Ketchie was the District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs) from 1951 to 1957.

Killpack, Edward O.
Edward O. Killpack was an early Forest Ranger on the Palisade National Forest. He resigned that position on August 31, 1915.

Kinney, John N.
John N. Kinney was the Forest Clerk, St. Anthony, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1917, and then the Deputy Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest from 1918 to 1923. From 1924 to 1925, Kinney served as the Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest.

Latham, Ira
Ira Latham had a long career of service for the Targhee National Forest from before World War I to the mid-1930s. His assignments included the following: Assistant Forest Ranger, District 6, Targhee National Forest, 1915; District Forest Ranger, District 6, Targhee National Forest, 1916; District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1917-19; District Forest Ranger, District (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1920; District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1921-23; Senior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs), Targhee National Forest, 1922-27; and Senior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1931-34.

Levan, Dan
Dan Levan served the Targhee National Forest in several positions during the early 1950s. They included: District Forest Ranger, District 9 (Medicine Lodge) Targhee National Forest, 1951-1952; District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Medicine Lodge) Targhee National Forest, 1953; and District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Medicine Lodge-Dubois) Targhee National Forest, 1954.

Lincoln, Clement L.
Clement L. Lincoln was an early Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on December 31, 1910.

Logan, J. Robert
J. Robert Logan was an early Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on August 11, 1914.

Loomis [Lumas], Loren A.
Loren A. Loomis was the Assistant Forest Ranger, Driggs, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1912 to 1916. "Tiger" Loomis resigned January 1, 1916 and moved to Jackson, Wyoming.

Markham, M.J.
M.J. Markham was the Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Guild, Idaho), Targhee National Forest in 1929, and a Junior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest in 1930.

Maw, Edward
Edward Maw was the District Forest Ranger, District 9 (Medicine Lodge-Dubois) from 1949 to 1950.

Maycock, Clyde
Clyde Maycock was the District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest from 1960 to at least 1961. He may have served longer in this position.

Mellenthin, W.C.
W.C. Mellenthin was an early Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest in the 1910s. He was Forest Ranger, Big Springs Ranger Station from 1909 to 1914; Assistant Forest Ranger, District 3, Targhee National Forest, 1915; District Forest Ranger, District 3, Targhee National Forest, 1916; District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Hallie Park), Targhee National Forest, 1917; and District Forest Ranger, District 10 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest, 1918-19. Mellenthin resigned that position on May 10, 1919, and became a rancher and raised livestock, Chokecherry, Idaho.

Millard, Ned D.
Ned D. Millard held several assignments for the Targhee National Forest from the late 1930s to the early 1950s. They included: District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Heise, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1937-39; District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Heise), Targhee National Forest, 1940-41; District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs), 1940-51; and District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs), 1953.

Moffett, Phillip S.
Philip S. Moffett was the District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Dubois) from 1958 to 1959.

Moss, Frank or Francis
Frank or Francis Moss perhaps had the third longest tenure (25 years) as a Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. His career began in 1918 and did not end until 1943. His assignments included the following: District Forest Ranger, Hawley Gulch, Targhee National Forest, 1918-19; District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Grandview Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest, 1920-23; District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Rapid Creek), Targhee National Forest, 1924-28; Senior Ranger, District 5 (Rapid Creek), Targhee National Forest, 1929-35; Senior Ranger, District 5 (Rapid Creek) (Driggs, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1936; and Senior Ranger, District 5 (Driggs, Idaho) (Rapid Creek District), Targhee National Forest, 1937-43.

Moutschka, John N.
John N. Moutschka was the Assistant Forest Ranger, Irwin, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1917.

Mueller, Waldemar "Wally"
Waldemar "Wally" Mueller was first appointed to a District Ranger position in 1949 on the Rapid Creek Ranger District at Driggs, Idaho, where he was stationed until at least 1951. He ended his service on the same Forest as District Ranger on the Dubois Ranger District at Dubois, Idaho. He retired in 1975.

Naanes, E. Rex
E. Rex Naanes was the District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest from 1955 to 1957, and then served as the District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Big Springs), Targhee National Forest from 1958 to at least 1962.

Neil, Waldo C.
Waldo C. Neil was an early Forest Clerk for the Palisade National Forest. He resigned that position on January 25, 1913.

Nord, Arthur G.
Arthur G. Nord had assignments on the Targhee National Forest from 1917 to 1923. They included the following: District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Victor—Grandview Point District), Targhee-Palisade National Forest, 1917; District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Ashton, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1919; and District Forest Ranger, District 9 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest, 1920-23.

Patee, Robert
Robert Patee was the District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest from 1957 to 1959, and District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest from 1960 to 1961.

Peters, Joseph D.
Joseph D. Peters served the Targhee National Forest in the 1950s and early 1960s. His assignments included: District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Heise), Targhee National Forest, 1953-56; and District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Teton Basin, Driggs), Targhee National Forest, 1957-61. In 1962, he resigned and went to work for a logging company in Oregon.

Pfost, Christopher W. F.
Christopher W. F. Pfost was the Assistant Forest Ranger, Palisade National Forest from 1910 to 1911. Thereafter, he served as the District Forest Ranger, Herbert, Idaho (Hawley Gulch), Palisade National Forest from 1912 to 1917. Pfost resigned that position on April 15, 1917, and became a rancher, Rexburg, Idaho.

Phase, Chris
Chris Phase as a Ranger stationed at Moody Creek in 1916.

Pickett, Ray
Ray Picket may have the longest tenure (31 years) of any Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. Picket served first as Forest Ranger on the Targhee in 1912, where he was stationed in Victor until 1914. Thereafter, he served as the Assistant Forest Ranger, Canyon Creek, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1916, and became a District Forest Ranger there in 1917. Additional assignments included the following: District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Rapid Creek), Targhee-Palisade National Forest, 1917; District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Rapid Creek), Targhee National Forest, 1918-19; District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Driggs, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1920; District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Rapid Creek), Targhee National Forest, 1920-23; District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest, 1924; Senior Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest, 1925-34; District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest, 1935-36; and District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Swan Valley, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1937-43.

Pickford, G.D.
G.D. Pickford was the Junior Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1928; and the District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest, 1929.

Pogge, U. C.
When Dan Pack became supervisor of the Palisade National Forest in 1910, he received two new Deputy Forest Supervisors. Pogge, who came from the Targhee National Forest, was one of them. Pogge resigned that position on September 30, 1913.

Potter, Arthur
Arthur Potter was the Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Targhee National Forest from 1937 to 1939.

Prevol, W. J.
W.J. Prevol transferred from Targhee National Forest to the Cache National Forest as Clerk in 1945, where he remained until 1959.

Pryse, E. M.
E.M. Pryse was the Assistant Forest Ranger, Driggs, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1916. Thereafter, he became a District Forest Ranger, District 1 and 2, Palisade National Forest, 1917. He resigned that position on July 20, 1917 and became a student at Corvallis, Oregon.

Raphail [Raphall], John
John Raphail was the first Forest Ranger stationed at Victor, 1905.

Reese, Bruce
Bruce Reese was the District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest from 1958 to 1959.

Renner, Ernest A.
Ernest A. Renner was an early Forest Ranger on the Targhee National Forest. His assignments included the following: District Forest Ranger, District 5, Targhee National Forest, 1915; District Forest Ranger, District 5, Targhee National Forest, 1916; and District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest, 1917-18.

Richwine, Lyman L.
Lyman L. Richwine held many assignments for the Targhee National Forest from the late 1920s to the mid-1950s, and had the second longest tenure (29 years) as a Forest Ranger on the Forest. They included: Assistant District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Island Park), Targhee National Forest, 1927; District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest, 1928-30; Senior Forest Ranger, District 8 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest, 1931-34; District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest, 1936; and District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1937-56.

Rouse, Burt F.
Burt F. Rouse was the District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Porcupine) in 1951.

Ryder, Frank J. or S.
Frank J. Ryder was the Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1915 to 1917.

Shank, Paul J.
Paul J. Shank worked on the Targhee National Forest during the 1930s and early 1940s. His assignments as a Forest Ranger included: District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest, 1935; District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Hawley Gulch) (Heise, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1936; District Forest Ranger, District 2 (Ashton, Idaho—Big Springs), Targhee National Forest, 1937-41; and Assistant Forest Supervisor, St. Anthony, Idaho, 1943.

Shannon, Claude C.
Claude C. Shannon served sixteen years on the Targhee National Forest from the late 1910s until the early 1930s. His assignments included: District Forest Ranger, District 9 (Grandview Point Ranger Station), Targhee National Forest, 1918-19; District Forest Ranger, District 6 (De Coster), Targhee National Forest, 1919; District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Canyon Creek), Targhee National Forest, 1920; District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Victor, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1920-23; District Forest Ranger, District 6 (Victor), Targhee National Forest, 1924-26; Senior Forest Ranger, District 6 (Victor), Targhee National Forest, 1927-28; and Principal Forest Ranger, District 6 (Victor), Targhee National Forest, 1929-34.

Slavin, Otis W.
Otis W. Slavin was the District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1955.

Soule, Inez M.
Inez M. Soule was an early Forest Clerk for the Palisade National Forest. She resigned that position on August 1, 1913.

Steele, David
David Steele was the District Forest Ranger, District 7 (De Coster), Targhee National Forest in 1918.

Steele, Foster
Foster Steele was the Assistant Forest Ranger, District 2, Targhee National Forest in 1915. Later assignment included being the District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest, 1916-23. Steele wrote a 1921 "Retrospection" which were his general reminiscences as a Forest Ranger from 1905 to 1920 in Alumni Bulletin (1921), USDA Forest Service, District 4—Intermountain, Ogden, Utah.

Steele, Lemuel, Jr.
Lemuel Steele Jr. had a twenty-year career working for the Targhee National Forest from 1915 to 1935. During these years, he worked at the following assignments: Assistant Forest Ranger, District 4, Targhee National Forest, 1915; District Forest Ranger, District 4, Targhee National Forest, 1916; District Forest Ranger, District 1 (Spencer), Targhee National Forest, 1917; District Forest Ranger, District 4 (Hallie Park), Targhee National Forest, 1918-23; District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Hallie Park), Targhee National Forest, 1924-25; District Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest, 1926-28; and Senior Forest Ranger, District 3 (Ashton), Targhee National Forest, 1929-35.

Steeley, Katherine M.
Katherine M. Steeley was an early Forest Clerk for the Caribou National Forest. She resigned that position on January 10, 1911.

Stone, Ernest
Ernest Stone was an early Targhee National Forest Ranger. His assignments included: Assistant Forest Ranger, Blowout, Idaho, Palisade National Forest, 1915-1916; District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Swan Valley), Targhee-Palisade National Forest, 1917; District Forest Ranger, District 11 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest, 1918-19; District Forest Ranger, District 9 (Irwin, Idaho), Targhee National Forest, 1920; and District Forest Ranger, District 10 (Rainey Creek), Targhee National Forest, 1920.

Taylor, Ernest H.
Ernest H. Taylor was the District Forest Ranger, District 5 (Victor and Rapid Creek) from 1944 to 1949.

Taylor, Thorton G.
Thorton G. Taylor was the Senior Forest Ranger, District 7 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest in 1924, and the Forest Ranger, District 7 (Hawley Gulch), Targhee National Forest from 1925 to 1926.

Tempest, Robert A.
Robert A. Tempest was the District Forest Ranger, Victor, Idaho, Palisade National Forest from 1913 to 1917.

Thompson, Ralph W.
Ralph W. Thompson was the Acting Forest Ranger, Spencer, Idaho, 1912-1913. Thereafter he was Forest Clerk for the Targhee National Forest. He resigned that position on February 28, 1914.

Tucker, John P.
John P. Tucker was the District Forest Ranger, District 8 (Medicine Lodge), Targhee National Forest from 1955 to 1956, and then District Forest Ranger, District 7 (Swan Valley), Targhee National Forest, 1957-58.

Van Meter, T.H.
T.H. Van Meter was a Junior Forest Ranger, District 2 (Island Park), Targhee National Forest in 1928.

Walker, Alfred W.
Alfred W. Walker graduated with a BS in range management from the University of Idaho. He joined the Forest Service in 1950 as a Fire Control Aide on the Hughes Creek District of the Salmon National

Forest. His next positions were on the Fremont and Bedford Districts of the Bridger National Forest. He went into the Navy in 1953 for 3 years, returning to the Forest Service as a Forester on the Targhee National Forest. Walker was the District Forester, District 6 (Rexburg) on the Targhee National Forest from 1959 to 1961. In 1962, he became the Shake Creek District Ranger on the Sawtooth National Forest. This was followed by work on the Bridger (1965-73) and Wasatch-Cache (1973-85). He retired from his position of W-C Branch Chief for Range, Soils, Watershed and Wildlife in 1985. He remained in Bountiful, Utah.

Wellman, Lorin N.
Lorin N. Wellman was the District Forest Ranger District 4 (Porcupine), Targhee National Forest from 1944 to 1947.

APPENDIX C: ADMINISTRATIVE SITES BY NAME AND BY LOCATION

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES BY NAME

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
Arangee Ranger Station	13 N	43 E	6	1909	7/7/1909
Archibald Ranger Station	3 N	42 E	24	1909	6/7/1909
Ashton Dwelling #1, Highland Street	9 N	42 E	36	1946	2/27/1946
Ashton Warehouse Site	9 N	42 E	35	1934	2/7/1934
Auburn Ranger Station	32 N	119 W	4	1919	12/4/1919
Badger Ranger Station	6 N	45 E	1	1909	7/21/1909
Bald Mountain Ranger Station	3 S	44 E	13	1928	1/12/1928
Bannock Ranger Station	8 S	35 E	18	1906	12/31/1906
Bateman Watering Place	36 N	119 W	21	1938	10/6/1938
Bear Creek Ranger Station	1 S	45 E	8	1914	12/17/1914
Beaver Ranger Station	13 N	36 E	35	1908	12/8/1908
Bench Ranger Station	10 S	41 E	22	1908	12/12/1908
Big Elk Creek Ranger Station	1 S	45 E	24	1909	7/16/1909
Big Springs Landing Field	14 N	44 E	28	1936	8/5/1936
Big Springs Lookout	14 N	44 E	27	1942	5/4/1942
Big Springs Ranger Station	14 N	44 E	32	1907	3/16/1907
Birch Creek Ranger Station	9 N	30 E	21	1908	6/18/1908
Bishop Mountain Lookout	12 N	42 E	30	1945	2/20/1945
Black Hawk Ranger Station	7 S	37 E	18	1908	5/16/1908
Black Mountain Lookout	3 S	45 E	24	1944	2/21/1944
Blackfoot Ranger Station	7 S	44 E	17	1908	6/24/1908
Blackstone Ranger Station	15 S	43 E	17	1917	8/4/1917
Bloomington Creek Ranger Station	14 S	42 E	23	1908	7/23/1908
Brockman Ranger Station	2 S	43 E	19	1909	8/18/1909
Burns Spring Ranger Station	3 N	42 E	10	1910	8/30/1910
Button Butte Ranger Station	13 N	39 E	5	1910	6/20/1910
Camas Creek Ranger Station	13 N	37 E	1	1907	10/23/1907
Camas Meadows Ranger Station	12 N	39 E	6	1909	9/13/1909
Canyon Creek Ranger Station	5 N	42 E	25	1908	12/16/1908
Caribou Basin Ranger Station	3 S	44 E	20	1926	6/28/1926
Clark Ranger Station	16 S	37 E	22	1909	7/17/1909
Clear Creek Guard Station	10 S	45 E	26	1944	1/13/1944
Clydesdale Ranger Station	8 S	38 E	6	1907	12/10/1907

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
Coal Kiln Ranger Station	11 N	27 E	1	1908	3/16/1908
Cold Springs Ranger Station (CTNF)	15 N	34 E	27	1909	7/19/1909
Conant Ranger Station	8 N	45 E	21	1915	4/2/1915
Cottonwood Ranger Station	11 N	41 E	34	1909	7/25/1909
Countz Ranger Station	39 N	116 W	32	1908	8/10/1908
Cub River Ranger Station	15 S	41 E	4	1907	2/11/1907
Currant Creek Ranger Station	2 S	44 E	2	1940	12/12/1940
DeCoster Ranger Station	7 N	45 E	10	1909	7/21/1909
Deep Creek Ranger Station	14 S	37 E	22	1908	6/22/1908
Dietrich Ranger Station	7 S	34 E	24	1907	12/10/1907
Driggs Administrative Site	5 N	45 E	35	1950	11/16/1950
Dry Canyon Ranger Station	2 N	43 E	5	1909	6/4/1909
Dry Valley Ranger Station	9 S	44 E	2	1941	11/4/1941
Dubois Dwelling #1	10 N	36 E		1949	6/28/1949
Dubois Dwelling #3	10 N	36 E	28	1949	11/17/1965
Echo Canyon Ranger Station	15 N	44 E	31	1909	7/24/1909
Eight Mile Ranger Station	10 S	42 E	29	1908	11/10/1908
Elbow Ranger Station	12 S	45 E	34	1922	12/4/1922
Elk Butte Lookout	11 N	43 E	34	1955	7/30/1955
Elk Flat Ranger Station	4 N	43 E	12	1907	4/1/1907
Elkhorn Ranger Station	9 N	29 E	28	1907	10/14/1907
Fall Creek Ranger Station	1 S	42 E	33	1908	11/6/1908
Fall River Ranger Station	9 N	45 E	31	1909	9/29/1909
Fish Creek Ranger Station	4 N	42 E	18	1909	7/24/1909
Flat Rock Ranger Station	14 N	43 E	35	1909	7/8/1909
Franklin Basin Ranger Station	16 S	41 E	1	1908	10/30/1908
Freedom Ranger Station	35 N	119 W	28	1919	6/25/1919
Garns Point Ranger Station	4 N	43 E	2	1955	7/20/1955
Georgetown Canyon Administrative Site	10 S	44 E	12	1928	12/12/1928
Grace Ranger Station	10 S	41 E	6	1909	4/30/1909
Grand Canyon Ranger Station	37 N	118 W	17	1909	5/21/1909
Grand Ranger Station	2 S	46 E	28	1909	8/28/1909
Grandview Ranger Station	6 N	43 E	25	1909	6/7/1909
Grays Lake Ranger Station	4 S	43 E	35	1908	6/18/1908
Green Basin Ranger Station	13 S	42 E	32	1907	12/30/1907

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
Guild Ranger Station	15 N	32 E	32	1944	12/19/1944
Hallie Park Ranger Station	10 N	42 E	19	1907	10/23/1907
Hartvigsen Ranger Station	13 S	37 E	3	1910	6/29/1910
Hawkins Ranger Station	11 S	35 E	1	1909	11/2/1909
Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	4 N	41 E	25	1908	11/14/1908
Heise Ranger Station	4 N	41 E	31	1924	4/18/1924
Henderson Ranger Station	4 N	44 E	25	1909	7/29/1909
Herman Ranger Station	3 S	43 E	28	1908	6/24/1908
High Point Lookout	11 N	42 E	19	1945	2/20/1945
Hominy Butte Ranger Station	47 N	117 W	16	1945	11/5/1945
Huntley Canyon Ranger Station	12 N	36 E	15	1917	3/29/1917
Icehouse Ranger Station	13 N	42 E	6	1909	7/8/1909
Idaho Falls Ranger Station	2 N	38 E	17	1940	4/27/1940
Idaho Hollow Ranger Station	13 N	35 E	1	1909	7/25/1909
Indian Creek Ranger Station	2 S	46 E	8	1910	3/11/1910
Indian Flat Ranger Station	16 S	41 E	6	1914	1/30/1914
Inman Ranger Station	7 S	37 E	6	1944	1/10/1944
Iowa Bar Ranger Station	4 S	44 E	2	1914	9/8/1914
Island Park Ranger Station	13 N	43 E	27	1935	5/20/1936
Island Park Ranger Station (Old)	12 N	43 E	5	1907	9/16/1907
Jackson Ranger Station	11 N	41 E	34	1909	7/31/1909
Johnson Ranger Station	8 S	45 E	21	1910	10/3/1910
Kaufman Ranger Station	11 N	29 E	35	1908	11/14/1908
Kilgore Ranger Station	12 N	39 E	6	1909	7/25/1909
King Ranger Station	7 S	38 E	15	1909	12/17/1909
Lago Ranger Station	11 S	41 E	27	1908	11/9/1908
Lanes Creek Ranger Station	6 S	44 E	3	1913	7/1/1913
Lewis Ranger Station	8 N	45 E	5	1907	3/16/1907
Long Spring Ranger Station	37 N	118 W	18	1909	6/6/1909
Mahogany Ranger Station	4 N	44 E	14	1909	7/28/1909
Mail Cabin Ranger Station	41 N	118 W	22	1909	9/8/1909
Malad Ranger Station	14 S	36 E	22	1946	12/19/1946
Malad Warehouse Site	14 S	36 E	27	1964	5/5/1964
McCoy Creek Pasture	3 S	45 E	15	1944	1/10/1944
McCoy Ranger Station	2 S	46 E	31	1915	8/16/1915

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
Meadows Ranger Station	9 N	29 E	9	1908	6/22/1908
Meadowview Ranger Station	11 S	42 E	28	1913	8/29/1913
Medicine Lodge Ranger Station	13 N	34 E	34	1909	9/13/1909
Milk Creek Ranger Station	5 N	43 E	1	1907	4/1/1907
Mink Creek Ranger Station	8 S	35 E	20	1908	11/15/1945
Montpelier Canyon Ranger Station	12 S	45 E	27	1928	12/12/1928
Montpelier Warehouse Site	13 S	44 E		1935	3/30/1935
Moody Creek Ranger Station	4 N	42 E	4	1909	6/23/1909
Mountain Spring Ranger Station	13 S	36 E	4	1907	10/11/1907
Norman Ranger Station	8 S	37 E	7	1908	7/10/1908
North Canyon Ranger Station	12 S	42 E	9	1908	2/15/1908
North Fork Ranger Station (CTNF)	14 N	43 E	35	1942	5/4/1942
Pack Saddle Ranger Station	5 N	44 E	8	1907	4/1/1907
Paris Ranger Station	14 S	43 E	11	1928	6/13/1928
Patelzick Ranger Station	12 N	35 E	13	1909	9/13/1909
Pebble Guard Station	7 S	37 E	35	1907	7/23/1907
Pine Creek Ranger Station	3 N	44 E	29	1908	11/17/1908
Plute Ranger Station	7 S	34 E	2	1909	8/24/1909
Pocatello Administrative Site	6 S	34 E	14	1941	11/27/1941
Pony Creek Ranger Station	6 N	43 E	34	1909	7/25/1909
Porcupine Ranger Station (CTNF)	9 N	44 E	23	1907	11/5/1907
Preston Ranger Station	15 S	39 E	23	1940	3/19/1954
Ranger's Headquarters	8 S	35 E	31	1906	12/21/1906
Rapid Creek Ranger Station	43 N	118 W	5	1909	9/8/1909
Rea's Park Ranger Station	12 N	43 E	1	1909	7/5/1909
Red Rock Ranger Station	15 N	42 E	13	1909	7/8/1909
Robin Ranger Station	15 S	38 E	19	1909	10/27/1909
Rosa Ranger Station	1 S	45 E	22	1911	3/3/1911
Sage Valley Ranger Station	9 S	46 E	6	1909	8/17/1909
Sawtelle Ranger Station	14 N	43 E	10	1909	7/24/1909
Sharon Ranger Station	12 S	42 E	12	1909	6/8/1909
Sheridan Creek Ranger Station	13 N	41 E	7	1908	6/29/1908
Shotgun Ranger Station	13 N	42 E	35	1910	6/30/1910
Slug Creek Ranger Station	9 S	44 E	17	1914	11/2/1914
Snake River Administrative Site	2 N	43 E	32	1908	10/19/1908

Name	Township/Range/Section			Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
Snake River Butte Ranger Station	9 N	43 E	10	1909	6/9/1909
Soda Springs Administrative Site	9 S	42 E	6	1967	6/27/1967
Soda Springs Warehouse & Pasture	8 S	42 E	28	1968	5/16/1968
Soda Springs, 290 East 200 North	9 S	42 E	6	1952	7/3/1952
Spencer Ranger Station	12 N	36 E	13	1909	7/25/1909
Split Creek Ranger Station	12 N	44 E	9	1907	11/5/1907
Spring Creek Ranger Station	5 N	42 E	34	1907	6/6/1907
Squirrel Meadows Ranger Station	47 N	118 W	9	1907	3/16/1907
St. Anthony Supervisor's Office	7 N	40 E	1	1935	3/18/1935
St. Anthony Warehouse Site	7 N	40 E	12	1962	10/8/1962
Strawberry Springs Ranger Station	13 S	41 E	11	1907	11/27/1907
Stump Creek Ranger Station	7 S	46 E	21	1909	8/18/1909
Summit Ranger Station	12 S	36 E	28	1908	7/23/1908
Summit View Ranger Station	10 S	44 E	15	1944	1/13/1944
Swan Valley Ranger Station	1 N	43 E	1	1909	7/16/1909
Targhee Pass Ranger Station	16 N	44 E	31	1909	7/8/1909
Teton Canyon Ranger Station	44 N	118 W	22	1909	7/30/1909
Tin Cup Ranger Station	5 S	46 E	6	1911	4/5/1911
Toponce Guard Station	6 S	38 E	31	1909	12/8/1909
Trail Creek Ranger Station	3 N	46 E	30	1907	10/23/1907
Trail Green Ranger Station	6 S	34 E	32	1906	12/21/1906
Trail Ranger Station	7 S	44 E	18	1912	3/13/1912
Twin Creek Ranger Station	4 N	44 E	4	1907	4/1/1907
Two Mile Ranger Station	14 S	37 E	32	1909	8/14/1909
Victor Corral	3 N	45 E	19	1907	4/1/1907
Victor Ranger Station	3 N	45 E	11	1918	12/28/1918
Warm River Butte Lookout	10 N	44 E	22	1944	4/18/1944
Warm River Hatchery Administrative Site	10 N	44 E	9	1938	3/3/1943
Warm River Ranger Station	10 N	44 E	8	1907	3/16/1907
Warm Springs Ranger Station	11 N	32 E	25	1915	7/19/1915
Wheaton Ranger Station	3 N	42 E	10	1914	11/30/1914
Willow Creek Ranger Station	13 N	41 E	3	1909	9/22/1909
Wright Ranger Station	11 S	44 E	34	1909	1/28/1909
Wrights Creek Ranger Station	11 S	35 E	34	1908	6/29/1908

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES BY LOCATION

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	Acquired
1 N	43 E	1	Swan Valley Ranger Station	1909	7/16/1909
1 S	42 E	33	Fall Creek Ranger Station	1908	11/6/1908
1 S	45 E	8	Bear Creek Ranger Station	1914	12/17/1914
1 S	45 E	22	Rosa Ranger Station	1911	3/3/1911
1 S	45 E	24	Big Elk Creek Ranger Station	1909	7/16/1909
2 N	38 E	17	Idaho Falls Ranger Station	1940	4/27/1940
2 N	43 E	5	Dry Canyon Ranger Station	1909	6/4/1909
2 N	43 E	32	Snake River Administrative Site	1908	10/19/1908
2 S	43 E	19	Brockman Ranger Station	1909	8/18/1909
2 S	44 E	2	Currant Creek Ranger Station	1940	12/12/1940
2 S	46 E	8	Indian Creek Ranger Station	1910	3/11/1910
2 S	46 E	28	Grand Ranger Station	1909	8/28/1909
2 S	46 E	31	McCoy Ranger Station	1915	8/16/1915
3 N	42 E	10	Wheaton Ranger Station	1914	11/30/1914
3 N	42 E	10	Burns Spring Ranger Station	1910	8/30/1910
3 N	42 E	24	Archibald Ranger Station	1909	6/7/1909
3 N	44 E	29	Pine Creek Ranger Station	1908	11/17/1908
3 N	45 E	11	Victor Ranger Station	1918	12/28/1918
3 N	45 E	19	Victor Corral	1907	4/1/1907
3 N	46 E	30	Trail Creek Ranger Station	1907	10/23/1907
3 S	43 E	28	Herman Ranger Station	1908	6/24/1908
3 S	44 E	13	Bald Mountain Ranger Station	1928	1/12/1928
3 S	44 E	20	Caribou Basin Ranger Station	1926	6/28/1926
3 S	45 E	15	McCoy Creek Pasture	1944	1/10/1944
3 S	45 E	24	Black Mountain Lookout	1944	2/21/1944
4 N	41 E	25	Hawley Gulch Ranger Station	1908	11/14/1908
4 N	41 E	31	Heise Ranger Station	1924	4/18/1924
4 N	42 E	4	Moody Creek Ranger Station	1909	6/23/1909
4 N	42 E	18	Fish Creek Ranger Station	1909	7/24/1909
4 N	43 E	2	Garns Point Ranger Station	1955	7/20/1955
4 N	43 E	12	Elk Flat Ranger Station	1907	4/1/1907
4 N	44 E	4	Twin Creek Ranger Station	1907	4/1/1907
4 N	44 E	14	Mahogany Ranger Station	1909	7/28/1909
4 N	44 E	25	Henderson Ranger Station	1909	7/29/1909
4 S	43 E	35	Grays Lake Ranger Station	1908	6/18/1908

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
4 S	44 E	2	Iowa Bar Ranger Station	1914	9/8/1914
5 N	42 E	25	Canyon Creek Ranger Station	1908	12/16/1908
5 N	42 E	34	Spring Creek Ranger Station	1907	6/6/1907
5 N	43 E	1	Milk Creek Ranger Station	1907	4/1/1907
5 N	44 E	8	Pack Saddle Ranger Station	1907	4/1/1907
5 N	45 E	35	Driggs Administrative Site	1950	11/16/1950
5 S	46 E	6	Tin Cup Ranger Station	1911	4/5/1911
6 N	43 E	25	Grandview Ranger Station	1909	6/7/1909
6 N	43 E	34	Pony Creek Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909
6 N	45 E	1	Badger Ranger Station	1909	7/21/1909
6 S	34 E	14	Pocatello Administrative Site	1941	11/27/1941
6 S	34 E	32	Trail Green Ranger Station	1906	12/21/1906
6 S	38 E	31	Toponce Guard Station	1909	12/8/1909
6 S	44 E	3	Lanes Creek Ranger Station	1913	7/1/1913
7 N	40 E	1	St. Anthony Supervisor's Office	1935	3/18/1935
7 N	40 E	12	St. Anthony Warehouse Site	1962	10/8/1962
7 N	45 E	10	DeCoster Ranger Station	1909	7/21/1909
7 S	34 E	2	Piute Ranger Station	1909	8/24/1909
7 S	34 E	24	Dietrich Ranger Station	1907	12/10/1907
7 S	37 E	6	Inman Ranger Station	1944	1/10/1944
7 S	37 E	18	Black Hawk Ranger Station	1908	5/16/1908
7 S	37 E	35	Pebble Guard Station	1907	7/23/1907
7 S	38 E	15	King Ranger Station	1909	12/17/1909
7 S	44 E	17	Blackfoot Ranger Station	1908	6/24/1908
7 S	44 E	18	Trail Ranger Station	1912	3/13/1912
7 S	46 E	21	Stump Creek Ranger Station	1909	8/18/1909
8 N	45 E	5	Lewis Ranger Station	1907	3/16/1907
8 N	45 E	21	Conant Ranger Station	1915	4/2/1915
8 S	35 E	18	Bannock Ranger Station	1906	12/31/1906
8 S	35 E	20	Mink Creek Ranger Station	1908	11/15/1945
8 S	35 E	31	Ranger's Headquarters	1906	12/21/1906
8 S	37 E	7	Norman Ranger Station	1908	7/10/1908
8 S	38 E	6	Clydesdale Ranger Station	1907	12/10/1907
8 S	42 E	28	Soda Springs Warehouse & Pasture	1968	5/16/1968
8 S	45 E	21	Johnson Ranger Station	1910	10/3/1910
9 N	29 E	9	Meadows Ranger Station	1908	6/22/1908
9 N	29 E	28	Elkhorn Ranger Station	1907	10/14/1907

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
9 N	30 E	21	Birch Creek Ranger Station	1908	6/18/1908
9 N	42 E	35	Ashton Warehouse Site	1934	2/7/1934
9 N	42 E	36	Ashton Dwelling #1, Highland Street	1946	2/27/1946
9 N	43 E	10	Snake River Butte Ranger Station	1909	6/9/1909
9 N	44 E	23	Porcupine Ranger Station (CTNF)	1907	11/5/1907
9 N	45 E	31	Fall River Ranger Station	1909	9/29/1909
9 S	42 E	6	Soda Springs Administrative Site	1967	6/27/1967
9 S	42 E	6	Soda Springs, 290 East 200 North	1952	7/3/1952
9 S	44 E	2	Dry Valley Ranger Station	1941	11/4/1941
9 S	44 E	17	Slug Creek Ranger Station	1914	11/2/1914
9 S	46 E	6	Sage Valley Ranger Station	1909	8/17/1909
10 N	36 E	28	Dubois Dwelling #1	1949	6/28/1949
10 N	36 E	28	Dubois Dwellings #3, 4, 5	1949	11/17/1965
10 N	42 E	19	Hallie Park Ranger Station	1907	10/23/1907
10 N	44 E	8	Warm River Ranger Station	1907	3/16/1907
10 N	44 E	9	Warm River Hatchery Administrative Site	1938	3/3/1943
10 N	44 E	22	Warm River Butte Lookout	1944	4/18/1944
10 S	41 E	6	Grace Ranger Station	1909	4/30/1909
10 S	41 E	22	Bench Ranger Station	1908	12/12/1908
10 S	42 E	29	Eight Mile Ranger Station	1908	11/10/1908
10 S	44 E	12	Georgetown Canyon Administrative Site	1928	12/12/1928
10 S	44 E	15	Summit View Ranger Station	1944	1/13/1944
10 S	45 E	26	Clear Creek Guard Station	1944	1/13/1944
11 N	27 E	1	Coal Kiln Ranger Station	1908	3/16/1908
11 N	29 E	35	Kaufman Ranger Station	1908	11/14/1908
11 N	32 E	25	Warm Springs Ranger Station	1915	7/19/1915
11 N	41 E	34	Cottonwood Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909
11 N	41 E	34	Jackson Ranger Station	1909	7/31/1909
11 N	42 E	19	High Point Lookout	1945	2/20/1945
11 N	43 E	34	Elk Butte Lookout	1955	7/30/1955
11 S	35 E	1	Hawkins Ranger Station	1909	11/2/1909
11 S	35 E	34	Wrights Creek Ranger Station	1908	6/29/1908
11 S	41 E	27	Lago Ranger Station	1908	11/9/1908
11 S	42 E	28	Meadowview Ranger Station	1913	8/29/1913
11 S	44 E	34	Wright Ranger Station	1909	1/28/1909
12 N	35 E	13	Patelzick Ranger Station	1909	9/13/1909
12 N	36 E	13	Spencer Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
12 N	36 E	15	Huntley Canyon Ranger Station	1917	3/29/1917
12 N	39 E	6	Camas Meadows Ranger Station	1909	9/13/1909
12 N	39 E	6	Kilgore Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909
12 N	42 E	30	Bishop Mountain Lookout	1945	2/20/1945
12 N	43 E	1	Rea's Park Ranger Station	1909	7/5/1909
12 N	43 E	5	Island Park Ranger Station (Old)	1907	9/16/1907
12 N	44 E	9	Split Creek Ranger Station	1907	11/5/1907
12 S	36 E	28	Summit Ranger Station	1908	7/23/1908
12 S	42 E	9	North Canyon Ranger Station	1908	2/15/1908
12 S	42 E	12	Sharon Ranger Station	1909	6/8/1909
12 S	45 E	27	Montpelier Canyon Ranger Station	1928	12/12/1928
12 S	45 E	34	Elbow Ranger Station	1922	12/4/1922
13 N	34 E	34	Medicine Lodge Ranger Station	1909	9/13/1909
13 N	35 E	1	Idaho Hollow Ranger Station	1909	7/25/1909
13 N	36 E	35	Beaver Ranger Station	1908	12/8/1908
13 N	37 E	1	Camas Creek Ranger Station	1907	10/23/1907
13 N	39 E	5	Button Butte Ranger Station	1910	6/20/1910
13 N	41 E	3	Willow Creek Ranger Station	1909	9/22/1909
13 N	41 E	7	Sheridan Creek Ranger Station	1908	6/29/1908
13 N	42 E	6	Icehouse Ranger Station	1909	7/8/1909
13 N	42 E	35	Shotgun Ranger Station	1910	6/30/1910
13 N	43 E	6	Arangee Ranger Station	1909	7/7/1909
13 N	43 E	27	Island Park Ranger Station	1935	5/20/1936
13 S	36 E	4	Mountain Spring Ranger Station	1907	10/11/1907
13 S	37 E	3	Hartvigsen Ranger Station	1910	6/29/1910
13 S	41 E	11	Strawberry Springs Ranger Station	1907	11/27/1907
13 S	42 E	32	Green Basin Ranger Station	1907	12/30/1907
13 S	44 E		Montpelier Warehouse Site	1935	3/30/1935
14 N	43 E	10	Sawtelle Ranger Station	1909	7/24/1909
14 N	43 E	35	Flat Rock Ranger Station	1909	7/8/1909
14 N	43 E	35	North Fork Ranger Station (CTNF)	1942	5/4/1942
14 N	44 E	27	Big Springs Lookout	1942	5/4/1942
14 N	44 E	28	Big Springs Landing Field	1936	8/5/1936
14 N	44 E	32	Big Springs Ranger Station	1907	3/16/1907
14 S	36 E	22	Malad Ranger Station	1946	12/19/1946
14 S	36 E	27	Malad Warehouse Site	1964	5/5/1964
14 S	37 E	22	Deep Creek Ranger Station	1908	6/22/1908

Township/Range/Section			Name	Earliest Mention	First Withdrawal
14 S	37 E	32	Two Mile Ranger Station	1909	8/14/1909
14 S	42 E	23	Bloomington Creek Ranger Station	1908	7/23/1908
14 S	43 E	11	Paris Ranger Station	1928	6/13/1928
15 N	32 E	32	Guild Ranger Station	1944	12/19/1944
15 N	34 E	27	Cold Springs Ranger Station (CTNF)	1909	7/19/1909
15 N	42 E	13	Red Rock Ranger Station	1909	7/8/1909
15 N	44 E	31	Echo Canyon Ranger Station	1909	7/24/1909
15 S	38 E	19	Robin Ranger Station	1909	10/27/1909
15 S	39 E	23	Preston Ranger Station	1940	3/19/1954
15 S	41 E	4	Cub River Ranger Station	1907	2/11/1907
15 S	43 E	17	Blackstone Ranger Station	1917	8/4/1917
16 N	44 E	31	Targhee Pass Ranger Station	1909	7/8/1909
16 S	37 E	22	Clark Ranger Station	1909	7/17/1909
16 S	41 E	1	Franklin Basin Ranger Station	1908	10/30/1908
16 S	41 E	6	Indian Flat Ranger Station	1914	1/30/1914
32 N	119 W	4	Auburn Ranger Station	1919	12/4/1919
35 N	119 W	28	Freedom Ranger Station	1919	6/25/1919
36 N	119 W	21	Bateman Watering Place	1938	10/6/1938
37 N	118 W	17	Grand Canyon Ranger Station	1909	5/21/1909
37 N	118 W	18	Long Spring Ranger Station	1909	6/6/1909
39 N	116 W	32	Countz Ranger Station	1908	8/10/1908
41 N	118 W	22	Mail Cabin Ranger Station	1909	9/8/1909
43 N	118 W	5	Rapid Creek Ranger Station	1909	9/8/1909
44 N	118 W	22	Teton Canyon Ranger Station	1909	7/30/1909
47 N	117 W	16	Hominy Butte Ranger Station	1945	11/5/1945
47 N	118 W	9	Squirrel Meadows Ranger Station	1907	3/16/1907

APPENDIX D: LIST OF RESEARCH FILES

Caribou-Targhee National Forest
Archival List
By
U.S. West Research, Inc.
September 1, 2003

ARCHIVE BOX #1

U.S. West Research, Inc. Office

A. General Office Files:
   (1) Statement of Work
   (2) Proposal
   (3) Travel Information
   (4) Telephone Directory—Caribou-Targhee National Forest Personnel List
   (5) Orientation Meeting Notes (7/7//03)
   (6) Working Bibliography
   (7) Maps—Marriott Library, University of Utah
       Targhee National Forest, 1932
       Targhee National Forest, 1944
       Targhee National Forest, 1965
       Caribou-Targhee National Forest— Island Park, Dubois, Ashton, Teton Basin, and Palisades Ranger Districts (Visitor Map), 1984
       Caribou-Targhee National Forest—Dubois and Island Park Ranger Districts (Visitor Map), 1984
       Caribou-Targhee National Forest—Montpelier and Soda Springs Ranger Districts, (Travel Map) 2002
       Caribou-Targhee National Forest—Westside Ranger District (Travel Map), 2002
   (8) Field Trip #1 Notes
   (9) Field Trip #2 Notes
   (10) Field Trip #3 Notes
   (11) Archive Box List
   (12) Correspondence and Emails:
       Dreama Pitman
       Richa Wilson

B. Documents Transmitted to USWR by Richa Wilson:
   (1) General Notes Referencing Lands Enclosed in the Former Boise, Payette, Weiser, Idaho, Sawtooth, and Challis NFs" by Dan Everhart
   (2) Caribou-Targhee NF Sites compiled by Annette Snow, 2002-03
   (3) Part One of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest Context Statement

(4) Richa's Notes on the Caribou-Targhee NF
(5) Information on Early Forest Reserves That Now Comprise C-TNF
(6) Photos of the Warehouse Buildings on the Teton Basin Ranger District
(7) Paris Ranger Station, Montpelier Ranger District by Richa Wilson
(8) Expandable Folder of Information Copied from Pat Wilde
(9) Targhee National Forest, Administrative Sites of the CCC Era, 1983
(10) Miscellaneous Correspondence to Richa Wilson
(11) Miscellaneous Historic Documents from Logan Ranger District Office
(12) List of Items Stored at Weber State University (Not up-to-date)
(13) Caribou-Targhee Historic Photos (CD)

C. Marriott Library, University of Utah:
(1) Map of Targhee National Forest 1932
(2) Map of Targhee National Forest 1944
(3) Map of Targhee National Forest 1965

Bound Material:
Thomas Alexander, The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service.

Unbound Material:
Richa Wilson, "Forest Administrative Sites in Region 4 (Draft), 1891-1960."

ARCHIVE BOX #2

Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho

General Records—6440 Real Property Series:

Johnson Guard Station Administrative Site
Kaufman Guard Station
Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1124
Soda Springs Ranger Dwelling #1132
Spencer Administrative Site (Land)
Stump Creek Guard Station
Victor Administrative Site

Surveyor's Office—Kendall Adams

Executive Orders, Proclamations, Historical Maps and Related Documents to Targhee National Forest and Other Forests:

Forest Atlas-Historical Targhee
- Proclamation for Yellowstone Forest Reserve, March 30, 1891
- Proclamation for Henry's Lake Forest, March 3, 1891
- Proclamation for Palisades National Forest, July 1, 1908
- Executive Order 871, July 1, 1908
- Proclamation 1055, June 28, 1910
- Executive Order 2365, April 21, 1916
- Proclamation 1719, November 20, 1924
- Executive Order 5296, March 8, 1930

Gross Alienated and Net Areas of Land within Forest Boundaries, Idaho, 1918-1937
Public Law 85-651, August 14, 1958
Misc. Correspondence Regarding Boundaries
Administrative Sites (Withdrawal), Targhee National Forest, 1968
A Summary of Historical Events of the Targhee National Forest

Maps:
- Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve, 1891
- Yellowstone Forest Reserve, 1907
- Targhee National Forest, 1908
- Targhee National Forest, 1910
- Palisade National Forest, 1910
- Spencer Ranger District, 1964 D-1
- Island Park Ranger District, 1964 D-2
- Ashton Ranger District, 1964 D-3
- Porcupine Ranger District, 1964 D-4
- Driggs Ranger District, 1964 D-5

Rexburg Ranger District, 1964 D-6
Swan Valley Ranger District, 1964 D-7
Dubois Ranger District, 1964 D-8

Archaeologist's Office—Ali Abusaidi

Filing Cabinet, Historical Files—Administrative Sites, Targhee:

Arangee Administrative Site
Beaver Administrative Site
Big Springs Administrative Site
Buffalo Administrative Site
Button Butte Administrative Site
Camas Creek Administrative Site
Camas Meadows (Kilgore Guard Station) Administrative Site
Canyon Creek Administrative Site
Coal Kiln Administrative Site
Coldsprings Administrative Site
Conant Administrative Site
Corral Administrative Site
Cottonsprings Administrative Site
Decoster Administrative Site
Dry Canon Administrative Site
Echo Canyon Administrative Site
Elk Butte Lookout
Elk Flat Ranger Station
Fall River Administrative Site
Fish Creek Administrative Site
Flat Rock Ranger Station
Grandview Administrative Site
Guild Administrative Site
Hallie Park Administrative Site (Missing from Files)
Hawley Gulch Administrative Site
Hawley Gulch Guard Station
Heise Administrative Site
High Point Lookout
Hominy Butte Lookout (2 Files)
Horse Creek
Huntley Canyon Administrative Site
Icehouse Administrative Site
Idaho Hollow Administrative Site
Indian Creek Administrative Site
Island Park Administrative Site (Missing from Files)
Jackson Administrative Site
Kaufman Guard Station Administrative Site
Kaufman Guard Station Dwelling

Kaufman Guard Station (Old)
Kilgore Guard Station Transfer
Kilgore Administrative Site Ranger Station
Kilgore Guard Station
Lewis Administrative Site
Long Springs Administrative Site
Mahogany Administrative Site
Moody Creek Administrative Site
Mail Cabin Administrative Site
Medicine Lodge Administrative Site
North Fork Administrative Site
Pine Creek Administrative Site
Pony Creek Administrative Site
Porcupine Administrative Site
Porcupine Bunkhouse
Rainey Creek Administrative Site
Rapid Creek Administrative Site
Rapid Creek Administrative Site (Wyoming)
Rapid Creek Ranger Station
Rapid Creek Ranger Station Dwelling
Rea's Park Administrative Site
Red Rock Administrative Site
Saint Anthony Office (Old)
Sawtelle Administrative Site
Sheridan Creek Administrative Site
Shotgun Administrative Site
Snake River Administrative Site
Spencer Ranger Station Dwelling
Spencer Ranger Station Office
Spencer Ranger Station Barn
Spencer Ranger Station Equipment Shed
Split Creek Administrative Site
Squirrel Creek Administrative Site
Teton Canyon Administrative Site
Trail Creek Administrative Site
Twin Creek Administrative Site (Missing from Files)
Warm River Administrative Site
Warm River Butte Lookout
Warm River Hatchery
Warm Springs Ranger Station (2 Files)
Warm Springs Ranger Station Dwelling
Warm Springs Guard Station
Wheaton Administrative Site
Willow Creek Administrative Site

ARCHIVE BOX #3

Caribou-Targhee National Forest Supervisor's Office, Idaho Falls, Idaho (continued)

Archaeologist's Office—Ali Abusaidi

Map Drawers:
- Map Inventory List
- Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho, 1905
- Palisade National Forest, 1910
- Targhee Quad, 1913
- Lemhi National Forest, 1913
- Targhee National Forest, 1919 (On Loan—Returned 7/24/03)
- Targhee National Forest, 1932
- Ranger District 7, 1935
- Porcupine Ranger District, 1937
- Targhee National Forest, 1939
- Targhee National Forest (West Division), 1950
- Targhee National Forest (East Division), 1955
- Targhee National Forest Recreation Map, 1955

Unbound Manuscript:
- James A. McDonald, "Targhee National Forest Cultural Resources Overview, 1983."

Architectural Plans and Drawings, 1960 (Unbound):
- Dwellings, Offices, Warehouses, Bunkhouses, Barracks, Mess Halls, Garages, Paint and Oil Buildings, Radio Buildings

Bound Material (On Loan—Returned 7/24/03):
- Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites and Survey Records, 1907-1917
- Targhee National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, 1912-1933
- Targhee National Forest Salaries and Wages, 1916-1933

Storage Room:
- 1680 History—Loose Material in Cardboard Box:
  - A.E. Briggs, Memoirs of a U.S. Forest Ranger, 1963
  - Correspondence on Production of Unit Histories
  - District 4: Alumni Bulletin, April 1921
- 2620 Planning—Old Plans and Maps
  - Caribou Mountain Historical Area, Preliminary Plan—Soda Springs Ranger District, 1966
  - Caribou National Forest Map, 1947

Bound Material (On Loan)

Caribou National Forest Improvements and Expenditures, includes Salaries and Wages, 1914-1938 (Large Green Ledger Book)

Caribou National Forest Investment and Depreciation Record Book, 1933-1941 (Medium Green Ledger Book)

Archaeologist's Office—Ali Abusaidi Storage Room

Caribou National Forest Fiscal Records 1914-1938

GIS Office-Martha Mousel

Map—Lemhi National Forest, 1918 (2 Parts)
Map—Caribou National Forest, 1918 (3 Parts)
Map—Targhee National Forest, 1919
Targhee National Forest Range Classification Report, 1922
Caribou National Forest Range Classification Report, 1922
Lemhi National Forest Range Classification Report, 1922

ARCHIVE BOX #4

Ashton Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 Files and Related Material:

History Program Ashton Ranger District:
Changes in Administrative Units in District 4, 1908
Redistricting, Correspondence and Related Records, 1901-09
Bibliography of Historical Books Containing History of National Forest Areas in Intermountain Region, 1964

7300 Building Series:

Ashton Dwelling #301108 (51 Highland St.)
Ashton Dwelling #301128 (261 Walnut St.)
Ashton Warehouse #1311
Old Ashton Office
Investment Records
Ashton Water and Sprinkler System
Ashton Garage #1501

Separate Storeroom:

Historic Photographs:

Group Photograph Supervisors Headquarters, Targhee National Forest, 1967
Ashton Ranger Station Before and After Remodeling, n.d.
Porcupine Ranger Dwelling, 1965
Porcupine Ranger Station, 1968

Misc.:

Unlabeled Cardboard Box:
Approximately 100 Individual Diaries of Foresters, 1909-1921 (Uncatalogued)
R O Forest Newsletter, July 1, 1937—December 31, 1937
Pathfinders, January-March 1937

Dubois Ranger District

Main File Room:

6440 Real Property Files:
- Dubois Dwelling #1 —1111
- Dubois Dwelling #2 —1129
- Kaufman Guard Station
- Kilgore Guard Station
- Spencer Ranger Dwelling
- Warm Springs Administrative District

Separate Library Room:

1680 Files and Material:

Grey Binder:
- John Larick, "History of Dubois Ranger District" No Date.
- Dubois Ranger District and Personnel History, 1905-1998

Bound Historical Material:
- Misc. Newspaper Clippings
- Executive Order Warm Spring Administrative Site
- "High Points of the U.S. Forest Service History, 19095-68."
- "Historical Data as It Relates top Grazing on the Spencer District."
- "Yarn's of a Summer Experience." 1935
- List of Targhee National Forest Personnel, 1917-1961
- Henry's Lake Forest Reserve, Idaho Map, 1904
- Autobiography of J.D. Wood, 1841-1902
- Dubois Ranger District Map, 1955

Maps/Plans Drawer:
- Ranger Dwelling Plans, 1933

Photographic File Cabinet:
- Historic Photographs of Warm Springs and Kaufman Guard Stations Historic Photographs of Kilgore Administrative Site

Island Park Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 Files and Related Material:

1680 History: No File Number:
- Correspondence on Status of Administrative Sites

Echo Canyon Ranger Station
Sawtelle Ranger Station
Arangee Ranger Station
Red Rock Ranger Station (2 Sections)
Flat Rock Ranger Station
Big Springs Ranger Station
Howard Spring Camp Ground
Guild Administrative Site
Big Springs Lookout Site
Shotgun Ranger Station
Rea's Park Ranger Station
Flat Rock Public Service Site

1680 History: File 1:
Size of Ranger District Study, 1970
Memo on Annual Preparation of Forest Historical Record, 1961
Correspondence on Ashton and Big Springs Ranger Districts, 1935
Targhee National Forest Historical Data (Big Springs and Island Park), 1905-1986
Compilations of District Rangers, 1907-1967
Names, Markers, and Dedications of Ranger Districts
1959 Earthquake and Damages
Article "Island Park Drew Early Day Interest of People Across Nation."
Article "Henry Fork of Snake River."
Map of Island Park Dam, 1942

1680 History: File 2:
Article "Former CCC Worker Recalls Happy Year Spent in Targhee." 1990

Loose Historical Material:
Newspaper Article, "Story of Targhee National Forest Shows Vast Changes and Growth." n.d.
Map—Recreation Map of Targhee National Forest, 1950

7300 Building Series:
Island Park Storeroom and Garage, #1308
Flatrock Garage (Warehouse Addition), #1309
Old Pump House, #1306-A
Site Plan Study Island Park Ranger Station
Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #3
Island Park Ranger Station Building #1, No. 1101
Island Park Ranger Station Pasture and Fence
Island Park Dwelling #5, No. 1201
Flatrock Guard Station, #1131
Island Park Ranger Station Dwelling #2, No. 1102

Historic Photographs:
Group Photo at Kilgore Guard Station, 1952
Oil House, 1966
Forester's Cabin, n.d.

Engineer's Office:

Compound Lift Station #1306A
Barn #1307 (2 Files)
Garage #1308
Flatrock House # 1131
Special Interest Area—Removal of Buildings at Island Park Ranger Station and
Big Springs Lookout, 1981

Additional Material Collected:

Historical Photograph of Island Park Ranger Henry Ketchie (1951-1957) with Retired Employee, 1953 (Donated by Anne Senelick) Local resident.

Historical Photograph of Bunkhouse moved to Island Park, circa 1955-56 (Donated by Anne Senelick) Local resident.

Palisades Ranger District

Main File Room:

1640 Audio-Visual:

7300 Buildings:
Heise Guard Station
Snake River Guard Station
Brockman Guard Station
Currant Creek Guard Station

1680 Files and Bound Material:

1680 History: General Area History (On Loan—Returned 7/23/03):
Map—Swan Valley Ranger District, 1951(Not Copied)
Map—Targhee and Teton National Forest Recreation Map, 1936
Map—Caribou National Forest, 1949 (1958 Reprint of 1949 edition)

1680 History: Palisades Ranger District History:

Report of Inspection of District No. 1, Caribou National Forest, 1930, etc.
Map—Idaho Fall Ranger District, D-1, 1962
Map—Freedom Ranger District, D-3, 1962
Map—Montpelier Ranger District, D-4, 1962
Map—Pocatello Ranger District, D-5, 1962
Map—Swan Valley Ranger District, D-7, 1964
Palisades Ranger District History, 1960-1998
Destruction of Snake River Guard Station Office Building, 1991
Arnold R. Standing Oral History
1942 Site Plan Idaho Falls Ranger Station
Historic Photograph of Calamity Point, n.d.
Historic Photograph Idaho Falls Ranger Meeting, 1916

1680 History: Caribou Forest History, 1806-1960:
Drafts and Original
"Caribou National Forest" Pamphlet, 1948
Gathering Historical Information Memorandum, 1940
Senate Bill 1748—Add Lands to Caribou and Targhee National Forests
Senate Report 1408—Add Lands to Caribou and Targhee National Forests

1680 History: District Ranger Historical Comments:
Idaho Falls District Rangers, 1907-1986
Bruce Reese to Lois Anderson Re: Caribou Forest History, 1991
Steve Spencer, Centennial History of the Forest Service, 1991
Correspondence on Idaho Falls Ranger District History
High Points of U.S. Forest Service History

1680 History: Withdrawal Review of Administrative Sites, 1985:
Correspondence Re: Swan Valley A.S., Snake River A.S., and lands
Correspondence Re: Swan Valley A.S., Snake River A.S., Kaufman A.S., and Warm Springs A.S., 1985

1680 History: District Rangers Memoirs (Bound Black Binder):
Snake River District, 1922-1923
Caribou History: Early History of Caribou Area
Documents related to A.E. Briggs and Snake River District History, 1932-64
Documents related to Bruce Reese and Idaho Falls District History, 1959-65

1680 History: Unbound Manuscripts:
"Early History of Caribou Area."

7300 Building Files:
Brockman Administrative Site
Calamity Administrative Site
Currant Creek Administrative Site
Heise Guard Station

Snake River Administrative Site

Closed Files:

7310 Buildings—Snake River Work Center Historic Management Plan, 1985

Map Library/Store Room:

Targhee National Forest (West Division), 1963

St. Anthony Supervisor Office

Alissa Wilson Office Files:

#1306A—Island Park Building Replacement
#1337—St. Anthony Work Center—Old Shop
#1341—St. Anthony Work Center—Old Warehouse

CRM-TG83-122—Cultural Resource Evaluation, Targhee National Forest Administrative Sites of the Civilian Conservation Corps Era, 1983.

CRM-TG-117—Resource Evaluation of Buffalo Administrative Site—Faxed by Alissa Wilson from St. Anthony Office.

ARCHIVE BOX #5

Westside Ranger District

Main File Room:

1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data—Caribou NF History
Writing Histories of NFs
Misc. Correspondence on Pocatello Forest Reserve and Nursery

1650 Contacts and Other Historical Data—History of Pocatello Ranger District

1680 History—Caribou History
Talk Given to Bannock County Historical Society, 1968, by G.L. Farr
Misc. Correspondence on Pocatello Forest Reserve and Nursery
Compilation of Quotations Re: The Forest Reserve Act
History of the Montpelier District by J. Patrick Wilde, 1980
Correspondence on CCC projects on the Pocatello Ranger District
Newspaper Article regarding Bannock GS area and historic photographs

1680 History—Information on the History of the Forest Service in SE Idaho
Caribou Forest Historical Statements, 1954-1956
Proposed Malad Forest Reserve, 1904
Memo and Correspondence regarding Malad Forest, 1920
Memo and Correspondence regarding History of the Paris District on the Cache NF

1680 History—Historical Pictures
Article on "A Summer's Experience with the Forest Service" Guard at Targhee NF.
Historical Photographs of District Ranger (1918) and Administrative Site Malad

7310 Buildings—Pebble Guard Station

7310 Buildings—Bannock Guard Station Maintenance and Improvement Records

7310 Buildings—Bannock Guard Station Environmental Assessment, 1979

7310 Buildings—Facilities Master Plan, 1996 (Includes Situation of All Buildings)

Historical Photographs:
Bannock Guard Station Seed House (2)
Bannock Guard Station Barn (2)
Bannock Guard House
Bannock Guard Gas House
Bannock Guard Shop
Inman Guard Station Moved to Bannock Guard Station
Pebble Guard Station

Jan Hunt Office Files (Should be 1680 Series):

Caribou History Memos
Caribou History Tidbits and Newspaper Clippings
Caribou History Memoirs
D-5 History
1928 Map of Caribou National Forest

Randy Thompson Office Files (Archaeology):

1680 History—Montpelier Ranger District

1680 History—Soda Springs Ranger District

2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-145, Pocatello Ranger District Administrative Site Inventory

2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-146, Soda Springs Ranger District Administrative Site Inventory

2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-147, Montpelier Ranger District Administrative Site Inventory

2360 Buildings—Special Interest Cultural Resources CB-85-149, Pocatello Administrative Site Inventory

Misc. Reports/Info/Photos

No File Name (Large File):
Historical Data on Caribou National Forest including photocopies of historical documents. Includes proclamations and dates of additions and descriptions of the forests.

Bound Material:
Sterling Justice, "The Forest Ranger on Horseback," 1967

Temporary Storage (House Adjacent to Ranger District) Files Left with Randy Thompson

Gray Archive Box:
Collection of Correspondence from the 1920s regarding Montpelier District
Early History of Caribou Forest Notes to 1945 Work (Extensive)

Bound Material (On Loan 7/24/03):
Caribou National Forest Map, GPO 1980-699-838

Timber Survey Pocatello, 1910 (Revised 1963)
Project Work Inventory, Pocatello District, 1937-1944
The Story of the Accomplishments and Personnel of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the Pocatello District, 1985

Montpelier Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 History—Historical Data for Preston Ranger District

1680 History—(History Map Drawer)
1918 Map of Caribou National Forest

1680 History—Geographical Guide Montpelier R.D. (History Map Drawer)

1680 History—Historical Data for Preston Ranger District (History Drawer)
1942 Map of Preston District and correspondence on history

6440 Real Property—Montpelier Ranger District

6440 Real Property—Paris Administrative Site

6440 Real Property—Paris Ranger Station

6440 Real Property—Administrative Sites (Paris Ranger Station Not Included)

Loose Material:
1920 Land Management Plan
1963 Caribou National Forest Map

Library/Xerox Room

Bound Material:

White 3 Ring Binder:
Unlabeled—Historical Photographs, 1960s-1970s

Green 3 Ring Binder:
History and Items of Interest Concerning Preston Ranger District, 1963

Red 3 Ring Binder:
Cub River CC Camp and Other Camps, 1938-1940, Historic Photographs.

Material On Loan (7/22/03)

1932 Cache National Forest Map
1958 Cache National Forest Map
1958 Large Folded Caribou National Forest Map

ARCHIVE BOX #6

Soda Springs Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 History—Caribou History Historical Data

2360 Special Interest Areas—Historic Places Inventory Sites
Caribou Mountain Historical Area, Preliminary Plan, Soda Springs, 1966

6440 Real Property—Facility Analysis, 1985

6440 Real Property—Facilities Improvement and Maintenance Plan, 1992

6440 Real Property—Bald Mountain Guard Station

6440 Real Property—Caribou Basin Guard Station, #1104

6440 Real Property—Gray's Lake Guard Station, #1111

6440 Real Property—Johnson Guard Station, #1115

6440 Real Property—Soda Springs Dwelling, #1124

6440 Real Property—Stump Creek Guard Station, #1125

6440 Real Property—Trail Guard Station #1129 (Closed)

6440 Real Property—Freedom Administrative Site (Closed)

Teton Basin Ranger District

Main File Room:

1680 History—History Program, FY 1999
Historical Report and Studies from Russ Anderson/SCSEP

7300 Buildings—Driggs Work Center (In cardboard box marked Permanent Records, Do Not Destroy)

7300 Buildings—Other Than Work Center (In cardboard box marked Permanent Records, Do Not Destroy)

Gray Binder:

Land Status Atlas, 1950s data on A.S.

Loose Material:
Plan R-4 #11 Four Horse Barn (2 sets)

Library/Xerox Room:

White 3 Ring Binder: District History Book, Volume 1

White 3 Ring Binder: District History Book, Volume 2

Malad Ranger District

Main File Room:

1650 Press, Radio and Television—Newspaper Clippings

6440 Real Property—Deep Creek Administrative Site

7300 Buildings—Deep Creek Ranger District

7300 Buildings—Summit Ranger District

7300 Buildings—Grandine Site Buildings

7300 Buildings—Malad Administrative Site Warehouse

7300 Buildings—Malad Ranger Station Dwelling

7300 Buildings—Malad A.D.R. Dwelling

Weber State University Forest Service Library/Store Room

Main File Room:

Intermountain Region—Administrative Site Improvement Plans, 1934-1952 (On Loan 7/28/03)

Ashton Ranger Station
Bannock Ranger Station
Buffalo Administrative Site
Driggs Administrative Site
Dubois Ranger Station
Idaho Falls Ranger Station

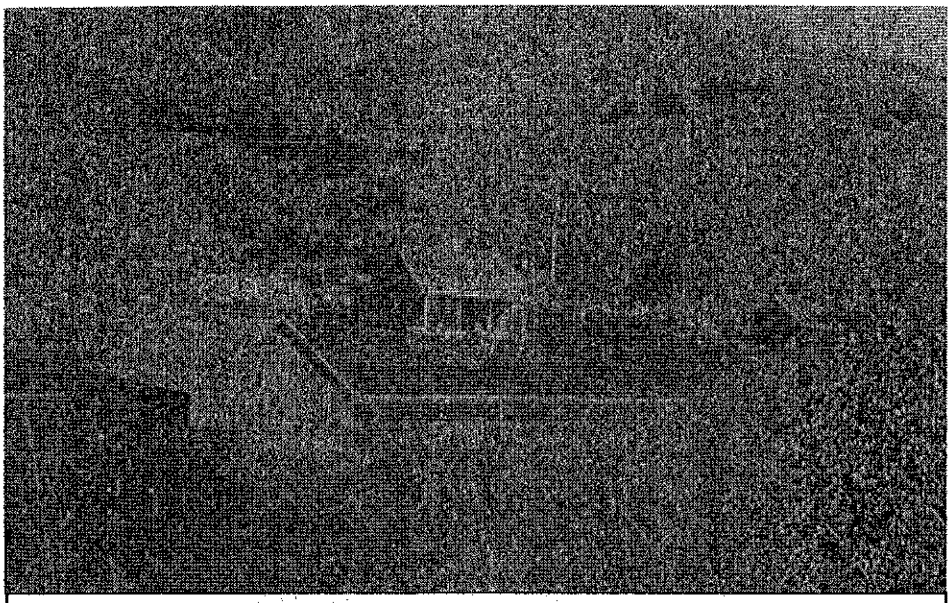
Malad Ranger Station
Pocatello Ranger Station
Porcupine Ranger Station
Snake River Ranger Station
Soda Springs Administrative Site
Victor Ranger Station

Oral Histories (On Loan 7/28/03)

Charles Redd Center for Western Studies
R.M. "Jim" Nelson
Paul Nordwall
David Wickwire

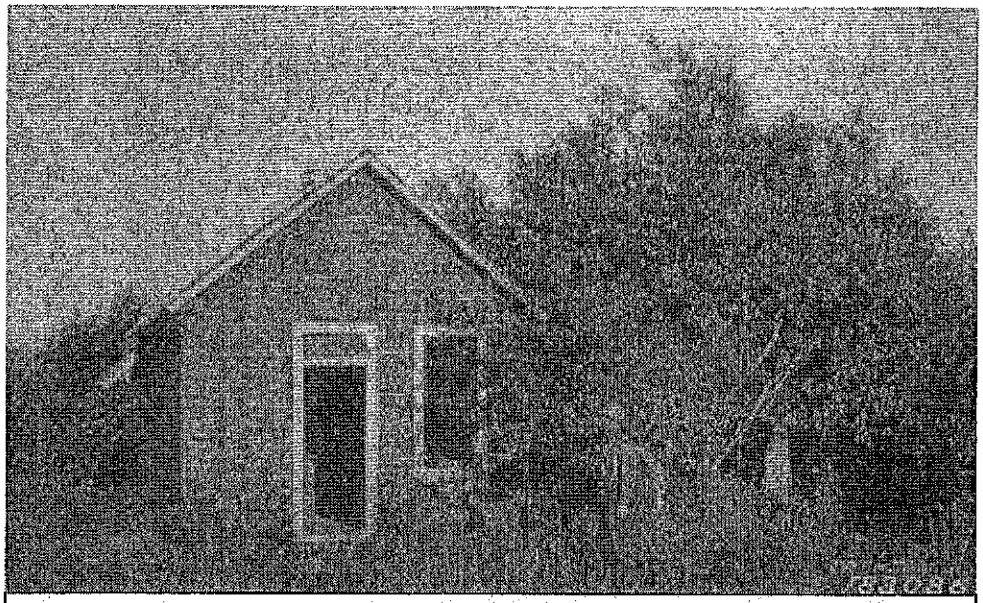
Forest Service History Series
John J. Albano, #1
Moses Christiansen, #19
James L. Jacobs, #60
J.W. Stokes, #100

APPENDIX E: PHOTOGRAPHS

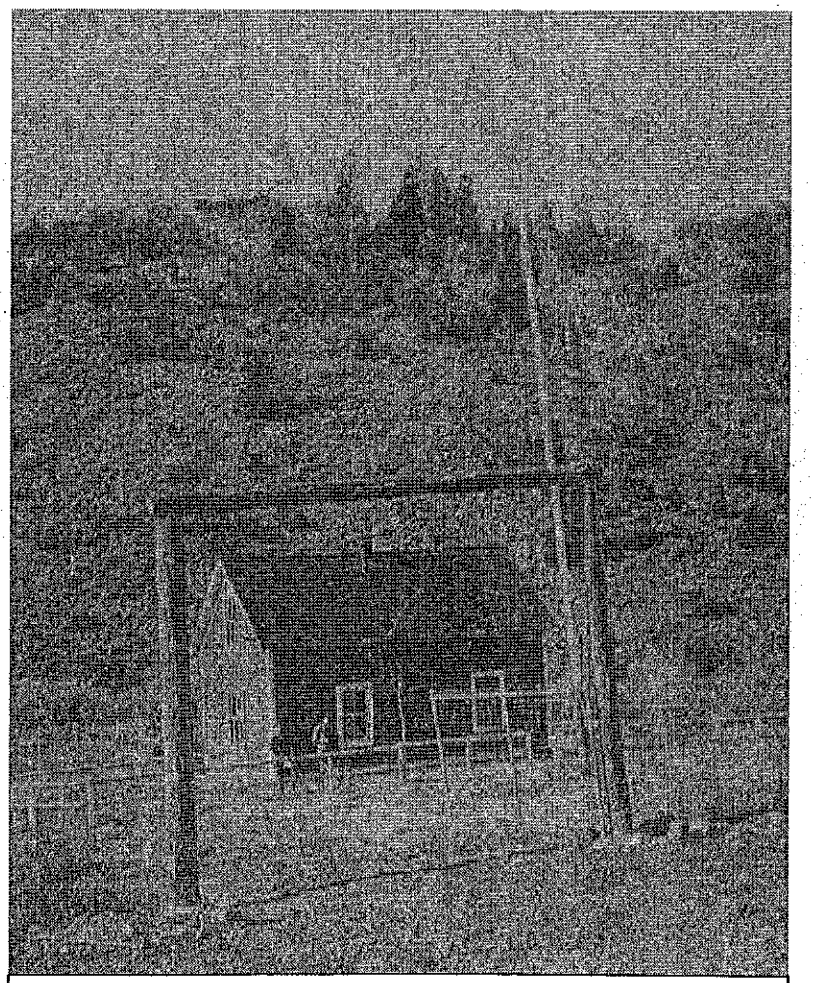


Bannock Ranger Station, 1922.

Big Springs Ranger Station



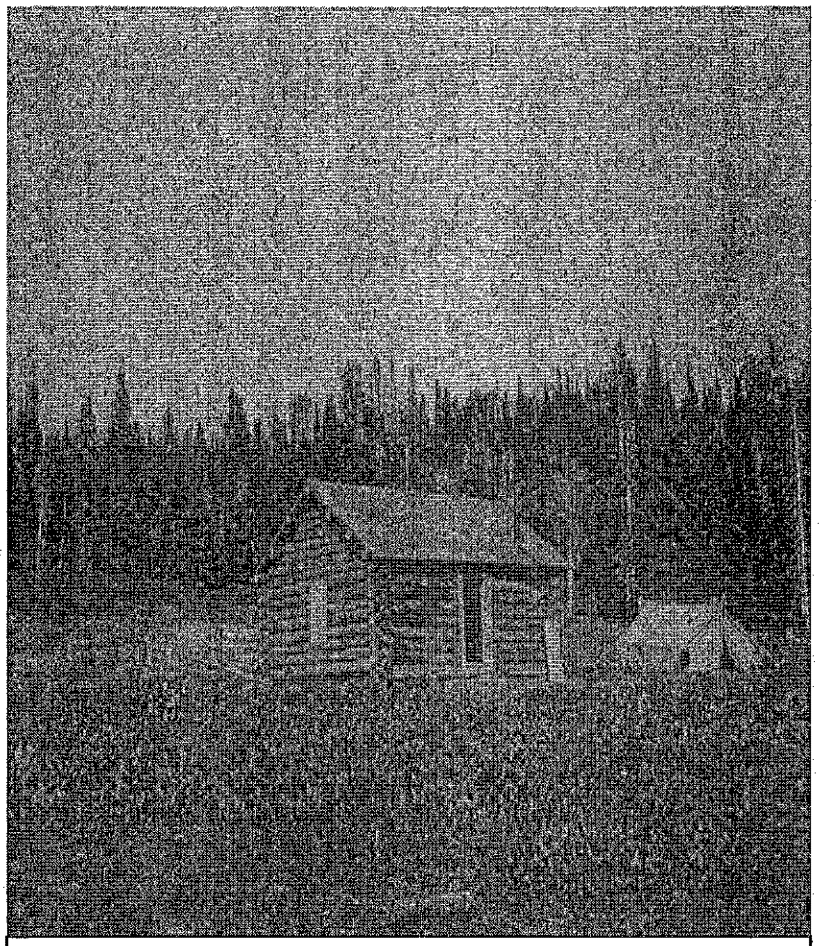
Deep Creek Ranger Station



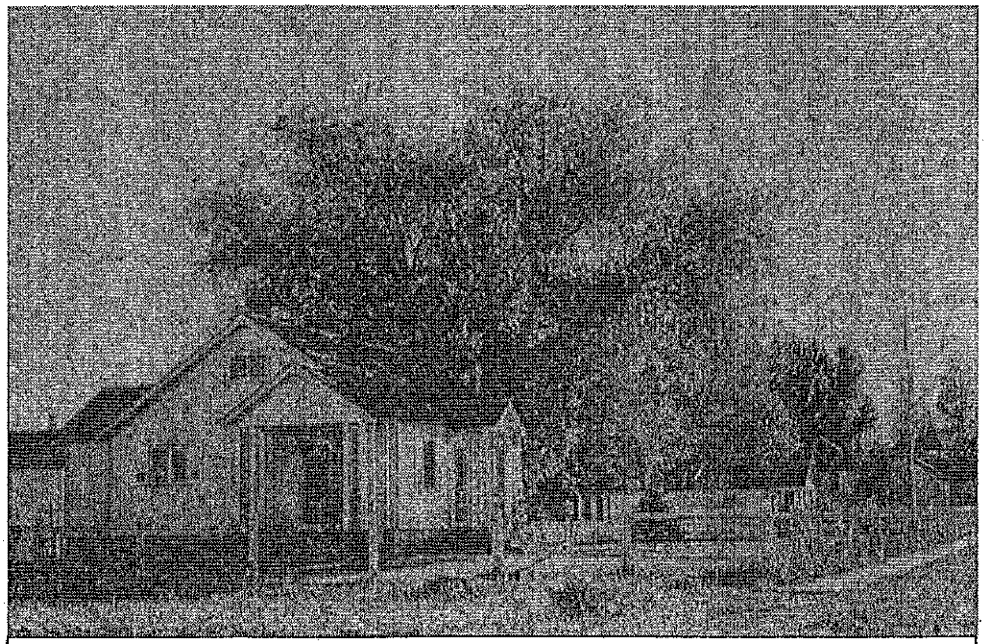
Eight Mile Ranger Station, 1927

Grandview Ranger Station, 1918

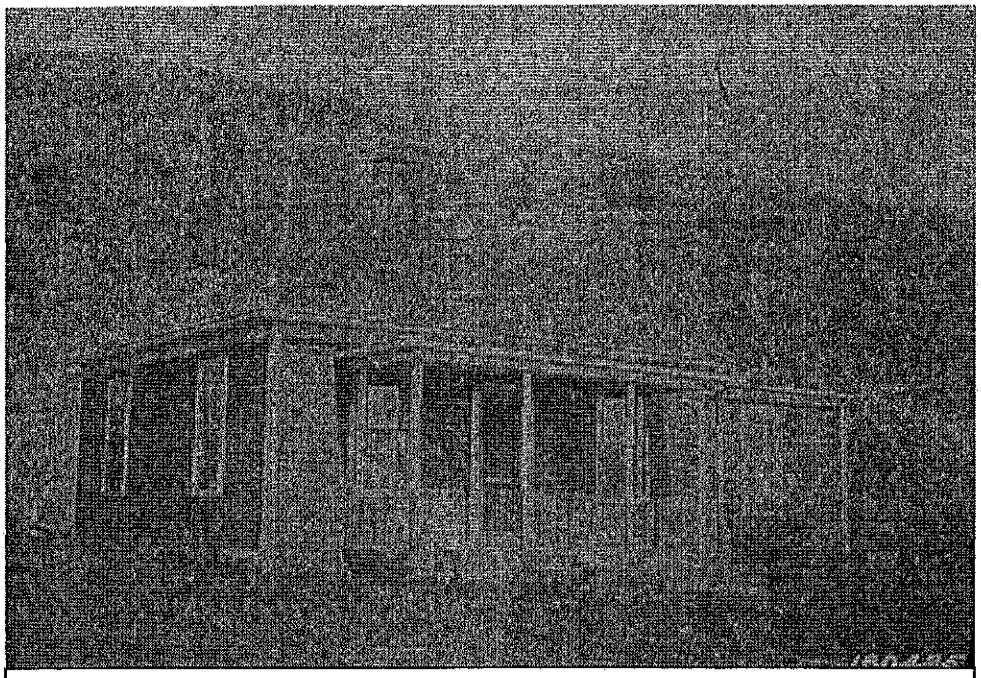
Greys Lake Ranger Station



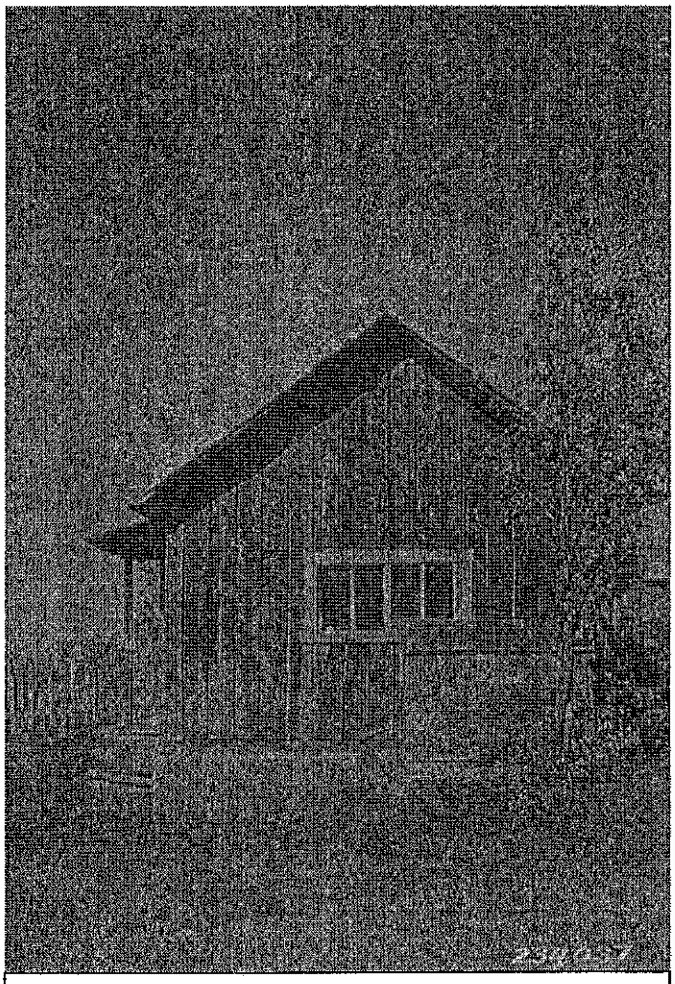
Meadow View Ranger Station, 1921



Paris Ranger Station, 1939



Pebble Ranger Station, 1923



Rapid Creek Ranger Station, 1928